make a strike to clear the environs and obtain fresh provisions. The French and English fleets have arrived.

NEW YORK, 24th.

Hilton Head letter dated 30th, mentions report that Pulaski had been evacuated by the Confederates.

All quiet at the Upper Potomac. Confederates at Bowling Green suffering terribly for money.

Gen. Buchner is said to have resigned his commission.

BANKRUPTCY OF THE NORTH.

We are not told what is the condition of the Southern States in money matters, but here is what the New York World says of the North:—"It is proposed to suffer the national credit to sink out of the world's respect before any measure is adopted to preserve it. Certainly, every person of common sagacity or sanity must confess, that it would be vastly more discreet and becoming to impose the tax on the people now, while the public credit is fair, than a fortnight hence, when, to all appearances, it may be mortifyingly impaired. With the present sitting of Congress rests the very fate of the republic. We fear nothing from the army of traitors who menace the capital. We do fear that Congress may not resist the temptation which besets it, that it will not cast out the devil which is seducing the nation to its financial ruin. There is less to be dreaded from what surrounds the capital than from what it contains."

FRAUDS UPON THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—The following remarkable statement was made in Congress lately by one of the Representatives from Massachusetts:—

Dr. Dawes, of Mass., from the Committee on Government Contracts, spoke, giving instances of immensely productive contracts. One of the very first, made in April last, for furnishing 2,200 cattle, the receivers of the contract made $32,000 without moving from their seats, while those whom they sold it to made $26,000.

There were a million dollars worth of shoes worn out and a million more to be manufactured; to each of these there had been a waste of 75 cents. Many of the cavalry horses brought here are literally starved to death. Four hundred and eighty-five of a thousand horses which just reached Louisville were found utterly worthless, while others were not worth $20 a piece.

These 485 horses cost the Government $58,000. He referred to a contract for delivering, six months hence, one million and ninety-two thousand muskets, at $21 a piece, while the same kind of arms were manufactured at Springfield for $13.50.

There are contracts for 272,000 Enfield rifles, and nearly two million carbines, at extravagant profits. Soon after the breaking out of hostilities, there was organised in New York a corps of plunderers. Two millions of dollars were placed in the hands of an incompetent editor of a newspaper for disbursement.

He went straightway into the purchase of linen pantaloons, straw hats, London porter, and dried herrings, until he spent $24,000, then got scared and quit. Mr. Dawes, in conclusion, argued against paying for printing the Treasury notes, on the ground that the contract was improperly obtained.

Forty two persons were killed by the city railroad cars in Philadelphia during the year 1861.

EX-PRESIDENT TYLER.—Ex-President Tyler died at Richmond on the 17th inst., after a very brief illness, in his seventy-second year, having been born in 1790. He was a native of Charles City county, Virginia. On reaching his majority, he was elected to the Legislature of that State, and five years subsequently to the House of Representatives. In 1836 he was chosen Governor; but served only a year and a half, having been sent to the United States Senate to fill a vacancy. This spring-tide of promotion continued until 1840, when he received the nomination for Vice President from the Whig party. The death of General Harrison opened the White House to Mr. Tyler. The great events of his Administration were the vetoing of the United States bank bill, and the making of preparations for admitting Texas—a measure which was brought about shortly after his retirement in 1845. Since that date Mr. Tyler lived on his plantation, near the village of Hampton.

The 'Islander' refers to a communication which appeared in our last paper, signed "Dreamer," stigmatising it as "indecent," "obscene," &c. We notice the remarks of the 'Islander' not for the purpose of defending ourselves from any attacks that can emanate from the "*abandoned creature*" who edits that journal, or the intensely stupid one who prints it—but merely to say, that we should be very sorry to publish any thing that would be offensive to good morals, if we knew it to be such. Being in ill health at the time we received the communication, which rendered it difficult for us to attend to all the details of our business, and observing that it was in a hand which was familiar to us, we sent the letter to the printing office without giving it a very close scrutiny, as we generally do all original articles. On reading the proof sheet of it, which was hastily done, we failed to discover that there was any thing so grossly offensive in it as the 'Islander' would wish to make it appear—certainly our mind was not impressed with any impurity from its hurried perusal. If we had been, like the editor of the Islander, naturally prone to the inception of offensive matter, we might have put an immodest construction on one or two words, which—however, it may be from obtuseness—we failed to do. We, indeed, would certainly have erased, had we had time for reflection, the whole passage in reference to a certain public man, not because it seemed immodest, but because it was exceedingly severe. What makes the 'Islander' so savage is, that this person exercises great influence over the Islander office and the Government, and saw that there was too much rough truth in the allusions to him. If "Dreamer" had adopted a different style—which we hope he will do the next time he writes—and wrapped up in silken phrase facts relating to strange occurrences that have been ringing in every one's ears for the last two or three years, the Islander would find that its interest lay in observing a discreet silence on the matter. When it is so horrified at the use of language calculated to awaken impure thoughts, how would it find words to express its detestation of actions which can only be characterised as essentially beastly? A lighter hand than "Dreamer's" could—and may if provoked—draw a picture of depravity without shocking the most delicate sense—a picture that would open the eyes of many, but would be likely to shut the mouths of the 'Islander' people.

