deed, almost to command, the Protestant Ministers of all denominations to preach a crusade against the Catholics, to raise the fell demon of discord amongst the whole population! And for what? For the *sole purpose* of directing, or rather misleading, your minds from the great, the only question in *which* you all, of every creed or religious belief, are *equally interested* — "the Land Question." The Proprietory Government and Land Agents know, that if the Tenantry in general *unite* at the next election, your rents will soon be either *entirely abolished* or *greatly reduced*; and they equally well know, that in order to accomplish so desirable an end or result, they must be turned out of office, and like the silversmiths of Ephesus, their craft will be in danger, and hence their fiendish desire to rivet the chains of *rent paying slavery* on you, by exciting your prejudices to hate your Catholic neighbors and brother sufferers, by whose aid and co-operation at the hustings you *only* can obtain your freedom from the galling yoke of the Rent Roll. This very saintly W. H. Pope tells you that last year he used his mighty, powerful influence to have a sum of £300 per annum granted from the public funds to the Catholic College; and that he reported all his proceedings in such endeavours to the Leader of the Government regularly. But we must bear in mind, that at that period the contents of the Commissioners "Award" were not known; and now finding that their hypocrisy has been found out, and that they have nothing to hope for from that source but your just indignation, the immaculate W. H. Pope tells you that Catholic Bishops, Priests or Laymen "are not to be believed on their oaths!! In 1861, Mr. Pope and the Government thought the Catholics deserving of £300 per annum for their College when they hoped to dupe them in favour of the Proprietary Government and against the Tenantry; but now when they find or suspect that the great majority of the Catholic electors are likely to support the cause of the Tenants at the approaching general election, Pope makes an act of contrition for his past professed good intentions, and his holy Protestant zeal points him out the danger of his salary as a Government official, and the loss of his occupation as Land Agent, no more new leases, &c., &c. "Divide and conquer," is now his policy — direct Protestant prejudice against Catholics — keep their minds so engaged until after the elections — secure W. H. Pope his salary for four years more — and then "Turk, Jew, and Heathen," will be all alike to him. Now, gentlemen, suppose, for argument sake, that the Catholics are really and truly intent on supporting the tenants' cause, or in other words to turn out the present Government of Landlords and Agents at the next election, and that a Liberal Government comes into power, what have you to dread from Catholics? During five years of the administration of the late Liberal Government, we had a Catholic Governor in the person of Sir D. Daly, and what harm did Catholics do to the Protestants? Was there a farthing granted out of the revenue of the Colony to a Catholic College or to any other Catholic purpose? Did not the Secretary for the Colonies — Lord Stanley — actually introduce a Bill into the British Parliament, at the desire of that Catholic Governor and his Liberal Government, to grant ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING, on loan, to this Island, for the purpose of enabling the Tenants to purchase their farms and become freeholders? And is it not a well known fact, that such Bill was laid aside in the British Parliament in consequence of misrepresentations sent from here and drawn up by W. H. Pope, as understrapper, assisted and directed by Proprietors and their Agents, some of whom now compose the present Tory Government in this Island? Here, then, gentlemen, we have a specimen of that Catholic ascendancy which W. H. Pope and the Government who employ him most dread. Let the tenants of all denominations honestly and fairly consider these things, and they will clearly perceive that the Landlord Government and Land Agents fear more for their *lands and their salaries* than they do for the *cause of Protestantism*. Again, supposing a new Government were formed or in power, who were disposed, or found it their policy, to grant the £300 — about which W. H. Pope so long and zealously laboured, if he can be believed — and that the Catholics by their votes and influence at the elections, enabled such Government to obtain free lands or to have our present rents reduced to one half what we at present pay, would we *not* be thereby the greatest gainers? The £300 would not be *one penny* per head from each individual in the Island, while each of us tenants might become freeholders. Again, if the fear of a grant to the Catholic College be your objection to break up the present Landlord Government, from whom we never can expect justice — because they are themselves *interested* in keeping us in bondage — why not throw such fears to the winds and pledge all and every one of the candidates before voting for them not to vote for such grant? And surely while we can have such ample opportunity of securing ourselves against Catholic ascendancy, we need not be alarmed on that point. But we may be told by designing hypocrites that by joining with the Catholic electors, and thereby securing such a Government as will obtain for us free lands, we also get free lands for the Catholic tenantry; but who but a madman could hearken to such doctrine? If we have a Protestant majority, and that we *cannot* obtain our rights without a junction with our Catholic neighbours at the hustings *for that purpose only*, *we* would be greater losers than the Catholics in the same proportion as our numbers are greater, if we don't do so. It is very well to obey the advice of our Ministers when they preach gospel truths, but it does not savour much of sound doctrine or gospel truths if we be advised to continue to pay rents all our lives rather than avail ourselves of the votes of Catholics to obtain our freedom, because by so doing we shall free the Catholic tenants also.

Having again exhausted my paper, Mr. Editor. I must leave the conclusion for the next letter of

A TENANT FARMER.

