which is intended as an answer to the letter of Lord Clancarty. It shows the extreme difficulty of getting at the truth in matters of fact in this country, where party spirit, whether political or religious, comes in operation; and it also shows what would be the immediate consequence of adopting the plan of out-door relief for which some persons contend. The committee say "they have observed with regret the appearance in the *Times* and several of the Irish press of a copy of a letter received from the Earl of Clancarty, declining to contribute to the poor relief fund." This letter, they affirm, demonstrates, without intent, that the extent of the distress prevailing in that town was unknown. But the committee have lifted the veil, and revealed a scene of "pining, private, wasting want," which is truly appalling, and they exhibit the plain fact as "a warning to the credulous." They have discovered, by careful inquiry, that out of a population of 3500 there are 1700 in a state of actual destitution; that is, about half the inhabitants of one of the most prosperous towns in the West of Ireland are ready to accept public charity. This is about the proportion of the population which the most intelligent and experienced witnesses at the late poor-law inquiry in the House of Commons stated would be always demanding rations if the system of out-door relief were adopted. Incredible as it may appear, the committee assert that "over 400 heads of families, averaging at least four to each, seek public relief," being equally destitute of raiment, fuel, and food. Out of "this vast aggregate of human misery," they selected 160 families of "the most extreme cases," to whom they distributed meal and coals.

## THE CATHOLICS OF CANADA.

We doubt if there are in these Colonies a more loyal class of people than the Catholics of Canada, of whatever origin, who do not fail either by words, or deeds, to testify on all occasions, their devotion to Her Most Gracious Majesty, and her Government. As further evidence of this, we give the translation of a letter of condolence from his Lordship the Catholic Bishop of Montreal to the Governor General, on the occasion of the death of the Prince Consort:—

MONTREAL, Dec. 31, 1861.

MY LORD,—

It is the duty of every subject of Her Majesty to testify at every fitting occasion, his sentiments of respect and loyalty to his August Sovereign and Her Worthy Representative.

The coming new year gives us this precious occasion, and I take advantage of it to lay at your feet my respectful homages, as also those of the chapters of the Cathedral, the Committees and all the Clergy of the Diocese of Montreal. We daily supplicate God that He may bestow His grace on our Gracious Queen, consoling her in the great sorrow which the unexpected loss of her worthy and well loved spouse causes her, and to give his powerful aid to those who assist her in the government of her vast Empire, and particularly in the Administration of this Province. We also pray in these stormy times for the maintenance of the peace and tranquillity of this and other countries, so that under the wise Administration of your Excellency, this Province may remain in peace, and enjoy the true happiness a people may desire, in obeying the laws, divine and human, and in obeying its Government.

I have the honor to be, my Lord,
With profound respect,
And high consideration,
Your Lordship's
Very humble and obedient servant,
† IG., BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

His Excellency the Right Honorable C. S. VISCOUNT MONCK, &c., &c.

The following is the reply:

QUEBEC, Jan. 3, 1862.

MY LORD,—

I thank you for the letter which you have sent me, and for the respect and loyalty which you express for Her Majesty the Queen, and myself who represents her in Canada.

I request you also to thank in my name the Chapter of your Cathedral, the Committees, and the Clergy of your Diocese.

I am much pleased to learn the sympathy they express for our well beloved Sovereign, now so profoundly afflicted, and of their prayers to God for the alleviation of her sorrow.

That they may be heard is the ardent wish of all her people.

I take this occasion, my Lord, to testify the satisfaction which I feel at the attachment of the Catholic Clergy to the Government at this disquieting period, and the desire to promote the public good with which they are animated.

I thank them myself for their patriotism, and will not fail to communicate it to Her Majesty's Government.

Accept, My Lord, the assurance of my highest consideration.

MONCK.

His Lordship the BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

MEXICO.—The latest accounts received from Mexico represent that the Government is making all the preparations in its power to defend the country against the invasion of the allies. President Suarez was invested with full dictatorial powers by congress before its adjournment. A new and strong Cabinet had been constructed, with Gen. Dobiado at its head, as Minister of State. Soon after his appointment, he issued a proclamation closing the port of Vera Cruz, then in possession of the Spaniards, to foreign trade, recommending the Governors of States to respect the rights of foreign residents, and give them as little cause for complaint as possible, increasing the regular army to 52,000 men, and calling for as many volunteers as the Governors can properly furnish from their respective States. It is believed that under this call 150,000 troops will soon be in the field. Gen. Comonfort has offered his services to the Government, which has accepted them. A General amnesty has been offered to the Church party. It is represented that the reactionists who still remain have almost all been subdued, or have voluntarily tendered their allegiance.