We are reminded that the 'Monitor' has also some remarks on "Dreamer's" letter, and makes them the text of a short homily on morality. James B. Cooper and William H. Pope are certainly a fancy lot to be regarded as preachers on such a subject. Both forget their antecedents woefully. The one has evidently lost all recollection of having diddled the public out of a large sum of money, besides exhibiting such conduct towards an aged parent as renders more than doubtful his claim to the possession of one honest or honourable principle. The other—who regrets that the editor of the EXAMINER cannot be arraigned for an alleged infringement of moral law—ought to remember that *he* was arraigned, tried and censured for an immoral and disgraceful act; and that he owes it to the clemency of a few friends that he was not also arraigned, tried and convicted of something which bears a very ugly name in connection with money matters. These are brave fellows certainly to write short sermons on morality. They finely illustrate some of their masters in the Government, who, it must be confessed, always give a generous patronage not only to the *taking* qualities which Messrs. Pope and Cooper possess, but to those other traits by which they are both distinguished—hypocrisy and humbug.

BENJ. DAVIES, Esq., has published a letter in the 'Islander' of Friday, in which he propounds some extraordinary questions to the editor of THE EXAMINER, which he thinks are "important" ones, and which the 'Islander' says "will prove most embarrassing." We confess we have not been able yet to discover their importance, and certainly we apprehend not the slightest embarrassment in framing a suitable answer to them, provided we come to the conclusion that they require *any* answer. But Mr. Davias has taken ten days to prepare them—they bearing date 30th January, and intended as a set off to an article in our paper of the 20th; we, therefore, think that it is just as well for us to let ten days pass before we say anything more about them—though we don't promise to give them half an hour's thought in the interim.

En passant, we may observe that the Editor of the 'Islander' is in ecstacies with Mr. Davies—praises him up sky-high—holds him up to admiration as the only real friend of the tenantry, because he has consistently advocated escheat, which the 'Islander' declared to be a dishonest occupation with every one else—and, in short, the Colonial Secretary pats Mr. Davies so vigorously on the back as to threaten bodily injury both to the patter and the patted. No wonder the editor could think of nothing else as a subject for editorial comment. In his excitement he has allowed himself to utter the most arrant nonsense, blunders and falsehoods, which we shall notice when his new protege shall receive "our distinguished consideration." Meanwhile, we must say, that we have so much good will towards Mr. Davies, that however flattered he may be for the moment by the fulsome and deceitful praises of the Tory organ, we hope he will not suffer in the estimation of the public who have hitherto believed that he had no sympathy for, or affinity with, Toryism.

In case we should consider it unnecessary to answer Mr. Davies's "important queries" in detail, we may ask him this very plain question: If he believes what he himself has said, what use is there in talking about a further agitation of the Land Question, in any form, escheat or anything else? Mr. Davies has said in his letter of the 17th Jany.:—"I would also add that the confirmation of the award by the Legislature in the coming session, (which those bodies, as men of honour, are bound to do), will, in my opinion, *set the Land Question at rest forever.*" And he adds that the question cannot be "legitimately agitated," after the award shall be confirmed, which he is so confident will be done by the "men of honour" who control our public affairs. We may say that we do not place a very high estimate on Mr. Davies's opinion regarding this matter; and it seems that he himself does not put much value upon it, or he would not propose such strange questions respecting future agitation. Does he want the Liberal Party to do a thing which he says would *not* be legitimate—would be contrary to law? Let him answer that question.

AN OLD MENACE PUT ON NEW GROUND.

Only a few days have past since the discovery was made by our nearest neighbours that Canada is a "foreign country," and not part of the northern federation. It naturally created a profound sensation among an excitable population. From the threats that were made to cut all connection with Canada, one might have supposed that a Chinese wall was about to be erected along the entire southern frontier of the lakes. Our people who now go to New York and other American cities, to purchase millions of dollars worth of goods, every year, were to be fenced out with passports, made as vexatious as possible; and the account between the two countries was to be closed for ever. It was to be a test of good citizenship, in the Northern States, for a man to be a cordial hater of the very name of Canada.

It is announced that, since Canada is a "foreign country," the Reciprocity Treaty must be abolished porthwith. A late telegram from Washington announces that a strong effort is to be made to repeal the treaty; and the reason given is "the unfriendly spirit shown by Canada" to the northern half of the Union, which still remains in possession of the government, in the beleaguered city of Washington. There is no novelty in this threat; it has been made every year since the treaty went into operation; and we have come to look for it as regularly as the meeting of Congress, or the return of winter. But if the threat is stale, the foundation on which it stands, at present, is new. Canada, the complaint runs, has shown an unfriendly spirit towards the North. No breach of neutrality is complained of; no act of the Canadian Government or people is impeached. Our people have not thrown up their hats and hurrahed for the success of an effort which was directed towards the destruction of the independence of the Southern Confederacy. We plead guilty; but we must say it is the strangest reason ever given in justification of a premeditated violation of a treaty solemnly entered into, after the fullest consideration. Last year, and the year before, and the year before that, the threatened breach of treaty contract was to be justified by reference to the tariff legislation of Canada. Not that Canada could be charged with being untrue to her treaty obligations. Then, as now, it was a spiritual affair. The body of the treaty was unscathed, but its ghostly essence had met a grievous affront. We hardly know what to make of a people who are perpetually seeking pretexts on which to justify their declared intention to show how utterly regardless they are of the most solemn obligations. If the Northerners are not tired of proclaiming their anxiety to prove to all the world that no faith can be put in their national honor, even when bound by the most solemn treaty engagements, we are quite tired of listening to the everlasting repetition of a code of public morality that would stamp with disgrace a tribe of savages. It is very undesirable that such loose national morality should become familiar to the ears of our people. There is nothing very edifying in the boast of an individual that he intends to break his word or rob a hen roost.