P. S.—Only that my ugly scrawl is so hard to decipher, I would complain of some blunders in my last, by Typo.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, October 27th, 1862.

A LUCID INTERVAL IN THE DEATH STRUGGLE.

THE "Islander," which—as every one knows—is published and edited by two officers of the Government in the receipt of large emoluments, and which is known to enunciate the sentiments of the Government, as it did, we suppose, a week or two ago when it declared that the Catholic Bishop and Catholic Clergy of this Island should not be believed, *on their oaths*, in any matter relating to their religion—has made another statement which we are expected to regard as a semi-official one. It is to this effect—that the Legislature will be called early in December next, after half dozen proclamations proroguing from month to month, to pass an address to the Queen, asking Her Majesty to put in operation the defunct Award of the Land Commissioners; or, in the event of its not being put in operation, to compel the Proprietors to show, before a judicial tribunal, the reasons why it should declared illegal and inoperative. And we are further told, on the same authority, that when this last act in the farce shall have been performed, the House of Assembly will de dissolved, and a general election be held some time in January next. Well, it is somewhat satisfactory to get this bit of information, late as it is coming. For that part of it which relates to the holding of a special session in December, we were prepared by the 'Islander' of the 17th, when it foreshadowed the thing. As for the news about an election, our only surprise is, that the Government have recovered sanity enough to decide upon a dissolution before the House would die out of its own accord in March next. The design of holding a fifth regular session, in which annual taxes would be levied for the fifth time, was generally attributed to the Government; and if anything has saved them from this madness it must be the good sense and impartial judgment of the Lieut. Governor, who could not safely imperil *his* position by violating the Constitution, as was done in Australia a short time ago by another Governor.

What advantage the Government can hope to derive from holding a special session in December next, to talk about the Award, and petition the Crown to confirm it—is more than we can imagine. The Executive will scarcely dare to offer for the acceptance of the people's representatives, the Bill sent by the Duke of Newcastle, as a substitute for the Award, and which was prepared at the instance of Sir Samuel Cunard; yet, that is evidently, *at present*, the only measure to which the proprietors will agree. It is extremely absurd to suppose that the Colonial Minister will, for one moment, entertain the question—*Is the Award legal or not legal?* In the first place, he, himself, has declared that it is impracticable, so far as it relates to the proposed "local arbitrations;" and, in the second place, the proprietors say it is not binding upon them, because it is not conclusive, as they proposed it should be—because it proposes to leave to other parties the finishing of the business which was to be finally disposed of by the Royal Commissioners. The Duke of Newcastle declares that this objection is a sound and valid one — he feels the force of it himself, and gives effect to it by setting aside the Award. Now, the question is, are we able to fight the Duke of Newcastle and the proprietors in England? The very proposal to get up an address or memorial in opposition to the views of these parties, is extremely absurd. Even should such a memorial receive the unanimous approval of the two Houses of Legislature, the Duke of Newcastle would regard it as a reflection on his own judgment, and deal with it in a very summary manner. He would inform the Lieut. Governor, in terms perhaps somewhat brusque — that he has given careful consideration to the whole subject—that he sees no reason to alter his views upon it, and that, therefore, he cannot advise the Queen to comply with the prayer of the memorial. What would be the feelings of any British statesman towards the Government of this Colony on their making such an exhibition of folly? He would say, "those fools think to coerce me by bringing my actions and opinions under the supervision of a judicial tribunal. I will see them to Jericho before they shall have such a tribunal, and I will give their memorial to the flames."

Although we deprecate the folly of calling a special session for the purpose, as announced by the 'Islander,' of memorialising the Queen to resuscitate the Award, we hail the event with pleasure. It will be like holding a public meeting to discuss all the points at issue between ourselves and the Government — and it will be a public meeting on a large scale — representing, to a very great extent, the opinions of the whole country, without the toil and expense of travelling from district to district, and without any fear of mob violence from the partizans of the Government when unpalatable opinions should require utterance. The Government boasted amazingly at finding the votes of six members of the Liberal Opposition on their side when they brought in their Bills to give effect to the Award in a mutilated state. They will, no doubt, expect those six votes to be recorded in their favour, in support of the foolish project now contemplated. We do not know whether the Government will be disappointed or gratified in this matter. We are not in the unreserved confidence of the six Liberal gentlemen who supported the Administration last Session; but we believe they did not get too much praise from their constituents for so generously helping the Government, in opposition to the well known views of the Liberal party The short Session of December next will afford an excellent opportunity for giving a finishing touch to all our characters, mentally and politically; and we shall regard that Session as better than all its predecessors for securing to us a clean or a foul bill of political health. Those who get the former need not shrink from the gaze of a Liberal constituency — those to whom the latter is accorded will hardly have time to mend their political health before the general election in January.

