

# THE EXAMINER

A Weekly Journal of Politics, Literature, and News.

"This is true Liberty, when Freeborn Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—Euphrates.

Vol. XV. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Monday, March 6, 1865. New Series.—No. 14.

### FALL OF 1864! AND WINTER OF 1865!

A Large Supply  
OF  
**NEW GOODS**  
Just Received at the  
**"LONDON HOUSE."**

**H. HASZARD**  
HAS RECEIVED, per recent arrivals from LONDON, LIVERPOOL, BOSTON and ST. JOHN, New Brunswick, A LARGE and WELL SELECTED STOCK OF  
**British Dry Goods,**  
Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Stationery, Groceries and Hardware.

### Fall & Winter 1864.

#### The Importations OF FALL GOODS ARE NOW COMPLETED AT **LIVERPOOL HOUSE!**

**WILLIAM FULL**  
DESIRE to announce to his customers that he has RECEIVED, per Barques Commodore and Undine, from LIVERPOOL, and Lanes from LONDON, his Fall Supply of  
**BRITISH AND FOREIGN  
MERCHANDISE,**  
which has been purchased in some of the BEST HOUSES IN GREAT BRITAIN, and will be sold at his usual low prices.

### KING SQUARE HOUSE.

**Cloths, Cloths, Cloths,**  
IN Beavers, Whitties, Meltons, Blue, Black, Brown and Drab BROAD-CLOTH, Manilla Cloths, Duckings, Tweeds, &c.; a very superior lot.  
**BEER & SONS.**

**Shawls and Mantles.**  
LATEST STYLES, cheap.  
**BEER & SONS.**

**Ready-Made Clothing.**  
GOOD Assortment. A large lot of HEAVY OVERCOATS.  
**BEER & SONS.**

**Fur Caps, Fur Caps.**  
A SPLENDID variety in quantities and prices.  
**BEER & SONS.**

**Ladies' Furs,**  
FITCH, Opposum, Manquash and Mock Ermine Boas, Muffs and Coifs to Match. Monkey Muffs. Also Russian Fur and Siberian Lamb Skins.  
**BEER & SONS.**

### POETRY.

#### THE LOVED AND LOST.

"The loved and lost!" why do we call them lost? Because we miss them from our onward road? Look on us all, and loving them the most, Straightway relieved them from life's weary load.

They are not lost; they are within the door That shuts out love and every beautiful thing— With angels bright and loved ones gone before, In their Redeemer's presence evermore, And God Himself their Lord and Judge and King.

And this we call a "loss" O selfish sorrow Of selfish hearts! O we of little faith! Let us look round, some of us might to borrow, Why, we in patience should await the morrow That surely must succeed this night of death.

Al, look upon this dreary desert path, The thorns and thistles whereso'er we tread; What trials and what tears; what wrongs and what wrath, What struggles and what strife the journey hath! They have escaped from these, and I we mourn.

Ask the poor sailor when the wreck is done, Who with his treasure strove the shore to reach, While with the raging wave he struggled on, Was it not love when every joy seemed gone, To see his loved ones landed on the beach?

A poor wayfarer, leading by the hand A little child, had halted by the well To wash from off her feet the clinging sand, And tell the tired boy that he might rest, Where, this long journey passed, they longed to dwell;

When lo! the Lord, who many mansions had, Drew near and looked upon the suffering, Then pitying spoke, "Give me the little lad; In strength renewed and glorious beauty clad, I'll bring him with me when I come again."

"Did she make answer fondly and wrong—  
"No, but the woe I feel, too, must share!"  
Or rather baring into grateful song,  
She went her way rejoicing and made strong,  
To struggle on since he was freed from care.

We will do likewise; death had made no breach In love and sympathy, in hope and trust; No outward sign or sound our ears can reach, But there's an inward, spiritual speech,  
That greets us still, though mortal tongue be dumb.

It bids us do the work that they laid down—  
Take up the song where they broke off the strain,  
So journeying till we reach the heavenly town,  
Where are laid up our treasures and our crown,  
And our lost loved ones will be found again.