The treaty, of which the violation is thus periodically menaced, is by no means the one-sided arrangement that it is said to be. It secures to the United States the right of navigating the St. Lawrence, as well as the greater and more profitable privilege of fishing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and all the other rich waters of British America. If the agreement could be broken up, in accordance with the scheme yearly set afloat in the State of New York, and agitated at Washington, not one of the fishery rights that were previously in dispute would now be yielded to the Northern federation. If these assailants could succeed in demolishing the treaty, they would, at the same time, have to make up their minds to forego everything beyond their bare legal claim to the fisheries, as it existed prior to 1854. They would drive the Upper Canada trade from New York to the St. Lawrence and Halifax. The commerce of British America, thus transferred to our cities, the Atlantic cities of the Northern States would suffer a serious declension of trade. We should not long remain without a winter sea-port. British America would obtain a virtual monopoly of the rich sea fisheries on its interminable sea coasts; and a commercial marine second to that of one or two of the principal nations of the world, would, in a few years, spring up.

We do not affect to undervalue the advantages which the Reciprocity Treaty confers. But these advantages are not all on one side. If the object of the Northerners in desiring to break up the treaty is to injure Canada, they could not attain it without injuring themselves in at least an equal degree. This is what we desire them to understand. In British America, there is no wish to terminate the agreement; though perhaps not one of the Lower Provinces would have the least objection to see it swept away to-morrow. Canada has faithfully carried it out; and has not, when she might have done it with some effect, echoed the obligations of New York on the score of tariff legislation. It is amusing to hear the complaint repeated, even now, that the Canadian tariff does violence to the spirit of the treaty. If the objection be worth anything, it tells terribly against the objections with Morrell tariffs in their hands, and worse to come. But we have not complained of the tariff legislation adopted at Washington; we have only contended that it took from these who enacted it the right to complain. The force of this argument must have been felt in the Northern States; and it is no wonder that the necessity of a new excuse was suggested. As nothing tangible could be found, in shape of a complaint, from first to last, ghostly reasons have been given. If the friendliness of Canada had been measured by acts, there would have been nothing to complain of on the part of the North. Last spring, our Government refused to sell its steamers, at double the price paid for them, simply because it could not get an assurance that they were not to be used in the service of the Confederates; and much more recently special leave was given by the Canadian Ministry to pass the American revenue cutters from the Upper Lakes, through our canals to the ocean, though very little alteration would convert them into gun-boats. If England had been exacting in her treaty requirements, the very construction of these cutters might easily have been prevented. If Canada has to reproach herself with anything that might be construed into a breach of the strict principles of neutrality, it is for her indulgence towards the North in allowing these cutters to pass through our canals. But the truth is the alleged unfriendliness of Canada towards the northern federation is not pretended to have taken a tangible shape. It is a pretext, and nothing more, eagerly seized upon by certain local interests which fancy they would profit by the abrogation of the treaty.

Since the Trent affair, the politicians of the North have been taught the necessity of reflecting before acting; and the New York organ of the Federal Government points out that there is no more common cause of war than a disregard of treaty obligations. The Reciprocity Treaty was contracted for a period of ten years; and is then terminable only upon one of the parties to it giving a year's notice. Except in case of war, which by universal practice terminates all treaties, this arrangement must continue till 1864; and then the chances are that something will have occurred to put our neighbours into a better mood, and the menace of to-day will have been forgotten. At the same time, British America should prepare to meet a contingency which may not impossibly happen.—*Toronto Leader.*

THE FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES OF THE NORTHERN STATES.

It has for some time past been foreseen in England, that the enormous expenses of carrying on the Civil War would be such as to bring ruin and bankruptcy upon the Federal Government.

The cool audacity of President Lincoln's assertion that, "the expenses made necessary by the rebellion are not beyond the resources of a loyal people," has startled the British public somewhat. But what do we find in the history of the last great war in which the United States were engaged? When that war with England had lasted less than three years, at a time when England's principal forces were occupied against more important enemies, and when no serious demonstrations of invasion or conquest were made, the credit of the United States became so shattered, that two-thirds of the commercial class of New York became bankrupt; the distress was so intolerable that New York and Massachusetts agitated the question of seceding from the more obstinate States, for the sake of peace, and actually met in Convention to complain of the disasters brought upon them by an unjust war. Commenting upon these historical facts and the present alarming aspect of financial affairs in the Northern States, the London 'Times' says:—

"Carefully examining the America of the present day, we can see nothing in the social or political nature of the country which can induce us to believe that an enduring civil war can be sustained by her now, with less disastrous effects than those which were brought about by a foreign war fifty years ago. If we saw her citizens submitting cheerfully to heavy taxation, and coming forward, not to take well-paid service in half-disciplined armies, but to pour their wealth, their savings, and the produce of their industry into the public Treasury, we might, perhaps, think differently. Nothing, however, of this kind is to be seen in the Federal States. For the first time in the history of the world, we have the spectacle of a people plunging into fathomless expenditure, and prosecuting a passionate war of conquest, entirely upon borrowed money. Their only reliance for all these millions of present and prospective expenditure is upon the credulity of the present generation of mankind. Other nations, and we ourselves are egregious among the number, have cast up a mountain of debt while they were working out a great deliverance. But then the debt we cast upon posterity was only for that surplus which we knew posterity would accept, because it was obviously greater than we could possibly ourselves discharge. We borrowed only when we had strained every effort, and had exhausted our own present resources. But when the President of the United States reckons up his revenues "from all sources, including loans," it is found that the sources other than those from loans are almost unappreciable; that the whole foundation of the present system rests upon promises that posterity shall pay; that the present generation is growing nominally rich, by pledging their posterity to pay them exorbitantly for gratifying their own passions; and that a people who will not tax themselves, even for a cause which they profess to have at heart, expect foreigners to believe that their posterity will tax themselves, to make good the unjustifiable promises of their fathers.