The Government party profess to think that the tenantry are extremely anxious to have the Award confirmed. We are quite sure that the majority of the tenantry are utterly careless about it. They know, as well as we do, that it would confer no advantage upon them,—no advantage, certainly, to be allowed to purchase their farms at 20s. or 30s. an acre, and pay the purchase money in instalments of £10 a year besides their rent, and four or five years of arrears, — and with equal certainty may it be declared that it would be of no advantage to a tenant to enter into an harassing contention with his landlord, under the name of an arbitration to fix the price of a farm per acre, when the landlord, with all his wealth, station, and influence, would be sure to have the best of the fight. The tenantry have, therefore, no tears to shed over the loss of the miserable bantling. The only thing which was calculated to render the Award, in the least degree, acceptable to the people, was the recommendation for an Imperial loan. The Government, through Colonel Gray, declared that that recommendation was not worth the paper upon which it was written; and yet in the 'Islander' of the 24th instant, we find it falsely stated as follows:—

"For 'the Award, the whole Award, and nothing but the Award,' the Government and their supporters have contended ever since a copy of it was obtained from the Colonial Minister; and we are happy to say that the Government still feel that they would not discharge aright the duty they owe to the tenantry were they not to do all in their power, by every legal and constitutional means, to obtain the confirmation, and to secure the carrying out of the recommendations of the Commissioners."

Now, if the proposition with regard to an Imperial loan, was not part of the Award, it was certainly the very first "recommendation" in it, and to that "recommendation" the Government gave the most decided opposition.

The Colonial Secretary seems to be very anxious that Messrs. Coles and Whelan should prepare, at once, what is called a "platform" on the Land Question, the Government policy in regard to that matter having avowedly collapsed. Mr. Whelan always speaks for himself, and he begs to make the following announcement in reference to a new policy on the important Land Question, slightly intimating, that in offering this [illegible]ment, Mr. Whelan follows, at a respectful distance, the diplomatic genius of Colonel Gray:—

"The supporters of the Government have asked what line of policy the gentlemen of the Opposition will pursue, in order to settle the Land Question, when the administration of affairs shall have passed into their hands. I have no hesitation in stating, as one of the Opposition, that when *they* get into power, they will perhaps announce to their friends that they are prepared to advocate Escheat, or, that *the time has not arrived for advocating it*,—they may urge the policy of the late Liberal Government in regard to a Loan and Purchase, *or they may not*; but, at all events, the gentlemen on the other side will be duly apprised of the intentions of the Liberal Government, when the Liberal Government shall be prepared to make them known."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Teacher, Lot 44," writes to us in reference to the general neglect of duty on the part of the School Visitor. That is an old story. Mr. Arbuckle receives his salary of £200 a year not for any service he renders to the cause of education—he does not even pretend to do anything of the kind—but as General Tattler, Spy and Gossipper for the Government, and Special Superintendent of Orange Lodges in particular. The Board of Education understand the game he is playing, and they are far more liable to censure than he is—they consider it better for the Government to promote ignorance, bigotry, and uncharitableness, than advance the cause of Education; but they may depend upon it, they, too, will receive their reward by and bye, as well as the Visitor.

Several other communications will receive attention in our next No. We regret that we have not yet been able to find room for the letter of our correspondent on the affairs of the Lunatic Asylum, but that shall not be forgotten.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

THE American Mail, received on Saturday evening, brought no news of any importance from the Seat of War. The following article from the last New York *Albion* affords an intelligent view of "the situation":—

A RAID BY LAND AND A RAID BY SEA.

The dreary sameness of battles rife with sickening slaughter, but productive of no political or military results, has been broken by two episodes in the story of the American civil war, which come out in bold relief against the monotonous back-ground. We allude of course to the Confederate General Stuart's late scamper into Pennsylvania, and to the Confederate Captain Semme's audacious assaults upon American merchant-vessels on the high seas.

If anything could be settled in these queer days, it might have seemed that the recent invasion of Maryland by the Southerners, which terminated in the battle of Antietam, made it clear that nothing could be gained to the Southern cause on this side of the Potomac, and that an overwhelming force of Union troops guarded the passes of the river and held absolute possession of the soil. So did not think the famous General Stuart, C. S., whose troopers have twice heretofore earned great distinction in this war, and have now made themselves more than ever conspicuous for daring and good tactics combined. Not to make a long story out of facts known to all the world, and already become stale, on Friday of last week this thorough-paced Gen. Stuart, with a force of three or four thousand cavalry and a battery of artillery, crossed the Potomac at Hancock, and returned safely into Virginia in three days time, by Nolan's Ferry, carrying with him a thousand or so of captured horses and a considerable amount of precious booty, in the form of clothing and boots and shoes. How he took quiet possession of Mercersburg and Chambersburg in Pennsylvania; how he put forth the torch to sundry public establishments; how he galloped entirely round the immense encamped army of General McClellan; and how the North, being alarmed at first, thought best to laugh in order to hide its mortification—all this is familiar to every one here, nor can we dwell upon it with any satisfaction. General Stuart, it must be owned, is the very Prince Rupert of the party that likes to liken itself to the Cavaliers.