Senate, he should insist on having that successor at once in the Treasury, so that Congress may know what measures of Finance required of it in the judgment of that functionary. It is madness to let matters drift till the 4th of March, and then to be told by the new Secretary of the Treasury that he could have provided the necessary means had he now to must wait till a new Congress can be hastily assembled out of season, after the campaign shall have been well nigh its culmination.

We have a leader of the House of Representatives who honestly believes that Congress may by statute make its irreducible paper issues, however boundless in volume, equal to gold, dollar for dollar, and who deems it right and expedient to make it a crime to exchange coin for paper at other than their nominal rates respectively. Of course, he cannot believe that there is any need of retrenchment or economy; since Congress, upon his theory, can at any moment replenish the treasury by the easy expedient of issuing a billion of greenbacks and decreasing that they shall be deemed fully equivalent to so much gold.

We have a Congress wherein the idea of frugality has no place—wherein the suggestion of retrenchment is accounted puritan or demagogical. If this were not so, how should the whiskey-gamblers have escaped taxation last winter? Why should not the mileage swindle have been arrested? Here two Senators from Nevada to serve thirty days in this Congress, and take some \$10,000 each—or over \$300 per day—of the Treasury therefor. We do not blame them for this; for we presume they will take exactly what the law allows them; and the maker of the law, which is Congress, a regiment might be paid the money due for its last six months' service out of this monstrous grab. And, while there is to-day at least one hundred millions due to our soldiers for their severe winter's campaigning, which Mr. Fessenden would gladly pay if he knew where to get the money, we have the House stopping the Deficiency bill to coerce the Senate into adding twenty per cent. to the legal compensation of its half-employed and generously paid underlings, and a Senator gravely proposing an increase of the pay of members from \$3,000 to \$5,000 per annum.

Men and brethren! you are fearfully stretching a cord that will snap one of these days and let a good many into the mud—Be retreated for fear!

We are among those who hold it the simple duty of the good citizen to pay, to the utmost, every tax levied to sustain our Government in its fearful trial, and then to lend it all he can spare besides. We scout the idea of rebellion under any circumstances, and hold him who suggests it as barely less than a traitor. But, though the nation will never repudiate its debt, it is quietly repudiating those who wastefully, wantonly augment it. And it seems to us the most obvious dictate of even the coldest patriotism to resist every project that would increase public expenditure under existing circumstances. Make frugality the rule in every department of the public service, and we can increase the pay of every soldier, every officer, every functionary, by increasing the value of his stipend through an appreciation of the currency wherein it is paid him. But to leave the currency in delapidation, and add millions on millions to the public debt by increasing salaries and allowances on this hand and on that, what is this but to paralyze the national arm, and hold the sword of justice over the Slaveholders' Rebellion, by plunging headlong into national bankruptcy?

place in the country where advertising is so universal as in Providence. The contending is that great prosperity attends every department of our enterprise.

Passing from our own country to others we find that advertising is not a simple Yankee invention and "dodge." The Britisher employs it far more generally than do the Americans. No English house is considered complete in its arrangements until a certain amount has been set apart for advertising. It is quite as much the custom in France, many Frenchmen having accumulated famous fortunes by this one means alone. The fact is that advertising has become a great science and auxiliary to business throughout the world, and its power is increasing daily.

Very few business men have any just idea of the real value of advertising as a legitimate help in their efforts to succeed. They are apt to look on it as the tool of the adventurer. But the utter falsity of this is abundantly proved. The experiences of those men who have tried it largely is that no investment so profitable can possibly be made. It is the surest, easiest, and best way to increase business. It must be done with energy and skill, and great persistence, and the reward will be certain. There are always some men in every city and town who are constantly averring that they cannot afford to advertise. Such men are invariably left behind in the race.—*Bangor Times.*

only signally failed in his attempt by figures to show that we should be benefited by entering into the Confederation, on the terms laid down for our acceptance in the report; but he has clearly shown that instead of receiving even a simple equivalent for what we are required to give up to the General Government, we shall sustain a very heavy loss. In fact, Sir, that statement—though intended to give us the impression that the Union proposed is an advantage, is sufficient to convince the plainest understanding that they are neither just nor liberal, inasmuch as, financially, they would be very greatly to our disadvantage.