"This cannot go on. We may think what we may of the chances of the North, of the discipline of their armies, and of the efficiency of their fleet; but there can be only one opinion as to the financial system upon which the Federal Government is now setting out. A hundred millions a-year are not to be obtained easily, even by a country with unbounded resources, and unstrained credit. We shall probably soon have an opportunity of judging by experience, how long an expenditure to that amount can be sustained by a country whose resources are not yet developed, and whose national credit has not yet been favourably tested. The national course of financial sequences must bring this civil war to an end; but we cannot believe but that even the very prospect of a foreign war, being superadded to the other difficulties, must produce an immediate collapse, and the peace which ensues upon utter exhaustion."

These foreshadowings seem in a fair way of being speedily fulfilled. Without an enormous war tax, instantly levied, the Civil war must soon come to an end.

THE RIGHT REV. DR. GILLIS—THE QUEEN.

A pastoral address has been issued by Dr. Gillis, Catholic Bishop of the eastern district of Scotland, in which he refers, in the most feeling terms, to the heavy affliction which has befallen her Majesty. After alluding to the peaceful and prosperous tenor of her earlier life, the Bishop proceeds as follows:—"But a cloud has come to overshadow the brightness of her long and prosperous reign; for the guards that watch the regal rights of earthly palaces cannot defend their threshold against human grief, when, like a veiled and mysterious stranger, sorrow obtrudes her ominous presence upon kings, and seats herself beside the bed on which they know that they shall die. O! now then, more fervently, more lovingly than ever, let our common prayer be heard; no longer, for a time, as the shout of joy or of triumph, but as the chastened utterance of a whole nation's mourning. God save the Queen! God save her in her bitter trial; for, 'weeping she has wept at night, and her tears are upon her cheeks,' and she has 'become as a widow!' But we feel, beloved brethren, we may not remove the pall that screens the sacredness of her affliction, nor profane its hallowed nature by venturing here to dwell unnecessarily upon its depth. She has lost the distinguished Prince who was the faithful companion of her life, the fond husband of her choice, and the father of her Royal offspring. Well might she be forgiven if, while standing beside his yet unclosed grave, she had forgotten for the time that she was still a Queen. Let it be written then, as the proudest record of Victoria's reign, as well as her undying claim to England's gratitude, that, after moving so long amongst us, the perfect pattern of a happy wife and mother, her first prayer as a widow was that heroic petition put up for a calm of mind under her all-crushing bereavement; for that she had still many and urgent duties to perform, as the parent of her people! May the long years that mellow affliction and soften the asperities of grief be yet vouchsafed to our beloved Sovereign; and may she still be mercifully spared to come forth on festival days, in all the glory of another Judith, the joy of her kingdom and the honour of her people! May there be peace within her cities, and abundance within her towers; and may her last earthly song of praise be like to that of the widow of Bethulia: 'Begin unto my God with timbrels, sing ye to the Lord with cymbals, tune Him a new psalm, exalt and call upon His name. The Lord putteth an end to wars, the Lord is His name!'"

THE CONQUEST OF CANADA BY THE UNITED STATES.

Whilst the New York press is bullying and belittling Canada by turns, the Boston *Traveller* goes straight to the mark. Hear it on the probable result of an attempt on the part of the North to conquer Canada:

"We might conquer Canada, but that is by no means to be depended upon, and if we judge by the events of history, we ought not to take a Canadian conquest into the account at all. We have repeatedly failed in attempts on that country, and we see no reason for supposing that we should be more successful there now than we were in former days. We have not better commanders and better soldiers than we had in 1775 and 1812, and we broke down utterly in those years. We are much stronger than we were, but the capacity of Canada to resist us has increased as much as our capacity to attack her. We should not delude ourselves with wild talk about foreign conquest at a time when we cannot drive a domestic army from the vicinity of Washington, when our national capital is virtually besieged by land, and blockaded by water. If, instead of wasting precious time, every sand in the glass of which was of gold, we had done something to impress foreigners with a sense of our capacity to fight, we should not have been threatened by other powers; but our forbearance, our timidity, our fear to strike lest the Union should be endangered, have caused the English to believe that we can be dealt with at no great hazards."

(From the N. Y. World.)

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

"A telegram from Washington announces that a strong effort will be made to induce Congress to repeal the reciprocity act, in retaliation for the unfriendly spirit shown by Canada."

"It must be borne in mind that what is here spoken of as the "reciprocity act," is a treaty regularly entered into by the Government of Great Britain, and that of the United States, and ratified on our side by the Senate. Though it is true that Canada, by her tariff passed two years ago, has violated the spirit of this treaty, there has not been any violation of its express provisions. If England is seeking some colorable pretext of war, she could hardly find a better one than disregard for treaty obligations. The reciprocity treaty was negotiated in 1854, and is terminable by either party at the expiration of ten years, by giving one year's notice. We must not have a war with Great Britain while the Southern rebellion lasts, if it can be honorably avoided. Down with the reciprocity treaty, immediately, if England should force a war upon us, but otherwise, it is better to wait till 1864, and terminate it by giving the stipulated notice. It should not be allowed to subsist a single day after we can annul it, in consistency with the national faith."