REVOLTING CASE.—At an inquest held at the "Towers," Poynton, near Macclesfield, the evidence revealed the most revolting depravity of a collier named John Daniels, as well as the pitiable circumstances in which his family were placed. The inquest was held on the body of his daughter, Ann Daniels. This young woman, together with her mother and brother, were lying in one room, ill of typhus fever. The father took a poker and beat his sick daughter on the head and back, she at the time, according to the evidence, cursing him. The next day the young woman died, and the same night the brother died, and it appears the father had been kicking him on his back before his death. At the inquest a verdict of manslaughter was delivered against the father, who, in his turn, is so ill with fever that he cannot be moved. It is stated that the family made large wages, but they were always in abject misery through their improvidence.

CANADIAN DEFENCES.—The defences of Canada continue being pushed forward with great vigor. The military authorities are engaged in strengthening the defences of Quebec. Guns of heavy calibre are being mounted on the citadel, on the side facing the Plains of Abraham, and embrasures for artillery are being made in different parts of the work. Working parties of the Quebec garrison are being employed, every day, in the preparation of gabions and sand-bags for temporary field defences. A large number of these have been got ready, in case of need.

A FRENCH TRAGEDY.—A shocking crime was committed in Paris the other night. A chorus singer at the Opera, on returning home found there two of his married daughters, and the husband of one of them. He had scarcely entered, when he drew a long knife, and stabbed his two daughters to the heart. The husband, who attempted to defend them, was severely wounded, and has since died, it is said. The murderer, who is supposed to have been seized with a sudden fit of insanity, immediately blew out his own brains with a revolver.

THE SHIPS DESTROYED BY THE SUMTER.—The three Federal vessels destroyed at sea by the Confederate war ship Sumter, were the ship Vigilant, the barque Eben Dodge, and the schr. Arcade. The cargo of the Vigilant was insured at Lloyd's about three weeks since, and this is the first loss the room has sustained since the present war risks have been acted upon.

Recent accounts from the Bahama Islands hold out the prospect of an early and successful resumption of cotton cultivation, especially in Nassau. The cotton produced in the Bahamas had a high reputation from 1780 to 1820. The plant in those islands yields a crop once in every six months, being fit to pick about December and again in June.

DEBATING CLUB.—The Musical and Literary Entertainment, which came off last evening, under the patronage of His Worship the Mayor, has, we are happy to say, been a decided success. The audience was large and very respectable. The speakers and the amateur musical performers acquitted themselves well. Nothing on the programme was a failure. We understand that the Committee of the Debating Club expect to clear £12 by the affair. This will enable them to increase the number of papers on the tables of the Reading Room.—MON.

CHARLOTTETOWN DEBATING CLUB.—On Friday evening last the members of the above institution met, and discussed the question, whether Ireland or Scotland produced the best songs. Mr. McLeod opened the subject. On division it was decided in favour of Ireland by a majority of two.

The question for debate on next Friday evening is one of much local importance, and we are sure will elicit an animated discussion. It is as follows: Should that section of the Act abolishing imprisonment for debt under £10 be repealed? To be opened by Mr. Benj. Davies.

LOUIS H. DAVIES, Secy.

## THE "IMPORTANT QUERIES."

WE insert below the letter which Mr. Benj. Davies published in the 'Islander' of the 31st ult., and of which we gave a very brief notice in our last No.:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—I regret that you have in a leading article of the 'Examiner,' of the 20th inst., expressed a desire that you may not receive any further communications from me, or from other persons holding similar opinions on the Land question, thus practically denying us the privilege of making known our views through the columns of the 'Examiner.' How far this act of yours is consistent with the liberal sentiments and principles you "profess" to be an admirer of, and to uphold, I leave the public to decide. For my own part, I consider that if your paper is really what it professes to be, the organ of the Liberal party, it should be open to the reception of all such opinions; which, if erroneous, you should attempt to combat, rather than denounce them, as you did a communication of mine, which I deemed it my duty to make, in order to call you to a sense of that duty to the public from which you are again straying.

Passing over, for the present, your comments on my letter, as well as your observations on my conduct, I proceed to put to you as the editor of the 'Examiner,' and the recognized exponent of the views of the liberal party, the following queries, in order to test your sincerity, and that of those with whom you act, to the cause of the people:

First—Do the Liberal party consider Escheat practicable?

Second—If so, are they prepared to pledge themselves to advocate the establishment of a Court of Escheat, and the forfeiture of the Township Lands, on the ground of the non-performance of the conditions of the original grants?

Thirdly—If Escheat be, in the opinion of the Liberal party, impracticable, are they prepared to resort to compulsory legislation to compel the Proprietors to remit to their Tenants all arrears of Rent, and to sell the fee simple of their Lands to the occupants of them, on fair and reasonable terms according to a scale to be fixed by the Legislature.

Fourthly—Are they prepared to hold out to the public reasonable expectations that Escheat is attainable: and that compulsory laws, if passed by the Legislature here, would receive the Royal allowance?