But the Paul Jones of a later date, save in seamanship and dash, is not suggested by the exploits of Captain Semmes, the Southern nautical hero of the hour. We know that he is not breaking a blockade, nor encountering in single combat the Union gun-boats lumbering in chase of him; he is burning the private property of individual enemies, thereby gaining nothing whatever for his own cause save odium in the eyes of the world. Yet he cannot justly be called a pirate, inasmuch as the disgraceful maritime law of Christendom recognizes between belligerents the right which he exercises. And let it be considered by philosophers—especially by that class of them addicted to lauding the perfection their race has attained—how infinitely disreputable it is that pillage and destruction should be under any circumstances allowed at sea. Man ingeniously defines what he calls his neutral territory. God—we speak with deliberation and reverence—has plainly and grandly impressed upon the ocean the character of perfect neutrality; it is not to be divided, or appropriated, or fenced in, or spoiled in any way of its absolute freedom. It is the great highway, open to all, belonging to none; yet the navies of the world never dream of desecration, as they go forth, blessed by their respective priests, to make it their battle-ground and incarnadine its waves with blood. This idea may be fanciful, but we believe it is based in truth; and the truth may perhaps be recognized at some future day, when we pause from mutual destruction.

It will be long time yet ere that day come. Just now, the main thing in war is to hit your enemy whenever and wherever and however you can; the main thing in practical morality is to transfer as much blame as possible from your own to others' shoulders. Therefore, Captain Semmes, C. S., having burnt, sunk, and destroyed on his present cruise in the *Alabama* a dozen hapless merchant ships, in spite of 400 U. S war-ships, lists whereof are occasionally paraded in the newspapers, it behoves Northern journalists to look about and see where they may cast the blame. And there stands the general scape-goat, England. The cruel steamer was built in England, and is armed with English guns! Then comes the old twaddle about violated neutrality, which is too absurd to argue upon and too old to repeat. How many times more shall it be said that English law courts do not maintain a corps of detective police-officers? If the law has been openly violated in the building and equipment of the *Alabama* or other ships, how happens it that one hears nothing of the U. S. Minister in London, or the local U. S. Consuls, in connection therewith? But so it is. Slower ships or less vigilant officers invite enquiry, comment, reproof—neither of which we have the least notion of attempting — but poor old England must be blamed! There is one consolation; she is used to it by this time, and her shoulders are broad.

FIRE.—On Wednesday morning last, a barn belonging to the Lunatic Asylum establishment, was burned down, together with all its contents, consisting of a few tons of hay and straw, some wheat, in sheafs, and a couple of pigs. The fire was discovered by the inmates of the Asylum about four o'clock in the morning. How it originated the keeper of the Asylum appears at a loss to divine. We do not think it was the act of an incendiary, but are inclined to believe that the placing of hot ashes in a barrel was the origin. We may be wrong in

PUBLIC MEETING,

IN AID OF THE DISTRESSED MECHANICS OF THE COUNTY OF LANCASHIRE, AND OTHER COUNTIES IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

In pursuance of the Requisition addressed to the High Sheriff of the Couny, and most respectably signed (recently published,) a Public Meeting was held this day at the County Court House, Province Building. Henry Longworth, Esq., the High Sheriff, opened the meeting by reading the Requisition, and after expressing his approval of the objects of the meeting, and his conviction that the inhabitants of the County would in this instance do their duty, as he was happy to say they had hitherto never failed to do, the following Resolutions were unanimously passed, having been first eloquently spoken to by the several movers and seconders.

1. Moved by Rev. Mr. Duncan, seconded by Hon. Dr. Young—"Whereas the distressing War in the adjoining Republic having withdrawn from many thousands of the operatives of our Mother Country their usual means of livelihood, thereby reducing them to great suffering and want of the common necessaries of life: Resolved, That it is the duty of this Colony, which has been so bountifully provided for by Divine Providence, especially in the late harvest, to feel for our starving brethren at home, and to evince that feeling in the most liberal and practical way, more especially because they are enduring their great privations with noble fortitude and Christian resignation."

2. Moved by Hon. E. Palmer, seconded by His Worship the Mayor—"Resolved, That a Subscription List be now opened, and that a Committee of ——— be appointed to carry out the objects of this meeting."

3. Moved by Rev. Mr. Brewster, seconded by Hon. J. Longworth—"Resolved, That as the sufferings referred to have been largely shared by the wives and families of the working men of England, the Ladies of this Island be respectfully requested to manifest their usual sympathy, by soliciting Subscriptions, and co-operating with the Committee in the important work assigned them."

4. Moved by the Attorney General, seconded by James Duncan, Esq.—"Resolved, That for the purpose of more fully carrying out the object of this meeting a Committee be appointed in each Road District to consist of the Clergymen of the different denominations, who are requested to associate with themselves the nearest Magistrates and District Teacher, with power to add to their number."