☞ We beg to direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement which appears in another column, announcing a Musical and Literary Entertainment under the direction and for the benefit of the Charlottetown Debating Club, which will take place at the Temperance Hall to-morrow evening. The programme exhibits a very attractive selection, in the departments of Music, Recitation and original addresses; and we have no doubt that the occasion will be extensively "improved" by all who love rational and highly elevated entertainments such as that which the Club has announced.

ON Saturday evening last there was a Mail from Nova Scotia—none, we believe, from New Brunswick or the States—but it furnished no intelligence.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY INSTITUTE.—On Thursday evening last Mr. J. J. Daly, late of Halifax, and law student of W. A. Johnston, Esq., read a lecture before the Institute to a very large and respectable audience. The subject of the lecture was the "Nineteenth Century." It was a brief but eloquent exposition of some of the important events and leading characteristics of the present age. The lecturer, in showing the state of literature, gave a description of the works and genius of Charles Dickens and Gerald Griffin, who, he said, were at the head of the department of letters which they have cultivated. The progress of science was exemplified in the various branches of art, which the lecturer said were chiefly of a practical nature, calculated to benefit mankind. The lecturer next gave a sketch of the revolutions of the age, which served to promote the spread of civil liberty. Mr. Daly concluded his interesting subject, which we considered to be rather short—a rare fault with lecturers—by alluding to the Civil War in the United States, and to the Trent affair. The lecture was read in a distinct and tasteful manner, and was written in a chaste and elegant style.

The discussion turned chiefly on American affairs, and was sustained with considerable animation and some warmth, until the hour for adjournment.

On Thursday evening next Mr. Edward Roche will lecture on "The Physical Changes of the Earth."

CHARLOTTETOWN DEBATING CLUB.—On Friday evening, 31st inst., the members of this institution met and discussed the question, "Is the character of Oliver Cromwell worthy of our admiration." Mr. J. P. Tanton opened the subject. On division it was carried almost unanimously in the affirmative, there being but one dissenting voice.

On next Friday evening the question for discussion is as follows: "Whether has Ireland or Scotland produced the best songs." A good discussion is anticipated.

LOUIS H, DAVIES, Sec'y.

February 1, 1862.

PERISHED.—A Mr. Dugald Campbell, Tailor, of Big Point, perished from exposure to cold on the night of Saturday the 11th inst., while on his way from town. On Thursday following a general search was instituted by the neighbors, and his body was discovered near Ferguson's Creek, south of Elliot River, up which he had wandered, apparently mistaking it for Goose Creek. His limbs were terribly distorted, and had to be dislocated in placing his body in the coffin.—WEEKLY.

Birth.

At Charlottetown, on Wednesday, 15th inst., Mrs. Simon Davis, of a daughter.

Married,

At Georgetown, on the 22nd inst., by D. Gordon, Esq., J. P., Mr. John McLeod, to Miss Mary Ann Rielly, both of Dundas, Grand River.

On the 23d inst., by C. Barker, Bible Christian Minister, Mr. William McMillan, Alberry Plains, to Ann, eldest daughter of James L. Hayden, Esq, of Vernon River.

On the 15th inst., by Rev. Robert Laird, Mr. John Rielly, of Malpeque, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. William Bearisto, of the same place.

By the same, on the 23d inst. Mr. Charles Stewart, Oyster Cove, to Ann, third daughter of Mr. John Ramsay, of the same place.

Died,

At Coventry House, Melton Moubray, on the 1st January, the Honorable Mrs. Coventry. [The deceased Lady was a sister of His Excellency the Lieut Governor of this Island.]

On Friday, the 24th instant, Samuel Frederick, son of Mr. Samuel Batt, of this city, aged 14 years and 4 months.

On Sabbath evening, the 12th inst., after a lingering illness, borne with remarkable patience, Catharine, the beloved wife of Mr. Daniel McCarron, of Murray Harbor, North, aged 52 years. She has left a husband and four children to mourn their sad bereavement.

At Cavendish, on the 14th inst., after a lingering illness, Mrs. Smith, relict of the late Walter Smith, aged 82 years.

On the 18th inst., Florence Matilda, child of John and Hannah Poole, aged 3 months and 8 days.

Of Diptheria, Robert J. A. Mearns, aged fifteen months, only son of Capt. H. and Louisa Mearns, of this City.

At Lot 14, on Sabbath evening, the 19th inst., of Consumption, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with patience and resignation to the Divine will, Mr. Dugald McArthur, in the 39th year of his age; leaving a widow and four children to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and kind father. His end was peace.

On the 5th inst., of effusion of the brain, Margaret Elizabeth, aged 11 months, infant daughter of Mr. James Pickard, Willow Farm.

