THE LATE ELECTIONS.

No. 2.

Amongst other things which contributed to the success of the Government party, and not the least important — were, their superior organization, the large number of effective working men which they had in all parts of the Island, the numerous Orange Lodges, which did all the work usually performed by Election Committees, the number of well paid travelling agents in the character of parsons and office-holders, the proprietors with the great influence which they exercised through their rent rolls; and lastly, the large sums of money that were subscribed and scattered through every district. Each of these things was, in its own way, almost sufficient to secure the elections against the Liberals, circumstanced as the latter were. The office-holders, the parsons and the proprietors, were long established sources of power—the Orange Lodges have been quietly organizing for three or four years; and the money flowed readily from the pockets of persons long accustomed to corruption, and many of whom had drawn, during a greater part of their lives, large sums from the Treasury. They knew well that they could not spend their money more profitably, as a mere commercial speculation, than in such a way as to ensure them continued access to the sources of supply. It is notorious that all the principal office-holders were required to contribute in proportion to their salaries. An income tax was levied upon them; and though some may have paid it with a little reluctance and grumbling, they certainly consider now that it was money well laid out. Then there was the immense shoal of small office-holders throughout the country—the Road Commissioners, Small Debt Commissioners, Coroners, Collectors of Excise, and other revenue officers, besides numerous hangers-on of the Government, who were always on the look-out for small jobs. Every one of these felt that large slices of his bread and butter were at stake — each knew that a return of a majority of Liberals would be followed by the loss of his own petty employment. It had been given as a reward for his electioneering services in 1859 — to keep it, he must work in like manner in 1863.

Take one particular class of public officers in the country, and the world cannot produce more effective agents of corruption in a small way. We allude to the Road Commissioners, of whom there are about thirty-three scattered over the Island. The mere tools or satellites of these men — the Overseers—were invested by the present Government with an extraordinary control of the franchise. There is not the least doubt that their power was most shamefully abused — that in numerous cases they positively refused to give statute labor certificates to individuals who were suspected to be hostile to the Government—put difficulties in the way of other voters, of the same class, getting their certificates, and used extraordinary avidity to supply their own friends with the needful passport to the hustings.

It may seem strange, on a cursory glance of the subject, that such office-holders as Road Commissioners, whose salary, each, is only ten pounds a year, should dabble in politics so extensively as they do. But the salary is nothing in comparison to the pickings, patronage and power which the office affords. The Commissioners are entrusted with the expenditure of sums ranging from one hundred and fifty to three hundred pounds. Nearly all have relatives—fathers, sons, brothers, or nephews—to whom it is very desirable to give jobs; or they have debtors in their immediate neighbourhoods, from whom it is very desirable to get payment of accounts. There is no doubt that the public money finds its way into the pockets of those parties, just as the Commissioner desires it should. The Commissioner plays into the hands of the Overseer, who is, perhaps, a brother, son, nephew, creditor or debtor of the Commissioner; and the Overseer does his part by scowling at all electors who will not support the Government, by withholding statute labour certificates from some poor fellows; while the Road Commissioner may withhold from others drafts on the Road Correspondent.

We may be told that under the Liberal Government Road Commissioners and their subordinates acted in this manner. It may be true that, to some extent, they did. Infallibility is not a quality of the Liberal character any more than that of the Tory. It is a great evil, a great source of corruption, a great temptation to the abuse of power, for any party to have so many petty office-holders, who are made to feel that they hold their places by a political tenure, just the same as the highest officers in the land; and it is still worse to put the elective franchise under the control, to a very great extent, of these very petty office-holders.

We have alluded to the influence exercised at the late elections by the Orange Lodges and the political parsons. They are all mixed up with the office-holders — one with the other. The Colonial Secretary labours to propagate Orangeism, not that he cares a farthing about that institution; but he thinks that if fools will band themselves together, believing that they are influenced by pious motives, and will act in concert on political occasions, in support of the dominant party, he has a better chance than he otherwise would of drawing a salary of £350 a year for a very little labour which he is only supposed to perform; and as for the small fry of officials throughout the land, there is not one in twenty who has any knowledge of the Battle of the Boyne —who knows the causes or results of that affair —who knows how Orangeism has been instituted, and why,—and who, if they were sure that the sour, sullen, phlegmatic and often defeated William of Orange were in the clutches of the devil for one hundred and sixty two years, as he may be—would not think it worth their while to sigh for his doom, or pray for his repose. Religion, and the Boyne, and the "immortal memory," were fine clap traps to excite fools and bigots against the "Papists;" but the Lodge Room was regarded as the best place for electioneering—money given to support the Lodge by officials was casting bread upon the waters of party strife, to return to them after not many days.

The Church itself was not the least accessible to the influence of Government patronage and power. The Rev. Mr. So-and-So, for example, is a member of the Board of Education. He supplements his little income by a few pounds for holding a seat at the Board. He cannot well afford to lose the few pounds; besides, the position gives him station and influence; and, as in the case of George Sutherland, it affords him an opportunity sometimes to fleece the warrants of poor schoolmasters — to exact money as payment for worthless books, or as tribute towards the erection or support of a Church. Then, there are the elders and vestry-men, or whatever their title may be,—all the officials of the Church are, in all probability, officials of the Government—Road Commissioners, Small Debt Commissioners, Postmasters, &c. So long as they are nourished by droppings from the Treasury, so long will their fatness spread to the parsonage. The fillet of veal may smoke on the Minister's table so long only as the fatted calves in the Church are allowed to lap their milk in peace and quietness from the Government pail,—subscriptions for fur coats, horses, harness, and sleighs, will go swimmingly on so long only as there is a "God-fearing Government" to promote the pious work in giving quarterly allowances to the subscribers; and the parsonage may be cleared of debt, or the church may be enlarged, if the obliging Road Commissioner in the vicinity will see that jobs shall go into no other hands than those of the conscientious men who feed the parson's horse—who make little presents to his wife—who subscribe for the coat and the sleigh — who give a pound for the enlargement of the Church—another for the parsonage; and who are sure to vote for the "God-fearing" Government.