5. Moved by the Rev. Mr. Davis, seconded by George Beer, Esq.—"Resolved, That the clergymen of the different denominations in the Country be respectfully requested to urge upon their respective congregations the object of this meeting, and to take up collections in aid thereof, and forward the same to the Treasurer of this Committee."

6. Moved by Hon. George Coles, seconded by Charles Palmer, Esq.—"Resolved, That Donations of oatmeal be received by the Committee, and forwarded to England as speedily as possible, and that the value of such donations be duly registered."

7. Moved by Captain Orlebar, R. N., seconded by William Heard, Esq.—"Resolved, That this Committee be requested to act as a central Committee, and to communicate with committees that may be appointed in Prince and King's counties for the purpose of uniting their efforts and presenting to England a contribution worthy of Prince Edward Island."

When, on motion, His Worship the Mayor and the Members of the City Council and the Hons. Edward Palmer, John Longworth, Dr. Young, George Coles, and D. Brenan, William Heard, John Williams, Geo. Beer, James Duncan, Henry Longworth, (High Sheriff), Theophilus DesBrisy and William Murphy, Esquires, together with all the resident Clergymen were appointed a Committee, with power to add to their number, to carry into effect the objects of this meeting, and for which purpose the said Committee were requested to meet at the City Hall tomorrow, Saturday the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock.

On motion of the Hon. Dr. Young, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Davis, the High Sheriff left the Chair, and His Worship the Mayor being called thereto, the thanks of the meeting were moved to the High Sheriff, for the promptitude with which he responded to the wishes of the Requisitionists in calling the meeting, and his conduct in presiding over it.

His Worship having conveyed to the High Sheriff the thanks of the meeting, and the High Sheriff having suitably acknowledged the same, the meeting dispersed.

THEOPH. DESBRISAY, Sec.

Charlottetown, Oct. 24, 1861.

ORANGEISM IN IRELAND.—Orageism has had a *fete* day. The "Northern Athens" has been again the honored *locale*, and we suppose grandmasters, and wardens, together, with the entire confraternity of the loyal and loquacious brethren, will now enjoy a modicum of repose. They have had hard work of it for the past ten days. No exertions or amount of wall-placading or newspaper puffery were spared to render the "demonstration" of yesterday a success. For ten days past the strongest stimulants have been administered, but, notwithstanding, the meeting of the Orangemen of Ireland, at the Botanic Gardens, Belfast, yesterday, was a dead failure—a failure every way—a failure in numbers, in respectability, in speechification, and in the establishment of any cause of legitimate complaint. The organ of the "Brotherhood" promised that 60,000—nay 100,000 "good men and true" would answer the summons of outraged Orangeism, was to be represented, on the momentous occasion by all the presentable names it can boast. Ex-Attorney Generals—Ex-Solicitor Generals — Ex-Chief Secretaries, and all the officials, *attaches* of the "Outs were invited, "pressed," and flattered to join the great outspeaking of offended bigotry—and yet, placards, puffs, invitations, and threats, notwithstanding the *pronouncements* of Sunday row and Brown's square, were "flat, stale, and unprofitable." In numbers it fell to less than a tenth of the promised masses—in names and respectability it was a simple nonentity—in object it was ridiculous—and in "oratory" it was vulgar, boshy, and bunkumish!

The proceedings commenced with the almost blasphemous farce of "prayer," and the first resolution proposed and "unanimously adopted" was a positive, palpable, and unblushing falsehood Based on its gross misstatement, the other resolutions were, of course, fallacious, but what care the Brotherhood—or what know the ignorant poor, foolish dupes who applauded and "unanimously adopted" falsehoods in the most exaggerated forms? The meeting was held, the resolutions were adopted, and we suppose the sayings of the great insignificants will be duly and accurately reported, and thus they will have done their work; but the entire performance is not worthy of a serious consideration, except indeed, it be to to remind us that Orangeism is still rampant, and would be active if it were afforded an opportunity. —*Dublin Freeman.*

The Railway delegation now on passage to England comprises the Hon. Mr. Sicotte, Attorney General of Canada East: Hon. Mr. Howland, of Canada West, Financial Minister of the Province: Hon. Mr. Tilley, Prov. Sec. of New Brunswick: and Hon. Mr. Howe, Prov. Sec. of Nova Scotia. Hitherto the delegates despatched to the mother Country, on railroad matters, have been like the Roman General who, having returned from an expedition, undertaken at great expense, was ordered to report to the Emperor, when the soldier took from his helmet a few curiously colored shells as the whole result or advantage of the costly campaign, and from which so much had been expected. The British North American Provinces have had a good many servants quite as unprofitable as the Roman General; but they have grown weary of such time serving, and it is safe to say that if the members of this delegation connot, on their return, give a better account of themselves than any that has preceded it, they will be branded with infamy by a deceived but long suffering people.—*Halifax Evening Exprss, Oct. 22.*

The agent at Chatham, N. B., of the steamer *Arabian*, plying between the Gulf ports and Quebec, recently received a telegram dated at River du Loup, on the 10th October, which stated that one of the boilers of the boat had collapsed, that two firemen, and two men belonging to Bathurst were killed. The damage would be repaired, and the vessel would proceed on her voyage the following day. She was on her voyage from Quebeck. The names of the parties who lost their lives are not given.