At Charlottetown, on the 17th inst., after a short, but painful illness of three days, Catherine, wife of James McCarron, a native of Fydavenet parish, County Monaghan, Ireland, aged 70 years. *Requiescant in pace. Newfoundland papers please copy.*

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, February 1st, 1862.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb	3d to 6d
Do by the quarter	2½d to 5d
Mutton, per lb	3d to 6d
Pork, per lb	2¼d to 4½d
Do (small)	4d to 6½
Butter (fresh)	1s 2d to 1s 4d
Do by the tub	11d to 1s
Cheese, per lb	4d to 6d
Tallow, per lb	9d to 11d
Lard, per lb	10d
Ham, per lb	5d to 7d
Pearl Barley, per lb	1½d to 1¾d
Flour, per barrel	42s to 45s
Do per lb	2½d
Oatmeal, per lb	1½ to 2d
Eggs, per dozen	11d to 1s
Vegetables.	
Potatoes, per bushel	1s 2d to 1s 4d
Carrots, per bushel	2s 6d
Grain.	
Wheat, per bushel	none
Barley do	3s to 4s
Oats do	2s to 2s 2d
Poultry.	
Turkeys, each	3s to 6s
Geese, each	2s to 2s 6d
Fowls, each	9d to 1s
Ducks, each	1s to 1s 3d
Partridges, each	9d to 1s
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl	18s to 20s
Herrings, per barrel	25s to 30s
Mackerel, per dozen	1s 6d to 3s
Lumber.	
Boards (Hemlock)	3s 6d to 4s
Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Shingles, per M	none
Sundries.	
Timothy Seed, per bushel	none
Clover Seed, per lb	none
Wool, per lb	none
Hay, per ton	75s to 80s
Straw, per cwt	1s 6d to 1s 9d
Homespun, per yard	3s 6d to 6s
Apples, per dozen	none
Calfskins, per lb	4d to 7d
Hides, per lb	3½d
Sheepskins, each	4s 6d to 6s

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEBATING CLUB

Musical and Literary

ENTERTAINMENT,

AT TEMPERANCE HALL,

On TUESDAY EVENING,

Feb. 4th, 1862.

Under the Patronage of His Worship the Mayor.

PROGRAMME.

Opening Address,	President.
Music. Gallop from Beniosky.—Balfe,	Gentlemen Amateurs
Recitation. Pollock on Byron, Address. Life in a Baronial Castle in the olden times,	W. A. Johnston, Esq., Barrister.
Music. Farewell Waltz, Lowden,	Gent. Amateurs.
Recitation. Lord Mansfield's Speech on the privileges of Parliament,	L. H. Davies.
Music. Duke of Cambridge's March—Holden	Gent. Amateurs.
Address. Burns and his Poetry,	Wm. McGill, Esqr.
Music. Valse Maria Louise—Musard,	Gent. Amateurs.
Reading. "The Execution."—Baham,	W. Monk, Esq.
Music. Valse Duke de Reichstradts—Straus,	Gent. Amateurs.
Recitation. Haunch of Venison,—Goldsmith,	F. Longworth, jr.
Poem. Original,	Mr. John LePage.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Tickets, 1s. 6d. each, to be had at the Drug Stores of W. R. Watson and T. Desbrisay, Esquires.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Chair taken at 8 o'clock precisely.

HAY! HAY! HAY!

BY AUCTION, on the Farm of the subscriber, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, A QUANTITY OF HAY OF SUPERIOR QUALITY. A credit of three months for all sums over £10.

GEORGE COLES.

February 3, 1862. R W

IN STORE,

20 Hhds. Porto Rico MOLASSES
4 do SUGAR
6 Bbls. do do
4 Hhds. HOLLAND GIN
2 Casks Jamaica Rum
4 do Whiskey
20 Chests English TEA
10 Boxes Liverpool Soap
50 Bbls. Apples
4 Cases Champagne
50 Reams Wrapping Paper.

— ALSO —

80 pieces Grey Cotton
40 dozen Cotton Handkerchiefs.

All of which are offered low for Cash or approved paper.

N. RANKIN.

Queen-street, Feb. 3, 1862. tf

Notice!

ALL ACCOUNTS owing to the subscriber, that are not paid by SATURDAY, 22d February next ensuing, will, without exception, be placed in lawyers' hands for collection.

J. H. TURNER.

Great George St., Feb. 3, 1862.

Butter! Butter!

16 TUBS OF BUTTER will be sold low for Cash, if taken immediately.

N. RANKIN.

Queen-street, Feb. 3, 1862. 2i

500 Cords of Hemlock Bark Wanted at the City Tannery.

TENDERS will be received at the office of the City Tannery, until the last day of March, from persons willing to contract for the above quantity of Bark. Not less than fifty or more than one hundred Cords will be given to one person, unless a special agreement be made as to the quantity. Tenders to name price per cord, to be delivered at the City Tannery.

Cash will be paid on delivery; and security required for the fulfilment of contract. Said contract to be completed on or before the last day of October, 1862.

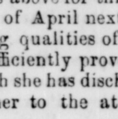
Charlottetown, Feb. 3, 1862. 6i

NOTICE!

TO be Sold by AUCTION, on the 27th day of FEBRUARY next, at the Colonial Building, in Charlottetown, under a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 14th day of February, 1848, and made between John Hobs, of Chalottetown, of the one part, and James H. Peters, of the other part: ALL THAT PIECE OF LAND, being part of Town Lot Number Twenty-nine (29), in the fourth hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, which said Piece of Land to be sold is bounded as follows, that is to say: having a front of 83 feet on Great George Street, on the north side by a part of the said Lot conveyed by the said John Hobs to John Hardy, on the southern side by another part of thesaid Lot conveyed by the said John Hobs to John Gibson, and on the rear by Town Lot Number Twenty-eight (28), together with all Houses and Buildings thereon, comprising the Dwelling House, Workshop and Stables occupied by the said John Hobs. Terms Cash.