Fifthly—If they are unwilling to pledge themselves to advocate the establishment of a Court of Escheat, and if they consider that compulsory Legislation, if resorted to, would not be successful, is there any other course open to the unfortunate Tenants of this Island, than that of conciliating the Landlords, and making the best terms they can with them?

The replies to these important queries must, to a very great extent, influence the line of policy which I, and many others, shall hereafter feel it our duty to pursue; and we shall, with much anxiety, await your reply to each, which it is hoped will be clear and explicit. Yours respectfully,

BENJ. DAVIES.

Charlottetown, 30th Jan., 1862.

Before we say one word respecting the "important queries" in answering which the 'Islander' thinks we shall be very much embarrassed, we must endeavour to remove an erroneous impression from the mind of Mr. Davies. He says we have practically denied him "the privilege of making known his views through the columns of the 'Examiner,'" and for that reason he sent his communication to the 'Islander.' Mr. Davies is very unfortunate in his attempts to arrive at the correct meaning of articles published in this paper. We think we always write in such a style as to make ourselves easily understood by the dullest intellect in the community—at all events, we have the satisfaction of believing that Mr. Davies is the only person who will persist in putting a different meaning on our words from that which they were intended to convey. The ground on which Mr. D. makes the assertion that we have excluded him from the 'Examiner,' is this. In pointing out the absurdity of the position assumed by Mr. Davies in criticising the acts of a Society with which he has had no connexion, and who sought to justify his criticism on the strange ground that he was some years ago a member of a totally different association, we expressed the hope that other gentlemen so situated—for we said there were many who belonged to the old association who had no connexion with the new, and *vice versa*—would not follow the example of Mr. D. in writing the letter which he had sent us. In fact, we did not wish our correspondents to make themselves ridiculous in the face of the public. We never imagined that the expression of this hope would be construed into a positive declaration that we intended to exclude from the 'Examiner' letters which Mr. D. might write on any subject; and our dissatisfied correspondent, before making a charge against us, should have first applied to us to publish his letter, and if we refused to entertain it, he would have had good ground for complaint. But, perhaps, he was anxious for an excuse to appear in the columns of the 'Islander.'

Now, as to the questions, we cannot understand why we, more than any one else, should be required to answer them. The bare circumstance of our paper sometimes reflecting the views of the Liberal party gives us no authority to describe a line of policy for them, or to render us accountable for all their political movements. When they do right we shall give them what little encouragement we can—when they do wrong, they shall not escape our censure. Mr. Davies has been a leading man amongst the Liberal party since he first went into the House of Assembly in 1850. He helped them to work out their general principles there down to 1854. Those principles, forming the general policy of the party, are easily traced through a considerable number of laws on the statute book, and through a far greater number of resolutions and addresses on the Journals. If the policy which Mr. Davies thus helped to mould was not correct or straightforward enough, he should have said so in the House of Assembly, and turned his back at once upon the Liberals. But he not only testified his approval of the course pursued by that party by voting with them in the House, and by accepting popular recognition as one of their leading men; but, on the removal of the late Mr. Owen, a few years after, he received the office of Postmaster General without a word of complaint as to the course pursued by the party in the Legislature who conferred that office upon him. There could be no mistaking their principles then on any question—Escheat included; and if those principles were not in conformity with Mr. Davies's views, he should have said so before taking the office.

We think we have said quite enough by way of answer to the "important queries," but we shall be a little more particular upon one or two points, though we consider ourselves under no obligation to give an answer at all. Mr. Davies asks, in the *third* paragraph, (and partly repeats the question in the *fourth*)—if—assuming that Escheat is impracticable, the Liberals are "prepared to resort to *compulsory* legislation, to compel the proprietors to remit to their tenants all arrears of rent, and to sell the fee simple of their lands to the occupants of them on fair and reasonable terms, according to a scale to be fixed by the Legislature?" We can hardly suppose that a sensible man could seriously ask such a question. If escheat is not practicable, we must take it for granted that the landlords have good titles, however acquired; and if they have such titles, what right has any Legislature to say that they *shall* forgive any portion of the arrears of rent, or sell their lands at any stated price? We might as well go into the store of Mr. Davies and say—"Sir, you shall sell your cottons, and your silks, and your cloths, at 50 per cent. less than the prices marked on them; and you *shall* also expunge from your books the amounts there charged against your customers." As to passing "compulsory" laws, Mr. Davies forgets that all Acts relating to real estate require a suspending clause; and does he suppose that an Act of this description would be entertained for one moment by the Colonial Minister? No, the Lieut. Governor would not, dare not give his assent to a Bill of the kind, even if it had no suspending clause. The only way to *compel* the proprietors to take a certain price for their lands, is civilly to offer them a stated sum,—if they refuse it, let their eyes be opened to the importance of accepting it by having the screws put upon them in the shape of a little extra taxation.