WE have been obliged to print the EXAMINER for this week on a smaller sheet than usual, owing to disappointment in not getting our paper from the manufacturers. We have ordered a better quality than we have been using lately, and there has been some delay in getting it manufactured. The amount of reading matter in the present No. is, however, fully equal to what it has been in any previous No.; and the advertisements necessarily omitted from the regular sheet are given in a supplementary one.

WE have understood that the Legislature will be called to meet "for despatch of business," about the first of December. The object of this Special Session is solely to petition Her Majesty the Queen on the subject of the Award. We also have understood that it is contemplated to have the General Election early in January.—*Isl.*

SPECIAL NOTICE. — *Holloway's Ointment and Pills* — Take warning. — The fearful number of deaths in the metropolis, and elsewhere, from Dysentery and Diarrhœa, should put all on their guard. The first symptoms must be combatted, or collapse may come on. Holloway's Ointment should be well and frequently rubbed over the belly, which should afterwards be encased in flannel. Holloway's Pills should be taken at the same time, to prevent the irregular distribution of blood, which oppresses the lining of the bowels in these diseases. All may rely on these remedies. The Ointment penetrates to the seat of the malady, where it asserts its cooling and soothing influence: while the Pills arrest the disorder, and speedily bring about a cure.

Married,

On Thursday, the 9th inst., at the Victoria House, by the Rev. D. Fitzgerald, Mr. Mock Stewart, Tailor, to Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Chisholm, of Margate Road, Lot 19.

Birth.

At the Manse, Charlottetown, on Sabbath, the 18th instant, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Duncan, of a son.

Died,

On Saturday, the 18th inst., of the bursting of a blood-vessel, John Thomas Duffy, aged 19 years.

On Tuesday morning, the 21st inst., Charlotte Lydia, the beloved wife of the Rev. George Sutherland, Pastor of the Free Church of this City, aged 27 years.

On the 6th instant, after a painful illness, which she bore with christian resignation, Emma Caroline, daughter of the late Marsden Selig, in the 22nd year of her age.

On the 20th inst., after a short illness, Lawrence C. Worthy, Esq., of Hillsborough Hill, in the 79th year of his age. The deceased was, for upwards of 40 years, a Magistrate of this Island, and for a short time a member of the Legislative Council. He was born in London, Eng., in 1784, and emigrated to this Island in 1809.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.

OCT. 15—Eliza, McDonald, St. John's, N. F.; goods. Isabella, Maria, Wallace, N. S; bal. La Rookha, Davison, Picton; coal. Annie, King, Arichat; bal. Brothers, Habert, Pictou; coal. Amagent, Nicholson, Labrador; fish. Responsible, Walsh, do.; bal. 16—Lady Sale, Brow, Harbour Bouche; do. Elizabeth, Campbell, Newcastle, N. B.; limestone. Caledonia, Barret, St. Pierre; fish. 17—Mary Louisa, Rogers, Harbor Bouche; fish. Nancy, Graham, Richibucto; shingles. Trial, McDonald, Tracadie; do. 18—Gazelle, Cameron, Liverpool, goods. Franklin, Myers, Tangier, N. S; fish. Deux Auguste, LeBlanc, Pictou; coal. 20—Farewell, McKenzie, Cape Carroll; fish. Glenara, Power, Nfld; do. Greyhound, Babin, Sydney; coal. Petrel, Fougere, do, fish. Rob Roy, Tory, Port Mulgrave; do. Woodbine, Robertson, Pictou; coal. Nancy, LeBlanc, do; do. Curlew, Buckler, Tatamagouche; lumber. Ariel, Lockman, Boston, goods. Ploughboy, Robertson, Pictou; coal. Eliza, McDonald, Nova Scotia; bal. Tezaer, Sprague, Bay Verte; deals. Geo. C. Lawrence, Grant, Miramichi; do. Ellen, Pentz, Pugwash; limestone.

CLEARED.

OCT. 17—Annie, Gillis, Nfld; produce. 17—Ino, Campbell, Pictou; goods. Annie McKie, McIntyre, Boston; fish and oats. Christiana, McNeill, Halifax; pro. 18—LaRookha, Davison, Pictou; bal. Velocity, Mecheaux, Richibucto; fish, &c. Brilliant, Johns, Bideford, G. B.; deals. 21—Enterprise, McDonald, Halifax; produce.

The Bark Gazelle, Cameron, 28 days from Liverpool, arrived at Charlottetown on the 17th inst., with a general assortment of Dry Goods, etc.