It is no use to say that Church functionaries, who may be thus corrupt, and thus corrupted, bear only a small proportion to the number of Church members. It is lamentable to know that in many parts of this Island, where a certain form of Protestantism predominates—and we make the remark without any wish to be offensive to our Protestant fellow Colonists generally, with whom we desire to live in peace and amity — a few scheming office-holders and political parsons may impose any absurdities on the majority of those who constitute their several congregations. Talk to a man in the Scotch Settlement, or at Belfast, on the science of Government — try to enlighten his ignorance regarding the principles involved in the Land Question—speak to him about the public debt, the amount of the revenue, the nature of the imposts levied on merchandize — his mouth will distend to its utmost capacity, and he will reward you with a stupid, stolid stare for your trouble, without having imbibed one idea, or being able to utter a remark in reply — his mental confusion, perhaps, sadly increased. But tell him that all the Protestants will be massacred at a certain hour of a certain night, unless the "Papists" are kept in subjection—that the Pope has some notion of marrying the Queen of England, and that the act can only be prevented by the Protestants of this Island making a stand against "Romanism" — tell the poor benighted fool any such absurdity as this, and he will swallow it readily, and do as he is bidden. It is, therefore, a matter of no surprise to us that the so-called religious element, with officialism for its incentive and support, exercised so great an influence over the late Elections. Proprietary influence we may notice at some length in another No.

Blackwood's Magazine, for January, 1863, has been received from the American publishers. The following are the contents:—A Month's Visit to the Confederate Head Quarters; Caxtoniana, part xii.; Progress of China; Chronicles of Carlingford, conclusion; Mr. Thomas Trollope's Italian Novels; A Sketch from Babylon; Belligerant Rights at Sea and the Changes proposed in them.—We have not had time to read much of this number, but what we have read convinces us that the high character of the work is fully maintained in the January No. We take this opportunity to express our sympathy for the American publishers in view of the very heavy loss they have recently sustained by fire.

C. Y. M. LITERARY INSTITUTE.

On Wednesday evening last, Richard Reddin, Esq., read before this Institute an instructive and interesting lecture on the "Literature of ancient Greece," to a large and respectable audience. The learned lecturer gave a sketch of the rise and progress of Greek literature, and paid a well-merited compliment to the admirable talent and taste displayed by Homer and several other Greek writers. The lecture was written in a neat and concise style, and displayed much research in its composition. During the debate which followed, some gentlemen spoke in disparaging terms of the study of the Greek and Latin classics. This opinion was opposed by the President, who intimated his willingness to deliver, on some future occasion, a lecture before the Institute in defence of his views. It is to be hoped that Mr. Reddin's excellent lecture is but the first of a number of lectures that will be given on so interesting a subject as the literature of the Ancients.—*Com.*

Panorama.—It is the intention of the Sons of Temperance to offer the citizens of Charlottetown several entertainments in a few weeks hence, by exhibiting Millner's and Murphy's Dioramic Panorama of the Russian War, together with scenes of several of the most interesting events connected with the present civil war in the States. This, in connection with vocal and instrumental music, will, at this dull season of the year, draw crowded houses, and would at any time, be worthy of public patronage.—*Com.*

Catholic Young Men's Literary Institute.—On Wednesday evening next, the 25th instant, Mr. William W. Sullivan, Law Student, will lecture before the above Institute: Subject, "Language, its origin and progress."

E. Roche, Sec'y.

February 23, 1863.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir;—

I have read in the *Monitor* of a late date a communication reflecting on the conduct of some Liberal electors at the late elections in this place, (St. Peter's Bay.) The writer, who calls himself "Rob Roy," has written the grossest untruths. He says Mr. Dixon was not fairly treated by the Liberal electors. It is quite false. Every consideration and courtesy was shown to Mr. Dixon; but it is not in the nature of "Rob Roy," who is well known here as one of the most hopelessly abandoned liars in the world—to tell the truth on any subject. He could not do it, if he tried it—falsehood is ingrained into his heart and soul. He is regarded as a common brawler and a blackguard —always ready for any mischief and outrage. A few Orangemen only—and it is very pleasant to know that there are only a very few in this part —will sometimes condescend to keep company with him. He is the same inventive genius who invented the cock-and-bull story about red foxes, two or three winters ago, and caused much confusion and discontent in his neighbourhood by his lying propensity.

Now, to give you two or three facts about the election:—The poll for the Head of the Bay was held this year at Mr. McCallum's, a very unusual place to hold it, and at which there was no accommodation for the electors. We all know that Mr. McCallum's building was selected for the purpose of increasing his pickings. The wind was fearfully cold at the place where the votes were taken. The candidates or their agents could not stand upon the hustings,—some shift was made to afford better accommodation, but there was very little improvement, if any, and candidates and electors were mixed together while the polling was going on; yet, notwithstanding that, I never saw a more agreeable gathering of people. There was scarcely an angry word uttered during the whole day—there was no pushing or crowding with the view of doing violence to any one; and when the poll was closed, there were at least five hundred people on the ground. A quieter election I never saw; and no candidate or elector — no matter what his principles were—had the least reason to complain. "Rob Roy's" statement, therefore, is a pure tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end.

I could give you, Mr. Editor, if it were necessary, a further account of "Rob Roy" and his connexions—how the father, being a Road Commissioner, traffics with the public money to give jobs on the highway to those who are in his debt, and pockets the amount of their Road certificates, —I could shew you that the son is, in his own pretended right, interested in this public plunder, which is carried on to a disgraceful extent; and that, therefore, the whole family were enraged because no effective opposition could be offered to the Liberals. But for the present I shall forbear to write anything further than to subscribe myself

A LOOKER ON.

St. Peter's, February 7, 1863.

MATRIMONIAL EXCURSION.