Mr. Davies asks—(see qu. No. 5.)—if Escheat and compulsory legislation be not resorted to, what other measure will be adopted for the relief of the tenantry? Mr. Davies himself has already answered that question, by saying in his previous letter that the Award of the Land Commission would certainly be confirmed in the ensuing Session, and that it would not be "legitimate" to agitate Escheat or any thing else connected with the Land Question ever after. We, however, have no faith in this absurd doctrine. At the same time we must say that if we had any plans for the future we should not be so foolish as to disclose them to our opponents. Did Mr. Davies ever see two card players pause in a game, and one modestly ask the other to let him see his hand while both were confident of success? or did he ever learn, in the course of his military studies, that two generals, met on the field of battle to contend to the death, commenced a parley to ascertain from each other at what point an attack was to be made, and how it was to be conducted?

The question under consideration has not even the very small merit of originality. The 'Islander' and 'Monitor' have been ringing the changes on it every week for the last three or four months. Mr. Davies is only playing their game by catching up the cry, and dinning it in our ears. We will tell one and all of them that it is the duty of all true Liberals to enter upon no ridiculous parley with either open foes or pretended friends. The little difference which has sprung up between Mr. Davies and ourselves—which has not been of our seeking, and which has been magnified into such tremendous proportions by the Tories, who watch with eager eyes for anything approaching to a quarrel between political friends—is no proof that the Liberal party are wavering in their principles; that party will present a bolder front than ever at the hustings when another general election shall be called; and at the hustings it will be sufficient for them to offer, as a guarantee for their political integrity in the time to come, a calm and patient consideration of their past career.

Meanwhile, let the Tories gloat as they will over the apparent defection indicated by the correspondence of Mr. Davies. It may be a crumb of comfort to them now, but it will do them no lasting good; we hope it will do *him* no evil; and we base the hope on the confidence which we share with his numerous friends, that Mr. Davies has too much sterling honesty of character ever to become a recreant to his principles. He may be a little faster and bolder than some of us, and less on his guard while enjoying the hospitality of his political opponents; but his fastness and boldness will make him none the less useful when the hour of conflict comes. There may, at times, be little disputes in the Liberal camp, as there are in the best regulated families, but they generally end like lovers' quarrels, uniting the parties more closely than before, and making them more formidable to their opponents.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a long letter from Mr. James McNeill, Canoe Cove, in answer to a correspondent signing himself "Observer," who wrote a letter for the 'Islander' as far back as the 17th December. If any one ever took the trouble to read that letter, we are sure it has been long since forgotten. We certainly had the good fortune *not* to read it, and we are, of course, in blissful ignorance of its contents. We must, therefore, ask Mr. McNeill to excuse us for declining to publish a long communication, the subject of which neither ourselves nor our readers generally can understand. We published in our last a letter from Mr. McNeill, although it should have been sent to the 'Islander,' and the consequence has been, that another correspondent of the 'Islander,' styling himself Chanticleer, has demanded an audience through our columns. To show fair play as far as we can, we have allowed him to be heard; but we must tell Mr. McNeill and Chanticleer that it will be of no use to send us any more communications on the matters in dispute between them. They are both possessed of considerable talent, and we advise them to employ it in a new direction.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY INSTITUTE.—On Thursday evening last Mr. Edward Roche read an interesting lecture before the Institute, entitled the "Physical Changes of the Earth." He gave a full account of the great earthquakes which have occurred in modern times, and then cited the opinions of several eminent writers to shew the causes of them. He then described the change brought about on the earth's surface by means less violent than earthquakes or volcanic eruptions; and said, from observations recently made, the opinion of an eminent writer, who maintained that the land and water on the Earth periodically changes places, seems to be well founded. The lecture contained a large amount of information, which was carefully and appropriately arranged, evincing on the part of the lecturer intimate knowledge of the subject, and good judgment in the manner in which he presented it to the audience. Mr. Roche concluded his subject by referring to the changes which have taken place and which are going on in the land and shores of this Island. The discussion was sustained till the usual hour for adjournment.

Next Thursday evening will be devoted to "Readings and Recitations from the Poets," by several of the members of the Institute.

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## Latest News from the States.

The following despatch was received by late papers:—

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Authentic news of Burnside's expedition received. 125 vessels arrived at Hatteras Inlet between the 12th and 17th inst.

Experienced a series of terrific storms.

Steamer City of Norfolk struck outside the bar and was totally lost. Gunboat Zouave and steamer Pocahontas went ashore and were lost. Grapeshot foundered. Steamers Louisiana, Eastern Queen and Voltigeur are ashore.

A number of lives and great quantity of war material lost. Much suffering in fleet.

There was less water on the bar than expected. Half the fleet got over, carrying seven thousand troops.

Weather was much more favorable at last advices.

Burnside is confident of ultimate success; says he has commenced building wharves at Hatteras; that his men are cheerful and patient.

Inhabitants of Newborn, N. C., in great ferment in anticipation of an attack.