QUEBEC, OCT. 9—Arrived Ship Lady Seymour, England, from Bristol. 16th—Brigs Volunteer and Constance, from Port Hill.

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Oct. 24, 1862.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb	3d to 5d
Do by the quarter	2½d to 4d
Mutton, per lb	2d to 5d
Pork, per lb	3½d to 4d
Do (small)	5d to 6d
Lamb, per lb	2½d to 4½d
Butter (fresh)	10d to 1s
Do by the tub	9d to 11d
Cheese, per lb	3d to 6d
Tallow, per lb	9d to 11d
Lard, per lb	10d
Ham, per lb	6d to 7d
Pearl Barley, per lb	1½d to 1¾d
Flour, per barrel	42s to 45s
Do per lb	2d to 2½d
Oatmeal, per lb	1¾d to 2d
Eggs, per dozen	7d to 9d
Vegetables.	
Currants, per qt	none
Peas, per qt	none
Potatoes, per bushel	1s 6d to 2s
Carrots, per bush	2s 6d
Grain.	
Wheat, per bushel	none
Barley do	4s to 4s 3d
Oats do	2s to 2s 3d
Poultry.	
Turkeys, each	3s to 6s
Geese, each	1s 9d to 2s 6d
Fowls, each	8d to 1s 3d
Ducks, each	1s to 1s 3d
Partridges, each	9d to 11d
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl	18s to 20s
Herrings, per barrel	25s to 30s
Mackerel, per dozen	1s 6d to 3s
Salmon, per lb	none
Lumber.	
Boards (Hemlock)	3s 6d to 4s
Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Shingles, per M	10s to 15s
Sundries.	
Timothy Seed, per bushel	none
Clover Seed, per lb	none
Wool, per lb	1s 3d to 1s 6d
Hay, per ton	50s to 60s
Straw, per cwt	1s
Homespun, per yard	3s 6d to 6s
Apples, per dozen	2d to 4d
Plums, per qt	1½d to 3d
Calfskins, per lb	3d to 6d
Hides, per lb	3d
Sheepskins, each	5s to 5s 3d

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Terrace House! Terrace House!!

THE subscriber will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, November 17th, at 11 o'clock, all the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of the Terrace House. The above is a good opportunity for parties wishing to furnish. Catalogues can be had at the office of

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, Oct. 27, 1862. Isl & Pro.

NOW LANDING,
Ex "GAZELLE,"
FROM LIVERPOOL,
100 Chests Tea,

A very superior article.

J. & T. MORRIS.

Oct. 27, 1862. 2i

TAKE NOTICE!

ALL parties indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to make payment before the FIFTEENTH DAY of DECEMBER NEXT, as any amounts remaining unpaid after that date will be sued for without distinction of persons.

G. F. C. LOWDEN

Charlottetown, Oct. 27, 1872. 2m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Household Furniture.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY next, 1st November, at 11 o'clock, at the house, in Kent street, occupied by James Evans, next door to Henry Palmer, Esqr., a quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of 1 Large Mahogany Dining Table, Mahogany Sofa and Chairs, 2 Mahogany Wardrobes, 1 Large Writing Desk and Book Case, Bedsteads, Mattrasses, Cane Seated Chairs, Franklin Stove, Pictures, 1 Very Superior Musical Box, 1 Sewing Machine, Lot of Ready-made Boots and Shoes, with several other articles.

—ALSO—

Farm HORSE, 8 years old.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, Oct. 27, 1862. R.W.

Barque "GAZELLE."

THE above well known VESSEL, R. CAMERON, Master, will Sail for Liverpool, England, on TUESDAY, 4th Nov. inst. For Freight or Passage please apply at Charlottetown, to

W. W. LORD & CO.

Charlottetown, Oct. 27, 1862.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FASHIONABLE Tailoring Establishment!

CHARLES BELL,

QUEEN SQUARE.......CHARLOTTETOWN,

ANNOUNCES the arrival of his FALL and WINTER GOODS, which are all of the newest designs at present in the Market. Every Department of the Woollen Drapery Trade is amply represented in his Establishment. His GOODS are decidedly of the Newest and Best Class manufactured; they have been carefully selected from the best Wholesale Houses in Britain for his trade, and have been purchased for CASH, which is a very important article in the market at present.

CHARLES BELL is, therefore, in a position to give his customers the very best value, and can, at the same time, confidently recommend the article he sells. He enumerates a few leading articles as follows:—

West of England and Yorkshire CLOTHS; Heavy Beavers, Whitneys and Pilot COATINGS; Doeskins; Cassimeres; English and Scotch TWEEDS; Velvet, Silk, Valentia, and Marseilles VESTINGS; Prince Edward Island HOMESPUNS;

Twilled and Shirting FLANNELS; Gentleman's Shirts and Collars; Shetland and Lamb's Wool UNDER CLOTHING; Scarfs, Ties, and Mufflers; Fur, Cloth, Wool & Kid Gloves; Braces, Socks, Umbrellas, and Trunks; Fur, Cloth, Glazed, Reversable, and other WINTER CAPS; Silk, Felt, Wool, and Glazed HATS; FURS—Russian Dog, Siberian Lamb, Nutria, and Muskrat, etc., etc.