Dated 14th November, 1861.

JAMES H. PETERS.

SPRING  1862.

From Liverpool Direct.

THE Clipper Ship "ISABEL," A. McDONALD, Master—coppered and copper fastened—having a FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE—will sail as above for this Port, as usual, about the first of April next.

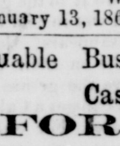
The superior sailing qualities of this Ship have already been sufficiently proved; while the condition in which she has discharged her Cargoes, commend her to the attention of shippers.

For Freight or Passage, please apply to ANDREW DUNCAN, Esqr., 12 Canning Place, Revenue Chambers, Liverpool, England, or to

JAMES D. MASON.

Charlottetown, January 20, 1862.

First Spring Ship for 1862.



THE well known Barque "GAZELLE," R. CAMERON. Master, will sail from Liverpool for Charlottetown on the 28th March next. For Freight or Passage please apply to Messrs. D. CANNON, SONS & CO., Merchants, Liverpool, or to

W. W. LORD & CO.

January 13, 1862. Charlottetown.

Valuable Business Premises in Cascumpec

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Property at present owned and occupied by him, either in one lot or in separate building lots. The Property contains two acres, with a dwelling-house, store, granary, barn, stable, and other out-buildings; is pleasantly situated by the side of the harbor, and in one of the best business situations on the north side of Prince Edward Island.

If not sold by the first day of June, it will then be offered at Auction.

For terms and particulars, inquire on the premises, or in Charlottetown to James B. Cooper, Esquire, Monitor Office.

ADAM C. FIFE.

Cascumpec, Dec. 27, 1861. [Jan 27

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

THAT DESIRABLE WATER LOT, in GEORGETOWN, containing half an acre of LAND, with usual privileges, known as No. 1, or POINT LOT. Terms Cash or short time on security. Apply to the Hon, JOSEPH HENSLEY, Charlottetown.

December 2, 1861. tf

Public Meetings in QUEEN'S COUNTY.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the house of Mr. Owen Simpson, at FORT AUGUSTUS, on TUESDAY, the 4th of February next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and at the house of Mr. P. Griffin, ST. ANDREW'S, at 4 o'clock same day, to ascertain the views of the Electors of the Third District of Queen's County with respect to the Land Commission, at which the members and supporters of the Government are invited to attend.

GEORGE COLES.

Charlottetown, Jany. 27, 1862.

The undersigned respectfully invites his friends and constituents in the Western section of the Second Electoral District of King's County to attend the meeting at Griffin's, where he will explain his political views on the Land Question and other matters, and cheerfully joins with Mr. Coles in offering an invitation to the members and supporters of the Government.

EDWARD WHELAN.

Ch.Town, Jany. 27, 1862.

Meeting at Montague Bridge.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of the Third and Fourth Districts of King's County will be held at Montague Bridge, on THURSDAY, the 13th of February next, at 11 o'clock, a. m., to take into consideration what course the Legislature should adopt in the coming Session, with regard to the Land Question. The Hon. Mr. Coles and other leading members of the Liberal Party are expected to attend.

Montague Bridge, Jan. 27, 1862.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that all persons indebted to me for former transactions, previous to the year 1861, to whom accounts have been furnished, who do not pay or satisfactorily settle them, (as per previous advertisements in 'Examiner' and 'Islander,') on or before the 15th February next, WILL BE SUED WITHOUT DISTINCTION OR FURTHER NOTICE.

R. A. FELLOWES.

Charlottetown, Jan. 27, 1862. 3i pd

Ship from Liverpool to Charlottetown in March. 1862.

THE Clipper Bark THERESA, A 1 at Lloyd's, ROBT. FRAZER, Commander, who is well known in the trade. This fast-sailing and favourite Ship will sail from Liverpool, G. B., on Friday, March 28th next.

For Freight or Passage apply in Liverpool to Messrs. WILLIAM STEWART & Co., Trafford Chambers, South John Street, or in Charlottetown to

L. C. OWEN.

Goods shipped by this Vessel will be insured at lowest rates.

January 27, 1862. 3w

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the late Firm of BEER & SON, whose accounts became DUE LAST FALL, are requested to call and settle the same, without further notice.

BEER & SONS.

King Square House, Jan. 27, 1862. 1m

LAND OFFICE.

MESSRS. BALL & SON take leave most respectfully to inform the Public that they are prepared to treat with parties desirous to sell or purchase Land Property, or requiring Surveying or Conveyancing; and trust, from their local knowledge of the country, extensive experience, and punctual attendance to business, they may be favoured with general patronage.

Several Properties are now for sale, of which full particulars may be ascertained by applying at their Office, East corner of Prince and Water Streets, Charlottetown.

Charlottetown, January 20, 1862. R W

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to pay the same, at Grand River Mills, Lot 56, before the 1st day of February next, as, after that date all amounts due will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

ELIZABETH DINGWELL, late of Little River, Lot 56.

Grand River, Lot 56, Jan. 20, 1862.

KING SQUARE HOUSE.

Cloths, Cloths, Cloths,

BLACK and MIXED BEAVERS; Black, Brown, and Mixed SEAL SKIN; Black and Colored DOESKINS; Broad CLOTHS, MANTLE CLOTHS, &c. &c.

BEER & SON.

DRESS GOODS.

IN PLAIDS, Plain and Fancy REPS, WINCYS, COBURGS, ORLEANS, ALPACAS, Robe and Flowered DRESSES, &c.