Mr. Editor — It may be interesting to some of your readers in this part of the country to know that our mutual and excellent friend, Hilary McIsaac, Esqr., has become a Benedict. There was a great turn-out of sleighs from this place a few days ago to accompany him to Little Pond, Lot 56, where he had made choice of a blooming bride in the person of one of the daughters of Mr. Alexander McDonald. From Little Pond, the party, very considerably reinforced, proceeded to Georgetown, where the venerable and well beloved Parish Priest of that place, the Rev. F. J. McDonald, speedily performed the marriage ceremonies, indissolubly uniting the fortunes of Mr. McIsaac and his fair companion. A very handsome wedding dinner was prepared for the whole party by Mr. McCormack, on their way back to Little Pond, to which ample justice was done; and a pleasanter drive was never enjoyed by any wedding party in this Island than that which returned to the house of the Bride's father. Anecdote and unrestrained but harmless hilarity beguiled the way — the party calling at Messrs. McAulay's & Johnston's, Grand River, where they were most hospitably entertained by Mrs. McAulay. Having arrived at Little Pond, a sumptuous repast was prepared by the Bride's family, after partaking of which the more youthful members of the party indulged in the pleasures of the dance, which were continued until an early hour on the following morning. Mr. McIsaac, his Bride and friends then set out on their journey to St. Peter's Bay, where the happy Bridegroom is comfortably and independently located; and in passing through the Bay Fortune Road, the warm-hearted settlers in that locality, especially Mr. William Larkin and the indefatigable Capt. Heaffy, gave them a joyous welcome in approaching, and many a hearty cheer in passing.—I have no doubt, Mr. Editor, that you will join with me in wishing long life and happiness to Mr. McIsaac and his fair partner, and that, I am sure, will be the wish of many others besides you, Sir, and

ONE OF THE PARTY.

Head of St. Peter's Bay, Feb'y 12, 1863.

Education in Upper Canada.—The report of the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, shows a gratifying progress, as compared with the returns for 1861. The number of the school population (including only the school children between 5 and 16 years of age) was 384,980; an increase of 11,391. The number of pupils attending the common schools, from 5 to 16 years of age, was 309,895; an increase of 14,215. The whole number of pupils attending the common schools was 329,918, an increase of 14,106. The number of common schools reported in operation was 4,019: increase, 50. Of these 2,903 were free schools; an increase 301. Thus nearly three-fourths of the common schools of Upper Canada are now free schools. The number of schools partly free was, 1,017; and in the remaining 99, monthly fees of 25 cents were paid. The number of school-houses built during the year was 194; of these 52 were brick, 12 stone, 85 frame, and 45 log houses. The number of teachers reported as employed in the 4,019 common schools was 4,336; an increase of 55. Of these 3,031 were males, being a decrease of 69; and 1,305 were females, an increase of 124. The average salary of male teachers, with board, was $185—without board, $429. The average salary of female teachers, with board, was $132 — without board, $214. As regards the religious persuasions of teachers, 733 were members of the Church of England, and 469 were members of the Church of Rome. The total receipts for common school purposes in Upper Canada for the year 1861, were $1,381,279, being an increase on the receipts of the preceding year of $57,006. The amount paid for the salaries of teachers was $918,112; an increase of $22,522. The amount paid from the Legislative grant was $166,177. The amount raised by assessment was $865,382. The number of Roman Catholic seperate schools reported was 109—decrease, 6. The number of pupils attending these schools was 13,631—decrease, 1,077.

Wine Harbor Gold Diggings.—A correspondent of the *Eastern Chronicle* at Wine Harbor, favors us with an account of the doings in that locality, from which we give the following extracts:—

"The mines on the whole, are turning out as well for the amount of labour expending on them as at any previous time. The commencement of the winter season caused a great many persons to leave here; particularly those who had as yet to prospect their lots.

The mine belonging to Glenelg Company has turned out some specimens of very rich quartz. The last month an average of six men were employed by this company, who took out sixty two ounces and eight penny-weights of gold—the yield of one and a half tons being forty six ounces. Sixteen companies are now at work, the most of which are doing well.—Other miners are now coming in and making preparations for working their lots, and by the time the spring opens, I think a large number will have gathered here.

On account of the harbor being inaccessible to vessels, and only admitting small boats, heavy expenses are incurred in the importation of provisions, fuel and other necessaries for carrying on the mines. There being a convenient place to build a breakwater or wharf at Barrasois some three quarters of a mile east from the diggings, a petition is about being circulated to obtain subscribers preparatory to a presentation thereof to the Legislature this winter, praying aid to erect such wharf, which will be of incalculable advantage to this place.

There are three crushers at work here, which to all appearance have plenty to do, and upon the whole, I think, give general satisfaction."

The Fight on the Blackwater.—[From the Petersburg (Va.) Express, Feb. 3.]—The engagement of Gen. Pryor at Kelly's, Nansemond County, Va., on Friday morning last, turns out to have been one of the most complete successes of the war for our arms. We have information direct from Suffolk, through a source as reliable as any in the commonwealth, that the Yankee forces were signally defeated, and nothing but a lack of cavalry in Gen. Pryor's command prevented it from being an utter rout. Gen. Corcoran, and not Gen. Peck, as has been stated, was in command of the Yankee invaders. Corcoran concedes the loss of five hundred killed and wounded, and among the former is a lieutenant-colonel, whose name our informant does not recollect, and a Capt. Taylor. Gen. Gibbs was carried into Suffolk Friday afternoon, severely wounded.

Stragglers commenced pouring into Suffolk at an early hour on Friday, and reported a loss of 1,000 killed, and 1,100 wounded. This information proved most unwelcome to Major-General Peck, and that officer's face assumed a very lengthened and rueful appearance. But when Corcoran himself arrived and informed him that the killed and wounded would not exceed 500, Peck brightened up, and his nerves became more steady. All day Friday, and up to a late hour at night, the wounded were brought in, filling all the hospitals and necessitating the impressment of the Baptist church, which up to that time had remained unoccupied by the enemy. The dead were buried near the battle-ground.

The army of Peck is represented as being greatly demoralized. And our informant saw over three hundred Yankee soldiers marched into Suffolk Friday afternoon, under guard. These men had thrown down their arms, and declared that they would no longer fight in Lincoln's behalf.

Corcoran, we learn, asserted there was cause for congratulation on his part that matters were no worse, as he had but 8,000 engaged, while he knew Pryor's force to be 12,000. We do not intend to intimate to the enemy what Gen. Pryor's force really was, but we do not hesitate to say that had the Confederates numbered the half of 12,000 on that occasion, Corcoran would never have gone to Suffolk. An official despatch received here yesterday states our casualties at forty, of whom six were killed.