The best assortment of TAILORS' TRIMMINGS ever imported to this Island, in Coat Linings, Sleeve Linings, Vest Backs and Linings, Coat Canvas, Padding, Wadding, Coat and Vest Braids and Bindings, Buttons of all kinds, and other

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,

Too numerous to mention.

Ready-Made Clothing.

This Branch of his Trade is unusually large at present. Owing to the depression of the times persons requiring Suits will get them at very REDUCED PRICES.

MOURNING,

and all other orders for Clothing promptly attended to, and good fitting Fashionable Articles guaranteed.

☞ Gentlemen who have been in the habit of getting their Clothing made up, through Tailors choosing their Cloth and Trimmings for them, from the different Stores, would find it to their advantage to examine the Stock of Cloths and Trimmings, and enquire the prices for making up at this Establishment, before they purchase elsewhere, as they can save time and money, by getting all the articles required

At the lowest rate in One Place.

The principle recognized and practically carried out at this Establishment is Speedy Sales and Light Profits, for CASH.

The LATEST FASAIONS are always secured.

Charlottetown, Oct. 27, 1862.

Wanted to Borrow.

THE sum of £200, to be secured on Real Estate in Charlottetown. Apply to

A. M.,
Post Office,
Charlottetown.

Oct. 27, 1862.

Re-Opened.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Charlottetown, and the Island generally, that he has re-opened in his

NEW BUILDING,

Grafton Street, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, with accuracy, neatness and dispatch.

Constantly on hand, a large assortment of STOVE PIPE and TINWARE, COPPER BOILERS, STILLS and WORMS made to order, at the lowest possible prices. Wholesale Dealers will please call and examine my Stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

W. B. ALLIN.

Grafton Street, Oct. 27, 1852. 2m

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

TO be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of October inst., at 11 o'clock, a. m., that valuable and most eligibly situated Lot of Land with the Dwelling House and Shop on the north side of Queen Square, lately tenanted by Mr. W. W. Irving, and adjoining the premises lately occupied by Mr. James DesBrisay, measuring 40 feet front by 80 feet deep, or thereabouts. The situation is one of the very best in the City as a business stand. The Building requires but a small outlay to convert it into a handsome and commodious shop and comfortable dwelling. For terms, &c., apply to the subscriber, who is prepared to treat for the purchase of the above property at private sale.

W. A. JOHNSTONE.

If not disposed of at auction or private sale, the property will be put up to lease. W. A. J

Oct. 13, 1862. f w

Hardware.

THE Undersigned is landing, per EDA MARIA, from BOSTON and from ENGLAND,—

EAGLE PLOUGHS,
EAGLE O. PLOUGH MOUNTINGS,
HORSE NAILS,
POWDER AND SHOT.

ALFRED PHILLIPS.

Charlottetown, Oct. 13, 1862.

NOTICE!

C. F. HUBERT, Dentist, respectfully announces his intention of leaving Charlottetown about the 14th or 15th of next month, and as he will in all probability be absent from the Island till next Spring, would request those who require his professional services to call at an early date. Residence at Mrs. Douglas's, Water-street; Office hours, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Charlottetown, Oct. 20, 1862.

FINAL NOTICE!

THE subscribers, intending to make an alteration in their Mercantile Business, request all persons indebted to them, by Book Account, Note of Hand, or otherwise, to settle their respective amounts on or before the 1st day of December, otherwise legal proceedings will be taken for the collection of the same, without any distinction of persons.

Oats, Potatoes, Barley and Turnips will be taken in payment up to the above date.

McAULAY & JOHNSON.

Grand River Wharf, October 20, 1862. 1m

NOTICE.

THE Subcribers intending to make an alteration in their business, hereby notify all persons indebted to them, either by bond, note, or book account, that their respective amounts must be paid up on or before the first day of December next ensuing, as all sums unsettled after that time will be handed over to an attorney for collection without any distinction of persons.

The subscribers also take this opportunity to thank their numerous friends for the liberal support given them since they commenced business, and beg to state that they will continue to sell their present stock at a very small profit for present payment until the first of November next, when all of their remaining stock will be offered at auction to make room for new importations, at which time great bargains may be expected. All kinds of merchantable produce will be taken for the outstanding debts, such as Oats, Barley, Potatoes, &c., until the time before stated; for any sums remaining unpaid after that time cash will be exacted.

The Subscribers also offer for sale two very superior Bay Horses, one rising five years old, stands 16 hands high, of good breed and a fast traveller, the other four years raising five, stands 14 hands high. If not sold by private sale by the first of November they will be offered at public auction.

JAMES DAVIDSON.
DANIEL H. DINGWELL.

Rollo Bay, Oct. 6th, 1862. 2m