BEER & SON.

Mantles, Mantles.

A NICE VARIETY.

BEER & SON.

SEAL SKIN COATS.

A Superior Article,—Fur lined.

BEER & SON.

COAT COLLARS.

RUSSIA PUP and SIBERIAN LAMB SKINS.

BEER & SON.

Hats and Caps.

FUR. CLOTH and FELT CAPS, SILK and FELT HATS, &c.

BEER & SON.

700 PAIRS

LADIES', Gents', Misses' and Children's RUBBER BOOTS and SHOES.

BEER & SON.

Boots and Shoes.

MEN'S, Youths', Boys', Ladies', Misses' and Childrens'. A good assortment.

BEER & SON.

Hardware and Cutlery.

IN GREAT VARIETY.

BEER & SON.

Saws, Saws, Saws.

MILL, CIRCULAR, CROSSCUT, HAND and TENON SAWS.

BEER & SON.

TEA, TEA.

SEVENTY CHESTS, highly recommended.

BEER & SON.

Stoves, Stoves, Stoves.

ANOTHER lot of those superior Leviathan COOK STOVES; a few nice Parlor wood Wood STOVES; Box STOVES all sizes.

BEER & SON.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION is invited to the ABOVE STOCK, together with a large variety of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Wooden Ware, &c.

not enumerated,—all of which are offered at reasonable prices, by

BEER & SON.

Charlottetown, Nov. 11, 1861.

Flour, Molasses, Tea, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE—
40 Chests Congou TEA,
20 Half-chests do
6 Puns. High Wines,
20 do Molasses,
40 Cases American Boots & Shoes,
120 Bbls Dbl Extra Flour,
20 do Superfine do
20 Boxes Soap.

ALEX. McKINNON.

January 20, 1862.

Wanted to Purchase.

FOR the Excelsior Cloth Company and Tannery of Tryon, WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, and HIDES, for which Cash will be paid on delivery.

H. J. CALBECK, Agent.

☞ On sale, CALF and NEATS' LEATHER.

Nov. 11, 1861. tf

CHARLES BELL

BEGS to inform his friends in Town and Country, and strangers visiting the City, that his Stock of

SUPERIOR

Ready-made Clothing,

Sealskin Coats, Furs, Fur Caps, Gloves, Mufflers,

Gentlemen's

Furnishing Goods,

and

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,

is now

Large and Complete,

embracing

Every Article in his line of Trade.

Gentlemen calling at his

Establishment

will find every article to suit their wants, MANUFACTURED and SELECTED with GREAT CARE.

CHARLES BELL, Market Square.

Ch.town, Dec. 16, 1861.

(Isl R W Pro 3m)

Sugar, Molasses, TEA, FLOUR, &c. IN STORE.

HHDS. Bright Sugar, Puncheons Molasses (a superior article), chests and half chests Tea (warranted), Fine, Superfine and Extra State FLOUR, bbls. of Boston and New York Crushed SUGAR, boxes Candles, Pipes, Confectionary, Lozenges, Baskets of Champagne, Puncheons of High Wines, sides of Sole Leather (New York and Boston), &c.

Cheap for Cash,

Or Three Months, on approved notes.

J. & T. MORRIS.

January 13, 1862. 1m

RUSSET APPLES.

JUST ARRIVED THIS DAY, ex schooner *Chatham*, and now for sale—
75 barrels Russet APPLES
4 Puncheons MOLASSES
1 hhd SUGAR, boxes Starch and Clothes Pins
35 barrels Onions
5 doz Carpet Brooms
Lot Confectionary.

WILLIAM DODD, Brick Building, Queen-street.

December 23, 1861.

PIANO FOR SALE.

ONE very handsome Rosewood COTTAGE PIANO (new), 7 octave, will be sold very cheap, at the Furniture Warehouse.

GEORGE DOUGLAS.

Dec. 16, 1861. 6i

MUSIC! MUSIC!

A VERY SUPERIOR 7 Octavo, Double Action, Rosewood

COTTAGE PIANO,

nearly new, can be had of the Subscriber very cheap.

ALSO—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S MELODEANS constantly on hand, at the same prices as can be purchased at the warerooms in Boston.

MARK BUTCHER.

East Corner King's Square,

Dec. 2, 1861. 6i

Notice!

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully begs to intimate to his friends and the public in general, that as he did not realize his intentions of effecting a FULL SALE on Tuesday last of his Horses, Carriages, &c., that he is yet prepared to furnish the TRAVELLING PUBLIC with HORSES and VEHICLES of every description, superior to any offered for hire in the City, on the most reasonable terms.

MARK BUTCHER.

East Corner King's Square,

Dec. 2, 1861. 6i

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND THE BRITISH REVIEWS.

L. SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:—

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the daily Journal, and the ponderous Tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these Periodicals that readers must look for the only really intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to their well-established literary, scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of **Advance Sheets** from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
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Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to CLUBS ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

POSTAGE.—Subscribers in the British Provinces will receive the Reprints Free of U. S. Postage.

N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $31 per annum.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburg, and the late J. P. NORTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal octavo. 1600 pages and numerous Engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to

$5 FOR THE TWO VOLUMES!

When sent by mail (post-paid) to California and Oregon the price will be $7. To every other part of the Union, and to Canada (post-paid), $6. ☞ *This book is* NOT *the old "Book of the Farm."*

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.

No. 54 Gold street, New York.

GEO. T. HASZARD, Charlottetown.