The Prince in Rome.—One of our letters from Rome has some gossip about the visit of the Prince of Wales. the Prince ran around the studios with the ease of a private gentleman. He bought only two pictures—one from Penry Williams, the other from Rudolph Lehmann. At the studio of the latter an incident occurred which exhibits the thoughtfulness and good nature of the young Prince. Mr. Lehmann was arranging his room and whitewashing his lobby, when an Italian *valet de place* rushed in upon him announcing "Il Principe Inglese!" The artist was a little embarrassed; the Prince tried to put him at his ease by asking to see his book of portraits. Even that was at home, —not at the studio. Mr. Lehmann offered to go and fetch it. "How long will it take you?" asked the Prince.—"A quarter of an hour."—"Then I will wait with pleasure." The Prince lit a cigar, and Mr. Lehmann rolled home in the Prince's carriage. Louis the Fourteenth, under a similar trial, had to say "J'ai failli attendre." The Prince sat out the time, and bought one of the unfinished pictures on the wall; the artist returned, and had the honour of a sitting and an invitation to dinner. A portrait of the Prince of Wales has been added to Mr. Lehmann's remarkable book of contemporary heads.—*London Weekly.*

An Unpleasant Predicament. — The Abington Standard says a war widow residing in this country, whose husband was killed (by the reporters) in one of the battles last summer, after lamenting his loss, fondly hoping he might yet turn up, finally gave up all hopes of seeing him again. Time, which effaces alike the work of the sculptor's chisel and the dearest affections of the human heart, passed lightly over the young widow, causing her to forget her sorrow, and leaving nothing but two fatherless children to remind her of him who had been dearer than life itself. An opportunity presenting itself, she doffed her weeds, assuaged her grief at the fount of matrimony, and forgot her former partner in her joy at having obtained a new conquest. But alas for connubial felicity; the happy pair had passed but five days of married life when a letter was received from her former husband, stating that he was still alive, though confined in a hospital and suffering from wounds received in the battle in which he was supposed to have been killed.

The Newburyport Herald relates a similar case as occuring in that city, only the wife had the good fortune to learn that her husband, by his unexpected arrival home, was alive just before the time appointed for her second marriage, for which full preparation had been made.

THE CIVIL WAR IN THE STATES.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Bangor, Feb. 11.

Federals entered Lebannon, Tenn., 6th, capturing 600 Confederates, mostly of Morgan's command; many field officers among them.

Intelligence from Kingston, Jamaica, that pirate "Alabama" arrived there, landing officers and crew of the "Hatteras" sunk off Galveston.

"Alabama" was considerably injured by the "Hatteras."

Several Federal vessels left Havana for Kingston.

Pirate "Florida" left Nassau 31st ult.; also reported that she captured seven prizes off Cuba.

Reported that vessels are fitting up for raid on Federal vessels at Apalachicola similar to Galveston affair.

Richmond papers greatly modify their tone upon the Charleston affair.

Impression that Savannah will be attacked before Charleston.

Most of Gen. Foster's fleet from North Carolina arrived at Port Royal.

Bangor, Feb. 12.

Reported that the 9th army corps from the army of the Potomac ordered to report at Fort Monroe. Probable destination North Carolina, under Burnside.

Ram Queen of the West returned from below Vicksburg, having sunk three steamers loaded with provisions.

Correspondent of the Jackson (Miss.) Appeal intimates success of Gen. Grant's canal, and recommends fortifying several points below Vicksburg.

Admiral Farragut denounces Harriet Lane's surrender as unnecessary and pusillanimous. She is believed still in Galveston waters.

Farragut also intimates that the Morning Light made no resistance when captured off Sabine pass.

Secretary Seward denies French Minister bore any communication, formal or informal, to Richmond, or brought any back to Washington.

British bark Springbok from London for Nassau, captured off Bahamas, 3d inst., having articles on manifest Captain could not account for, arrived at New York last evening.

Prize officers report Pirate Florida seen off Bahamas 1st, escaping pursuit of gunboat Sonora.

Port Royal advices mention the capture of schr. Emma Tuttle of Charleston, attempting blockade a second time.

Admiral Farragut in letter to Secretary of Navy lays great stress upon lack of Naval officers. Loss of Harriet Lane attributable to this, and probably Hatteras.

Pennsylvania and large number of regiments belonging to Army of Potomac, were in Alexandria, 10th.

Stonewall Jackson's Chaplain to be released. He agrees to secure release of all Federal chaplains as prisoners confined at Richmond, or deliver himself up.

Bangor, Feb. 13.

Hamburg bark Sophia, from Cardiff, reports being boarded on the 2d inst., in lat. 26 29, long. 67 40, from a War Steamer, supposed to be Alabama.

Bark Agnes reports speaking on 2nd inst. brig Darien, for Portland, whose captain reported Alabama had been captured.

Liverpool letter says steamer Georgiana sailed for Nassau, having guns, ports, &c., and believed intended for Confederate service.

A deserter reports Jackson in command at Fredericksburg, and Lee gone towards Charleston.

No attack on Charleston up to Monday night.

Peace resolutions passed Illinois House of Representatives 52 to 28.

Bill aiding Emancipation in Missouri passed Senate 23 to 18.

World's Port Royal correspondence says that Gen. Foster's expedition is at a stand still, and even worse, for the troops are disembarking from the transports and taking quarters on Helena Island; many days must elapse before anything can be effected.

Reports are rife of disagreements between Foster and Hunter. The former would come North but the fleet would not be idle in the meantime.

Wehawken broke shaft requiring three weeks to repair.

Leading book and newspaper publishers are at Washington urging the committee on ways and means to reduce paper duty.

Secretary Seward laid before Senate French correspondence relative to mediation.

Canadian Parliament met at Quebec yesterday. Alexander Campbell unanimously elected Speaker of the Legislative Council.

Bangor, Feb. 14.

Brig Hannah arrived at Aspinwall from New York, reports seeing 27th ult., near San Domingo, ship on fire and steamer leaving her.

British war ship arrived at Panama with 3½ millions of gold, smuggled from Mexican ports.