Naval Committee's report censures Secretary Welles in the business of purchasing vessels. Recommends Mr. Morgan's refunding the seventy thousand dollars received for commissions, and taking a reasonable compensation from Government.

Port Royal letters indicate an early attack on Savannah by Shermon and Dupont.

Richmond papers state that Beauregard is to assume command at Columbus, Kentucky.

A Mail from the United States and British Colonies arrived here on Saturday evening. Our latest papers furnish the following items of news from the Seat of War.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1862.

Private letters from Europe intimate that England, France and Spain meditate an early recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

The reported enlistment of 80,000 Confederate troops at Manassas expires at the end of January. That few will re-inlist, and coercive measures will be resisted.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.

The reported early recognition of Southern Confederacy by European powers has caused quite a panic here. Some suppose that the reports have been raised by Secession Agents in London and Paris.

Despatches received by the State department at Washington shows that *entente cordiale* is completely re-established with England.

Richmond papers admit that 250,000 Confederate troops are in the field.

It is said that President Davis will take command at Manassas in Beauregard's absence.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.

Savannah despatches to Norfolk papers report that Seventeen Federal vessels are in Warsaw Sound, and that heavy firing is heard in that direction.

This is confirmed by Federal reports.

Official foreign correspondence makes no reference to stone blockade.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.

Twelve steamers laden with troops left Cairo yesterday to join a larger force at some point below.

This indicates an active movement.

Gen. Curtis is concentrating his forces at Rolla, Missouri.

It is reported that the Confederate General, Price, has been reinforced by 12,000 Arkansas troops, and is preparing to make a hard fight.

Secretary Chase urges upon Congress the necessity of greater haste in furnishing financial aid. The treasury is empty!!

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

Reported from Confederate sources that there had been heavy firing heard for two days in the direction of Norfolk; also, reported firing heard in the direction of Roanoke Island.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.

A Washington despatch states that Gen. Scott goes to Mexico, accredited by Government, to negotiate relative to foreign interference in affairs of the continent. He will endeavour to extricate the Mexican Government from its perils.

It is reported that large bodies of troops have left Manassas by railroad.

Confederates feeling safe from attack in that quarter, as the roads are impassable.

All unnecessary army baggage ordered to be stored at Washington.

General Halleck, commanding in Missouri, has ordered all Railroad Presidents, Directors, and employees—also all Contractors, Clerks and Agents, in the service of the United States, to take the oath of allegiance.

Steamer Columbus has been wrecked at Point Remedios, with a cargo valued at a million and a half dollars,—nearly all British goods.

## EXTENSIVE FIRE IN NEW YORK.

A great fire occurred at New York on Saturday evening, Jan. 25th, in Storage Warehouse, including two thousand barrels of whiskey, which caused a terrible explosion. Loss half million dollars.

Another fire in Fulton street destroyed $200,000 worth. Several firemen were injured. The following are the telegraphic accounts:

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The storage establishment of R. H. Wyatt, No. 2, Pearl street, was burned last night. Loss $300,000; fully insured.

One of the hospital buildings at Quarantine was burned this morning.

THE GREAT FLOOD IN CALIFORNIA.—A telegraphic despatch of the 17th ult. states that a third complete inundation of Sacramento is unavoidable. The area of land now overflowed in the State is twenty miles broad and two hundred and fifty long, taking upwards of three millions of acres, mostly arable, a considerable portion being mostly fenced and tilled. It is estimated that upwards of 4500 head of cattle and sheep have been drowned since the winter commenced.

IRISH RELIEF MEETINGS.—Large meetings of Irish citizens are being held in Montreal, and other cities, for the purpose of contributing to the relief of their fellow-countrymen in Ireland, who are suffering from destitution. Mr. McGee, in the course of his speech in Montreal, said that the portion of country in which the misery prevailed was in the Province of Connaught, and extended 96 miles from north to south by 80 in breadth. It was a country somewhat larger than the Eastern Townships, and in 1851 contained a million and a half of inhabitants. Of this number, at the present time, at least one-third were menaced with destitution, and that destitution attacked them in a two-fold form. It was well known that this part of Ireland labored under greater disadvantages with regard to damage to the crops from rain than any other part of the British dominions. It caught the rain and storms from the Atlantic, and it was also well known that last season was remarkable for its incessantly continuous rain. The chief fuel of the district being turf there was no means of saving it, from the incessant rain, and consequently there was at present a perishing of cold as well as a perishing of hunger.

"Baron de Camin" has been lecturing in the North of Ireland. Of one of his lectures at Belfast the *Northern Whig* says:—"It was an outrageous obscenity, degrading to everyone who was voluntarily present; and it is exceedingly discreditable to the people of Belfast that the 'Baron' could find so large an audience to listen to his depraved, indecent, and abominable harangue."

## Married,

On the 4th inst., by Archdeacon Read, D. D., Mr. Caleb Schurman, to Sarah, daughter of Mr. Robt. Craswell, both of St. Eleanor's.