Rio dates 9th ult. state British Minister demanded of Brazilian Government wrecked ship Prince of Wales, also release of several British officers arrested for creating disturbance in streets. Demands being refused, British Admiral, under orders of British Minister seized several Brazilian vessels in port. Great excitement.

British Minister's residence and Englishmen threatened by mob.

Affair settled by referring case of the ship to Brazilian Minister in London and British Government and the arrest to King of Belgium.

Bangor, Feb. 16.

Navy Department has official report of the route, on 3rd inst., of Confederates, reported over four thousand, under Wheeler, Forrest and Wharton, surrounding Col. Harding's force at Dover, on Cumberland River. Several gunboats conveying transports up River opened a terrible fire upon them, causing instant retreat; 140 Confederates left dead.

Gen. Banks about ready to take the field at New Orleans.

Small steamer gone through Vicksburg canal.

Viceroy of Egypt about sending a thousand black soldiers for service in Mexico.

Schooner Dehart reports, 30th, chased by privateer Retribution off Cape Tiburnon.

Kansas people agitating putting down traitors called Copper heads among them.

Superfine Flour, $6.80 a $6.90; Extra, $7.29 a $7.35.

Alabama sailed from Kingston at night, Jan. 20th. Florida escaped, chased by gunboat Sonora off Bahama Banks.

Five brigades of Confederates are reported to have left Fredericksburg for Charleston.

More schemes are on foot for insulating Vicksburg and passing far left. Forces are engaged in cutting Levees and overflowing country.

Federal forces are in full strength around Vicksburg. Canal six feet water, current rapidly increasing.

Arkansas refugee states that 300 Jayhawkers defying conscription were in Clark County Mountains, and one thousand more in Montgomery Co.

New York *Times* reports McClellan applying for active service.

Tribune's Washington despatch mentions important but vague rumors, through Confederate sources that Banks fought 7 miles below Port Hudson, Confederates falling back to Port Hudson.

The Corporation of the City of St. John have imported a new steam fire engine from the States. The cost to the city, owing to the large discount at which bills of exchange have been selling of late, is only $2000, being a saving of $1000—the contract price having been $3000.

Out of 12,072 votes in the city of Montreal, 3,549 are only qualified to vote the present year. 8,423 are disfranchised by reason of not having paid their taxes in time. The 3,549 qualified voters are divided into 1,421 French speaking, and 2,219 English speaking.

A large portion of the gold exported from California now goes direct to Europe. The steamer of Saturday week from San Francisco took out $1,100,000 for England, and only $280,000 for New York.

The Hon. G. E. Cartier, ex Premier of Canada, was in Washington, lately, as a guest of the British Embassy, and was received at the cars by Lord Lyons. On the day after his arrival he was introduced to the President by Mr. Seward; in the evening ten thousand people congregated at his hotel to serenade him. He made a great speech on the occasion.

Tobacco in Illinois.—We are surprised at the large breadth of tobacco planted in Illinois.—There cannot be less, we learn, than 15,000 acres in addition to the usual crop, which is as much more, for some counties on the Ohio River having raised it many years. There will often be 2,000 pounds of cured tobacco to the acre.—*Alton De.*

A series of astounding defalcations have come to light in connection with the Marine Bank of Chicago. The Cashier is a defaulter to the amount of upwards of $500,000, the assistant to the cashier to the amount of $86,000, and the teller to the amount of $12,000. The money appears to have been taken for political purposes.

The report of the Chamberlain of the City of Saint John shows the receipts during the past year to have been $160,979.08 and the expenditure $141,850.01 — leaving a balance on hand 31st December 1862 of $19,129.07.

CHARLOTTETOWN DEBATING CLUB.

The Club met on Friday evening last, the 20th instant, to discuss the question appointed for debate, viz: "Which has done more to advance the Civil Liberty of England—her Lawyers or her Clergy?" The discussion was opened by the Secretary, and was sustained until the hour of closing—when, on the question being put, it was decided unanimously in favour of the Lawyers.

The question for debate on Friday evening next, is the following:—"Are the Colonies an advantage to the Mother Country." To be opened by Mr. D. Currie.

Geo. Alley, Secretary.

Charlottetown, Feb. 23rd, 1863.

Napoleon's Purpose in Mexico.—Among the documents in the "Yellow Book" just communicated to the French Chamber is an important letter from the Emperor Napoleon to General Forey, commander of the French troops in Mexico, in which we read:—

"There will be no wanting people who will ask you why we go to lavish men and money for the establishment of a regular government in Mexico. In the present state of the civilization of the world, the prosperity of America is not a matter of indifference to Europe, for it is she who feeds our manufactories, and gives life to our commerce. We have an interest in this—that the republic of the United States be powerful and prosperous; but we have none in this—that she should seize possession of all the Mexican Gulf, dominate from thence the Antilles, as well as South America, and be the sole dispenser of the products of the New World. We see now by sad experience how precarious is the fact of an industry which is reduced to seeking its chief raw material in one market alone, to all the vicissitudes of which it has to submit. If, on the other hand, Mexico preserves its independence, and maintains the integrity of its territory, if a stable government is constituted with the assistance of France, we shall have restored to the Latin race on the other side of the ocean its strength and prestige; we shall have established our beneficent influence in the centre of America, and this influence by presenting immense openings for our commerce, will procure us materials indispensible to our industry. Mexico, thus regenerated, will always be favorable to us, not only from gratitude, but also because her interests will be in harmony with ours, and she will find a powerful support in her good relations with the European powers. To-day, then, our pledged military honor, the exigency of our policy, the interests of our industry and of our commerce, all make it a duty to march upon Mexico, and boldly plant there our flag; to establish either a monarchy, if it is not incompatible with the national sentiment of our country, or, at all events, a government which promises some stability."