At the Church of St. Bonaventure, Tracadie, on Wednesday, the 5th instant, by the Rev. Thomas Phelan, P. P. assisted by the Rev. Pius McPhee, P.P., Mr. John Kelly, of Fort Augustus, to Miss Margaret McLellan, of Johnston's River. [The Editor of this paper, in company with other gentlemen from Charlottetown, had the pleasure of witnessing the interesting ceremony.]

## Died,

At Georgetown, on the 1st inst., FLORENCE ADELAIDE, aged 16 months, only daughter of George and Margaret Hughes.

At Souris, on the 31st ult., after a long illness, Patrick Scully, Esq., in the 70th year of his age. He emigrated from Tipperary, Ireland, in the year 1822, and was much respected by all who knew him.

On the 5th inst., of Dropsy on the chest, trusting in the merits of her Redeemer, Charlotte Francis, second daughter of Mr. John Dalziel, Cloth Mills, Charlottetown Royalty, in the 16th year of her age. She by her amiable deportment had gained the love and esteem of all who knew her.

## PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, February 8, 1862.

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|---|---|
| **Provisions.** | |
| Beef, (small) per lb | 3d to 6d |
| Do by the quarter | 2½d to 5d |
| Mutton, per lb | 3d to 6d |
| Pork, per lb | 2¾d to 4½d |
| Do (small) | 4d to 6¼ |
| 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 | 2¼d |
| Oatmeal, per lb | 1½ to 2d |
| Eggs, per dozen | 10d 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 1d |
| **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 2s |
| 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.

## Holland's Gin, High Wines, Dry Goods, Congo Tea, Molasses, Confectionary, Segars, &c.

TO be Sold by Public Auction, at the Subscriber's Sale Room, west side Queen Square, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock, the following GOODS:—

5 Puns. High Wines, 10 Hhds. Hollands Gin, 3 Hhds. Porto Rico Molasses, 1 Hhd. Sugar, 20 Chests Congo Tea (warranted a good article), 5 Cases Boots and Shoes, 30 Doz. Corn Brooms, 20 Bbls. Prime Russet Apples, 20 Bbls. Red Onions, 60 Reams Wrapping Paper, 4 Boxes Clothes' Pins, 6 Boxes Rock Candy, 3 Boxes Mixed Confectionary, 10 Boxes Lozenges, 20 Boxes assorted Candy, 1 Doz. Lanterns, 2 Doz. Pints Castor Oil, 4 Boxes Macaronies, 40 Pieces Grey Cotton, 30 Pieces White Cotton, 15 Pieces Printed Cotton, Pieces Black Orleans, Pieces Black Coburg, Pieces Fancy Dress Stuffs, together with a lot of FANCY DRY GOODS.

TERMS—All Sums under £10 cash; over £10 a credit of Three Months will be given on approved Joint Notes of Hand.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.
Ch. Town, Feb. 10, 1862. 1sl

## Butter! Butter! Butter!!

20 TUBS of Prime BUTTER, for sale at the CITY GROCERY, Smardon's Buildings, North side Queen Square.

WM. KOUGHAN.
Feby. 10th, 1862.

# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## Freehold, Farming Implements, Stock, &c.

THE Subscriber has been instructed by Mr. Charles Green, Sen., of Lot 17, to

SELL BY AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, the 18th February inst., commencing at 11 o'clock, forenoon, that pleasantly situated FREEHOLD FARM, where he now resides, containing 240 acres of first quality of Land, the greater part of which is in a high state of cultivation; the remainder covered with good WOOD. On the premises there are TWO DWELLING HOUSES, and suitable out buildings. The whole will be sold in one or more lots, to suit intending purchasers. Also, the following Stock:

5 Horses, 1 pair Oxen, 6 Cows, 5 Heifers, 30 Sheep.

IMPLEMENTS, &c.

1 Combined Mower and Reaper, 2 Horse Carts, 1 Iron Plough, 1 Wood Plough, Harrows, Scuffler, Sleighs and Wagon, Sleigh and Wagon, Harness Cart and Plough tackling. Also, a quantity of HAY and STRAW, with various other articles.

TERMS LIBERAL.

WM. BEARISTO, Auctioneer.
Lot 17, Feb. 10, 1862. 2i

## STEAMERS WANTED.

REQUIRED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, a FIRST CLASS BOAT, of at least TWO HUNDRED TONS REGISTER, new, and Coppered or yellow metalled, capable of maintaining a speed of 12½ miles per hour, at a pressure of thirty pounds of steam, with accommodations for Passengers similar in style to the accommodations usually found in the better class of American Passenger Boats. To be built of JUNIPER, under inspection of Lloyd's Surveyor; the butts to be fastened with screw bolts. To draw not over seven feet of water, when with coals for 18 hours on board.

A second BOAT, of same class, in size not less than ONE HUNDRED TONS REGISTER, of Wood or Iron, with Engines below decks; to maintain a speed of not less than ten miles per hour. If of wood to be coppered or metalled, and to be fitted commodiously for passengers.

These boats are required for the conveyance of Mails and Passengers. The larger one to run from CHARLOTTETOWN to SHEDIAC, calling at SUMMERSIDE, three times a week, and from SHEDIAC to CHARLOTTETOWN, calling at SUMMERSIDE, three times a week, under the direction of the Post Office authorities.

The smaller one to run from CHARLOTTETOWN to HARBOR BRULE' and PICTOU, four times a week, namely, three trips to BRULE' and one to PICTOU, and from BRULE' and PICTOU to CHARLOTTETOWN the like number of trips.

The Boats to be at all times under Government inspection, and subject to regulations similar to those required by the Laws of New Brunswick relating to Steamboats.

The above boats required to ply on the above respective routes, from the opening of the navigation to the 10th December or the closing of the navigation in each year; and to be placed on the routes assigned to them in the month of May, 1863.

ALSO,

SEPARATE TENDERS will be received for a STEAM BOAT to perform, next summer, the Mail service between Prince Edward Island, and Pictou or Brule Harbor, and Prince Edward Island and Shediac, four trips a week, namely: from Charlottetown to Pictou or Brule Harbor, (whichever of the latter ports may be determined on), twice a week, and from Charlottetown to Shediac twice a week. This boat to be a substantial and suitable sized boat, of the description of the smaller boat above referred to, or similar to the better class of American passenger boats.

Tenders for the performance of the above mentioned services, as regards the two first above mentioned boats, will be received at the office of the Colonial Secretary of Prince Edward Island, until Saturday, the 7th day of June next ensuing, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon; and as regards the last mentioned boat, until Saturday, the fifteenth day of March ensuing, at the like hour. Tenders to state the amount per season for which such services, to be undertaken by the two first mentioned boats, will be performed for a term of ten years; and the amount for which the services of the last mentioned boat will be performed for the one summer. Payment to be accepted by the Contractor in Warrants on the Treasury of Prince Edward Island; and the Tenders to be accompanied by the written undertaking of at least two responsible persons, expressive of their willingness to become sureties in the sum of £2000, as respects the two first boats; and £500 as respects the last mentioned boat, for the faithful performance of the contracts.

Tenders to be marked "Tender for Steamboats." The Government reserve to themselves the right to accept such tender or tenders as they may deem most advantageous to the public interest.

W. H. POPE, Col. Sec'y.
5th February, 1862.

## Queen Insurance Company OF LIVERPOOL. FIRE AND LIFE!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed agent for the above first class Insurance Company, is prepared to take risks on all descriptions of property.

J. S. CARVELL.
Charlottetown, Feb. 10. tf

## NOTICE

TO the CREDITORS of the ESTATE of LOCKERBYS & HERMANS of Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

A Meeting of the Creditors of the said Estate, to be held at the Office of R. B. Irving, Accountant, Pownal Street, Charlottetown, aforesaid, on FRIDAY the 14th instant, at three o'clock, P. M., for the proof of debts, and the choice of an Assignee or Assignees.

R. B. IRVING, } Trustees of the
P. MERRILL, } said Estate.
February 10, 1862. 1i

CAPTAIN BARRET of the Bark HUMA, now lying at St. Andrew's Point, notifies the Public that he will not be answerable for any DEBTS contracted in his name, without a written order from himself.

GEORGE BARRETT.
St. Andrew's Point, Feb. 10, 1862. 3w

## NOTICE.

THOSE persons who have BOOKS belonging to the Legislative Library, are requested to return them before the 15th inst. No Books will be issued from that date until the close of the Legislative Session.

By order of the Committee,
L. C. JENKINS, Librarian.
Feb. 5, 1862. 2ins

## CASH CUSTOMERS,

VISITING CHARLOTTETOWN for their FALL and WINTER SUPPLIES, will do well to call and examine the Large and Valuable Assortment of Goods at

KING SQUARE HOUSE.

## BEER & SON

Having completed their FALL IMPORTATIONS from London, Glasgow, Manchester, Wolverhampton, Plymouth, Liverpool, New York, Boston, Portland, Halifax, &c., they feel confident that their

LARGE STOCK,

(including almost everything required for the FARMER, the MECHANIC, or for FAMILY USE,) will bear comparison, either for variety, quality, or price, with that of any stock on the Island.

Charlottetown, Nov. 25, 1861.

## GRAND RIVER WHARF, LOT 56. RONALD WALKER

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his Friends and the Public that he has commenced Business in the Store lately occupied by Messrs. McAulay & Johnston, where he has received a LARGE ASSORTMENT of

NEW GOODS,

suitable for the present and approaching seasons, which will be sold cheap for cash.

R. W. assures his Friends and the Public that nothing shall be wanting on his part to render his Establishment worthy of their patronage.