Jefferson Davis.—A few days ago, we printed what Mr. Russell says in his "Diary, North and South," of President Lincoln. He thus describes Jefferson Davis:—

I had an opportunity of observing the President very closely; he did not impress me as favorably as I had expected, though he is certainly a very different looking man from Mr. Lincoln. He is like a gentleman—has a slight light figure, little exceeding middle height, and holds himself erect and straight. He was dressed in a rustic suit of slate-colored stuff, with a black silk handkerchief round his neck, his manner is plain, and rather reserved and drastic; his head is well formed, with a fine full forehead, square and high, covered with innumerable fine lines and wrinkles, features regular, though the check bones are too high and the jaws too hollow to be handsome; the lips are thin, flexible, and curved, the chin square, well defined; the nose very regular, with wide nostrils; and the eyes deep set, large and full—one seems nearly blind, and is partly covered with a film owing to excruciating attacks of neuralgia and tic. Wonderful to relate, he does not chew, and is neat and clean looking, with hair trimmed and boots brushed. The expression of his face is anxious; he has a haggard, care-worn, and pain-drawn look, though no trace of anything but the utmost confidence and the greatest decision could be detected in his conversation.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Remarkable recovery.—Mothers and nurses should read the testimonials to the efficacy of Holloway's remedies in subduing scarletina, diptheria, bronchitis, and those inflammatory complaints which are now committing such havoc both amongst children and adults. A wife writes: "I had only rubbed your Ointment on the throat two days, in a case of bronchitis, when my husband improved in a most remarkable manner, and in less than a week was quite well." Such testimony should be known to persons liable to throat affections, and in families generally. The worst ulcers, sores, and wounds become clean, and soon grow up, under the application of Holloway's Ointment, which always prevents the spread of inflammation and unhealthy action.

From a Distinguished Minister.—Rev. B. P. Stone, D. D., Concord, N. H., writes: "Having made an experiment of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, I can truly say it is successful. My hair which was *quite gray, is now restored to its original color.* I recommend it to the public as the *best article yet discovered for the hair.*

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Depot, 198 Greenwich-street, New York.

Married,

At Georgetown, on Monday, February 9th, by the Rev. F. McDonald, P.P., Mr. Edward Conway, to Miss Ann Dinn, both of Souris.

Died,

On Sunday morning, Feb'y 1st, after a lingering illness, borne with Christian resignation, Mr. Isaac Darby, of St. Eleanor's, in the 67th year of his age. A widow and large circle of relatives and friends mourn his departure.

At Crapaud, on the 6th ultimo, Mr. John Moore, aged 87 years, a native of Suffolk, England.

At Irishtown, on the 23d ultimo, Ann, third daughter of the late Mr. Andrew McPherson, aged 25 years.

At Crapaud, on Sunday, the 10th instant, after an illness of several months, Joseph McNeill, a native of Dumfries, Scotland, in the 62nd year of his age.

At Little River, Bay Fortune, on Tuesday, the 6th ultimo, Mrs. Margaret McDonald, relict of the late John McDonald, of that place, aged 66 years.

EFFECTS

OF THE LATE

E. A. Carey, Esqr.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 5th of March next, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of the late E. A. CAREY, Esqr., the whole of the

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

AND

OTHER EFFECTS,

belonging to that gentleman.

Particulars in Catalogue, to be had at the office of

WILLIAM DODD,

February 23. Auctioneer.

ALSO, TO LET,

And possession given immediately after the Sale, the HOUSE occupied by the late E. A. Carey, Esqr. For particulars, enquire of Mr. MARK BUTCHER.

BANK OF P. E. ISLAND.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will take place at the Bank premises, Queen Street, Charlottetown, on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of MARCH next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of choosing Seven Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as shall be then laid before them.

N. B.—By the 6th Bye-Law all persons voting for others by proxy, must deposit their authority to vote with the Cashier at least one day previous to the day of meeting.

WM. CUNDALL, Cashier.

Charlottetown, Feb. 23, 1863.

To Blacksmiths & Millwrights.

The Subscriber keeps on hand a good supply of PUNCHED NUTS and WASHERS, all sizes, from ¼ inch to 1 inch hole. They are made from the best quality of IRON, and sold for less than they can be when made by hand.

Also for Sale, a large stock of Carriage Bolts and Trimmings generally. Springs and Axles, Rasps, Screw Plates, Spare Taps, (all sizes), Horse Nails, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Wrenches, Boreax, Emery, etc., etc., with a complete assortment of CIRCULAR SAWS, 6 to 36 inches, and Spindles for the same. All at the lowest CASH prices, at the "City Hardware Store."

H. E. STARBIRD & CO.

Charlottetown, Feb. 9, 1863. 3w

APPLES!

Just Received, by Schooner CECILIA from BOSTON,

50 Bbls. WINTER APPLES.

DODD & ROGERS.

Pownal street, December 8, 1862.

The Wonder of all Nations!

THE MARCH OF INTELLECT FOR SPRING 1863!!

From the World's Fair.

The best chance ever offered to the Farmers of P. E. Island, by which Time, Labour and Money are saved, the grand secret to us all, and can now be effected by getting one of those latest wonderfully improved

MANNY'S PATENT

Gold & Silver Prized Medal

Mowing & Reaping Machines,

WITH

Steel-lined Guard Finger Plate,

tempered same as the Knives, and is attached to the finger by a NEW PATENT PROCESS, thus making an entire new cutting face, with Horse Yokes and Swingle Trees, not in former machines, makes them now more valuable to farmers than any of the Gold Mines throughout the world, and are now warranted to cut one acre of Hay or Grain each hour, at one shillings cost, by forming a Club of five, which will be a fifth less expense than the old fashioned Scythe cutting, proved so injurious to the constitution and so fatal to many farmers.

With those unsurpassed Machines any quantity of Seed can be sown in Spring at one time, and no fear for hands to cut it, when ripe, need be felt, and the Crops secured a month sooner, and the cost of the Club saved. The expense now reduced to the wages of one man for a month.

In proof of same, Mr. W. Hyde, West River, whose butter and cheese are so highly prized where ever they can be got, certifies he purchased one of those

Wonderful Money and Labour Saving Machines

in 1861; cut all his Hay and Grain, nearly a hundred acres, and cut his brothers' crop also with it, and then hired it out, by which he cleared half the price of the Machine same year, and is now free, and had the crops of both farms cut in addition.

This certificate is more satisfactory on the Island, as it can be relied on, than one hundred names from other places.

The above and the following first-class Farmers and Stock Masters can be referred to, some of whom have Manny's Patent Machines in use for three or four years, and have proved much more durable and beneficial than they ever calculated on, and consider they are the greatest boon that can be conferred on their brother Farmers, Professional men, teachers, sea captains, widows, tradesmen, and all those whose time ought be more valuable than at such unprofitable and severe work as cutting hay and grain for the horses that are at rest, and ought to be at such employment, in place of white men and women toiling themselves to death to keep the horses alive, and at more than four times the cost:

THIS IS NOT KEEPING PACE WITH THE TIMES.

P. Lane, Esq., J. P.	William Clements, Esq.,
W. Aoorn, Lot 49,	D. Creighton, Esq.,
R. Mutch, Gallows Point,	G. Harris, Esq.,
J. McInnis, "	Stewart & Owen, Shipbuilders,
R. Ings, China Point,	Hon. D. Beaton,
C. Vickerson, Vernon River,	Theo. DesBrisay, Esq.,

and forty-six others, who got those wonderful Machines that work like telegraph.

The demand is now so great, caused by the vast number of men killed in the war, and the order from Europe for 1800 of those invaluable money and labour saving Machines, with eighty-six more wanted last harvest that could not be finished in time, will now require all parties wanting those Machines to send the order to the Agent, or the Depot at Orwell, with as little delay as possible, to ensure having them in good time for harvest.

No payment will be demanded until the Fall of 1863 and 1864.

Farmers not up to the great benefit of levelling and rolling the land are strongly advised by all Agricultural Societies and chemists to try it, when it will be found to pay well for the little outlay and trouble. To encourage the experiment, two dozen field rollers can be had from the undersigned, if ordered soon, at COST, and 12 months given for payment.

AGENTS:

Charlottetown—John Williams, who is so well known for keeping the best and cheapest Seed on the Island; W. E. Dawson, whose Cash Store is the cheapest on the Island for farmers. James McGill, Spring Park, who is so famous for securing prizes for grain at our Exhibitions.

Georgetown — W. B. Aitken, Thomas Owen, F. P. Norton.

Montague—Thomas Aunear, Philip Beers.

Grand River—R. Walker, J. W. Truelove, J. McDougald.

Murray Harbour—Thomas Clements.

Souris—Edward Kickham.

St. Andrew's—P. Griffin.

Cascumpec—G. W. Howlan.

Campbellton—Jas. Broderick.

Other Agents and instructions in Circular from

PATRICK STEPHENS,

General Depot, at Orwell Cheap Store, cheaper than the cheapest. From a NEEDLE to an ANCHOR—both included.

Feb. 9, 1863.

Tea, Sugar, Flour, Molasses, &c. &c.

BY AUCTION.

The subscriber will sell, at his SALE ROOM, at 11 o'clock, on THURSDAY, the 26th February instant—

25 Hhds. MOLASSES	10 dozen BROOMS
4 do. SUGAR	2 cases Boots & Shoes
20 chests and half chests TEA,	5 nests Tubs
150 Bbls. FLOUR	5 boxes Spice
20 boxes Soap	20 Bbls. APPLES
20 boxes Candles	5 do PEARS (choice)
14 dozen Buckets	10 boxes Confectionary
10 Bbls. Onions	25 do Smoked Herrings
10 casks Baking Soda	5 do Clothes Pins
10 do Washing Soda, &c. &c. &c.	

Terms:—All sums under £10, cash: over £10, three months' credit, on approved joint notes in all cases.

J. S. CARVELL, Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, Feb. 16, 1863.

FALL CONSIGNMENT.

Ex "GAZELLE."

The Subscriber respectfully intimates to Wholesale Purchasers that he has received per above Ship, a Consignment of the under-mentioned GROCERIES, all which were purchased for Cash, he is therefore confident no one in the City can give better value:

8 Casks small still Whiskey, Glenlivet,
6 Hhds. DeKuyper Geneva,
100 Cases do do
4 Quarter casks old Port Wine,
50 Chests Congo TEA, (warranted),
30 Boxes 3 Crown Soap.

N. RANKIN, Queen Street.

November 17, 1862.

A Schooner of 50 Tons.

I HAVE the Spars, Standing and Running Rigging, Blocks, Patent Windlass, Chains and Anchors, Boat and other small gear, second-hand, which I will sell low, and take Freight in exchange. They can be seen here.

—ALSO—

100 Pine Ash-bound FISH BARRELS.

GEO. W. HOWLAN.

Cascumpec, Feb. 9, 1863.

Farmers, Attention!

The Subscriber thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his customers and the public generally that he has ready for sale

Sleigh and Cart Harness

of every description, and of the best quality, suitable for winter driving, which he will sell reasonably for prompt payment.

He is also prepared to execute all orders in his line, and to supply country wholesale dealers, as formerly, on liberal terms.

JOHN BOWERS, Richmond Street.

Charlottetown, Jan. 15, 1863. 9in

500 Cords of Hemlock Bark

Wanted at the City Tannery.

Tenders will be received at the office of the above Establishment, up to the 31st March next, from persons wishing to supply the above quantity of Hemlock Bark.

No tenders will be received for a less quantity than Fifty Cords, and good security will be required for the fulfilment of each contract.

Charlottetown, Feb. 9, 1863.

Grain, Grain.

The highest price given for BARLEY and OATS, at

Coles's Brewery and Distillery,

Constantly on hand, at prices cheaper than can be purchased in the Market, the best of Rum, Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, and a superior article of Malt Whiskey. Also—X, XX, and XXX Ale.

Charlottetown, November 14, 1862.

AUCTION!

Will be sold by public auction, without reserve—

100 Crates and Casks of

CHINA, GLASS and EARTHENWARE,

well assorted, suitable for Country Merchants, early in MAY NEXT, or on arrival of the Spring Ships from Liverpool.

Terms reasonable, and will be made known at time of Sale.

B. O'NEILL & CO.

February 2nd, 1863. 2m

CARGO EX "GEORGE DUNDAS,"

FROM NEW YORK.