October 14, 1861. Ex. only, 6m

## To Saddlers and Harness-makers.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, Three good Workmen in the above line of business.

JOHN STUMBLES.
North Side Queen Square, Dec. 9, 1861.

## New Goods from New York.

The subscriber has just received at

MANCHESTER HOUSE, Queen Street,

From NEW YORK, via Cape Traverse,

225 Reams Wrapping Paper
1000 Pieces Room Papering
20 Half-Chests superior TEA
4 Boxes excellent Tobacco
15 do. No. 1 Soap
10 do. Pearl Starch.

Which are now offered to the public at low prices.

S. W. McMURRAY.
January 20, 1862. 1m pd

## 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 Charlottetown, 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 the said 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.

## 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

## 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.

## 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.

## FALL IMPORTATIONS! 1861. 1861. BELL'S Flour, Grocery and Provision Store

HAS received ex Barque THERESA from England, Schooners ORION from New York, AGILITY from Halifax, and ANNIE McKIE from Saint John, New Brunswick—

400 barrels of Family and Bakers' Extra Flour
50 do Kiln dryed Corn Meal
10 do Pilot Bread, 10 boxes Butter Crackers
10 boxes Water and Soda Crackers, 2 boxes Yeast Powders
2 do Baking Soda, 3 barrels Washing Soda
40 puncheons Bright heavy Porto Rico Molasses
10 hhds Bright Porto Rico Sugar, 6 bbls Crushed ditto
2 barrels Curants, 40 boxes Raisins
6 do chewing and smoking Tobacco
Kegs Lowden's do do
50 chests best Souchong and Congou English Breakfast *TEAS*
5 boxes Ground Coffee
20 do Adamantine Candles
40 do Tallow Candles
50 do Best St John made Washing Soap
3 do Washing Blue
1 do Indigo Blue
12 do Glenfield and Corn Starch
2 do Ground Pepper
2 do Ground Ginger
2 do Ground Allspice
2 tins Mustard, 2 cases Matches
4 boxes Clothes Pins
10 coils Manilla Rope
8 dozen Buckets and Pails
6 dozen Brooms
6 nests Tubs
1000 bushels Liverpool *SALT*
400 bushels Turk's Island ditto
24 bags Table ditto.

☞ The above Goods will be sold at

Wholesale and Retail, for Cash or approved

*CREDIT, AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.*

November 25, 1861. 3m

## NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has just received his

FALL & WINTER SUPPLY OF DRY GOODS,

PER Ship *Isabel* and Barque *Gazelle* from Liverpool, consisting of

Black Cloths — Black Doeskins
Fancy Doeskins — Union Cloths, fine wool
Black Sealskin — Brown Sealskins
Saber do. — Drab do.

Woollen Black Cloth, do. Doeskin, Medium Blankets, Mackinaws do., Indian do., assorted Horse Rugs, Coat Trimmings of all descriptions.

IN DRESS STUFFS.

Fancy Coburgs, Alpacas, Repps. French Merinos. Mixed Alpacas, Tartan Plaids, Union Damasks, Fancy Repps, Winceys, Scarlet Flannels, White do., Blue do., Saxony do, Carpets, Reversable Caps, Canadian do., Sealskin do., Musquash Hats, Shawls, Mufflers, Cravats, Woollen Shirts, Tweed do, White do, Regatta do, Chintz Braces, Woollen do, Black Cloth Mantles, Brown do, Grey do, Zouave Shawls, Plain Black Shawls, Fancy do, Paisley do, Diaper Linen, Drill, Fine Towelling, Darlington Towels, Bed Tick and Bedding, Three and Four Bushel Sacks.

Ladies' Indian Rubber Boots and Shoes, Gentlemen's Indian Rubber Boots and Shoes, Gentleman's Napoleon Rubber Boots, Gentlemen's Wellington do.

Together with a large assortment of small articles, too numerous to mention, will be sold low for cash.

JAMES PURDIE.
Charlottetown, December 9, 1861.

## 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

## 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.

## 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

## DODD & ROGERS

Have still on hand a few of the celebrated

"MAGICIAN COOK STOVES,"

wholly adapted for BURNING COAL.

THIS is a superior first class STOVE in every respect,—the OVEN is very capacious. It is economical in its consumption of fuel, and the large size of its flues always insures a good draught.

ALSO.—Extra SOAPSTONE and GRATES, for the above Stoves.

Charlottetown, Dec. 23, 1861.

## 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

## 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.

## 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

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.

## 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

## NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, bearing date the 25th day of January instant, executed in my behalf by Francis A. Kelly, of Fort Augustus, assigning to me all debts due to the said Francis A. Kelly in this Island and elsewhere, I hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Francis A. Kelly to make immediate payment to me of the several amounts due by them, otherwise legal steps will be taken to recover the same.

H. J. P. TERLIZZICK.
Charlottetown, January 25, 1862.

## 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