The Subscriber has JUST RECEIVED per Schooner "George Dundas," the following GOODS, which he

Offers for Sale at the LOWEST PRICES:

100 bbls choice Pastry FLOUR
200 do Extra Family FLOUR
100 do Baker's FLOUR
10 hhds Bright Muscovado SUGAR
20 do Best Porto Rico MOLASSES
10 do Bright Cienfuegos do
20 do Cuba Muscovado do
100 bbls Choice Russet APPLES
20 do PEARS
20 do WASHING SODA
10 Kegs BAKING SODA
100 sides SOLE LEATHER
50 doz BROOMS 30 doz BUCKETS
100 boxes Oriental and Patent Candles
50 do Pale and Extra SOAP
20 do CLOTHES PINS
15nests TUBS 25 boxes assorted Candies.

ALSO, IN STORE,

A Quantity of Tea, Boots, Shoes, Spices, Lozenges, &c.

J. S. CARVELL.

Peake's Buildings, Dec. 22, 1862. tf

PRINCE EDWARD ISLNAD

CLOTH MANUFACTORY,

TRYON.

The Subscriber, encouraged by the very liberal support received in the Cloth dressing business, begs to inform the inhabitants of P. E. Island that he has imported from the best makers in the United States,

Machinery for Carding, Spinning and Weaving,

and shortly (in addition to finishing Cloth) will be prepared to receive Wool for manufacturing into the various descriptions of Cloth usually made in the Colonies. The charge for Picking, Oiling, Carding, Spinning, and Weaving will be

One shilling and three pence per yard.

Other branches in the same proportion. Wool, which must be washed and dried, may be left with H. J. Callbeck, Sidney Street, Charlottetown, or any of the agents for the Mill, from whom further particulars can be learned.

CHARLES E. STANFIELD.

Tryon, April 21, 1862.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GEORGETOWN.

WILLIAM SANDERSON,

Commission Merchant, Wholesale & Retail General Agent, Auctioneer & Broker.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Agent for Col. Life Assurance Company in King's County. Agent for Pictou Iron Foundry.

Town Lots, Pasture Lots, and Farms for Sale in King's County.

Nov, 18.

Watch and Clock Maker.

PURCHASE,

Smardon's Corner.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF WATCHES always on sale, and warranted to perform well. Price £3 10s, and upwards.

WEDDING RINGS, BROOCHES, &c. &c. in great variety.

Charlottetown, August 4, 1862.

MR. W. A. JOHNSTON,

OF HALIFAX, N. S.

Attorney and Barrister at Law, Notary Public, &c, &c.

☞ Office—Mrs McDonald's, next door to Mrs. Forsyth's, North side of Queen Square.

Charlottetown, October 21, 1861.

Rockwell, Higley & Garland,

Commission Merchants,

And Wholesale Dealers in

FLOUR, GRAIN, POTATOES, EGGS, BUTTER, CHEESE,

Beans, Pork, and Produce generally,

44, NORTH STREET, BOSTON,

(Opposite Merchants' Row.)

References in Charlottetown—

W. CUNDALL, Esq. | W. B. DEAN, Esq.

June 23, 1862. 1 yr

JOHN & ROBERT SCOTT,

Coach & Sleigh Builders,

Kent Street,

INFORM the inhabitants of Charlottetown and the Country generally, that they have now on hand a number of new and second-hand Carriages, open and covered, of different styles, which will be sold cheap for prompt payment.

☞ All orders punctually attended to.

April 14, 1862.

The Liverpool and London FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Agent for the above first class English Fire Insurance Company begs to call the attention of the public to the advantages offered by this Company, in respect to the security to the assured, and promptness to pay losses, which, without disparaging other Companies, may be safely asserted to be superior to those afforded by any other Company in the Island. The Liverpool and London F. & L. Insurance Company has been in successful operation since 1836, with agencies all over the world, and has paid in losses about two millions and a quarter sterling. Its subscribed capital is £2,000,000 sterling, and its invested funds alone amount to £1,312,000 stg.; and the fire premiums for 1861 amount to £360,130 19s 9d; and in addition to this very large capital, the Company, having been established before the recent Limited Liability Act, the individual fortunes of each of the shareholders, comprising some of the wealthiest merchants in Liverpool and London, are liable for the losses, should the whole of the capital be swept away. In this respect it differs, it is believed, from any other Company established here.

And lastly, the Agent being appointed by Power of Attorney directly from England, is authorised to draw Bills the moment a loss occurs, and without referring to the Home Company, to the extent of one thousand pounds sterling.

With these superior advantages, the Company is not disposed (though it might be well justified) to ask a higher rate of premium than other English Companies, which do not present the same advantageous features, and the Agent has been advised that an uniform rate has been agreed upon by the Directors of this Company and the "Queen's," and that the Agents here should, in this respect, "act in concert."

W. A. JOHNSTONE,

Agent of the Liverpool and London Fire Insurance Company.

Nov. 10, 1862. isl

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

[Extracts from Newspapers.]

On reference to a return made to Parliament, and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 7th June, 1861, it will be seen that the increase of Duty for the year, paid by the "QUEEN," was £2567, being upwards of £1000 more than paid by any other office ever yet established in this City.

[From Gore's General Advertiser, Oct. 24, 1861.]

"Indeed, we believe that we are perfectly justified in saying that no other Company, within the same period, ever attained so large an income in either the Fire or Life Departments as the Queen Insurance Company. In making this statement, we make no exception even in favor of our older local companies, namely, the Liverpool and London, the Royal, and the Lancashire Insurance Companies."

[From the Civil Service Gazette, Nov. 2, 1861.]

"Among these important institutions stands eminent for its solidity, as well as for its success, "the Queen Insurance Company," which last week held its annual meeting of proprietors in Liverpool. A reference to the ample report in another page will fully satisfy every reader of the signal progress made by this association since its foundation. Such success is, indeed, rarely attained; and it attests at once the excellence of its management, and the public confidence in its constitution."

[From the Liverpool Mercury, Nov. 2, 1861.]

"It must be gratifying to the public generally, and especially to the proprietors, to find that its income during the past three years has increased at the rate of £20,000 per annum. We believe that no other Company, within the same short period, ever attained so large an increase either in the Fire or Life Department. This speaks highly for the activity and zeal of the management, while the promptness with which all the claims, arising out of the late disastrous fire in London were met, testifies to their financial ability and the care and prudence which marked the investment of these funds."