Under Confederation, the Hon. Colonial Secretary tells us, that we shall have an annual increase of £70,000 in the revenue of Education, the sum of about £20,000. But for this most important of all subjects, if we keep out of the Confederation, we shall have at our own disposal annually a much larger sum; and this I will show in the form of a simple table of three questions. Our revenue, under Confederation, will be about £100,000 a short time amount to £70,000 per annum. If out of our income, under Confederation, which according to Mr. Pope's calculations would be £48,000 a-year, we would be able to devote £20,000 a-year to the encouragement of Education, how much would we, under Confederation, be able to devote to the same purpose? The answer to the question, will show that if we remain out of the Confederation, we shall, before long, out of our present Revenue, have in our power to devote £20,000 more to the encouragement of Education, than we should be able to assign to it out of our fixed income under Confederation. I hope that the correctness of this view will be sufficient to convince our District Teachers how much more they will study the advancement of the general interests of the country, with respect to Education, as well as their own individual profit and standing in society, if they will the Union with all the influence they possess in their several localities; than they would do by taking up, and propagating, the extravagant notions propounded by some of our Unionists the enlarged field, for the exercise of their talents and the gratification of their ambition, which would be opened up to our youth under the Union.

The assertion that we shall be benefited by a saving of duty on starch, soap, and gin, or on any other articles, in trading with Canada under the terms of the Union, is a mere fancy; and indeed the idea of our trading with Canada, as it is positively ridiculous. We have nothing that could send to them, and rather have they any thing to send to us which it would be for our benefit to buy from them. We cannot send grain to Canada; and, even should the Reciprocity Treaty be abrogated—the abolition of the duties on Canadian goods, which would be a most serious loss to us, we should be able to send to them, and rather have they any thing to send to us which it would be for our benefit to buy from them. We cannot send grain to Canada; and, even should the Reciprocity Treaty be abrogated—the abolition of the duties on Canadian goods, which would be a most serious loss to us, we should be able to send to them, and rather have they any thing to send to us which it would be for our benefit to buy from them.

Winter CLOTHS & COATINGS, in all the latest styles.

Ladies' DRESS MATERIALS, in great variety and latest styles.

SILKS—Black and Coloured, in Dresses and Frock, Camlet Cloth, Alexandria, Knickerbocker Cloth, Barthelemy (black and colored), Cloth of Gold, York Repp, Poplin, Plain and Plain Weaves, &c. &c.

SHAWLS and MANTLES, large assortment in great variety and very cheap.

BONNETS, HATS and CAPS, in every variety, viz: Silk, Felt, Cloth, Fur, Plush, Seabine, &c., and Ladies' Fur Skating or Sligh Caps.

RIBBONS and VELVETS, a choice selection—Ribbon Velvets (Cotton and Silk), Terry Velvets (black and colored), Silk Velvets, German and Faced Velvets, &c. &c. &c.

FLOWERS—French and other Flowers, Borders, Cap Fronts, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gloves; HOSIERY, in Cotton, Lislewool and Worsted, Mouslin, Linen, Stout, Rib, &c. Colours, Hair Nets, Under and Woollen Socks in variety, &c. &c.

DRESS BUTTONS and TRIMMINGS, in great variety, Braids, Tassels, Cord, Laces, Washed Ribbons, Edgings, Insertions, Veils, Silks, Tapes, Ties, Ties, Quilting, (plain and corded), &c. &c.

FURS—Sable, Stone Martin, Fitch, Mink, Mountain Martin, Chartreuse, Kolenski, Opposum, Mock Ermine, Musquash, Riding Boas and Coifs, Stone Martin, Monkey, Goat and Seal Tail Muffs, &c. For Gloves, Gaiters and Coat Collars, in Beaver, Russian Fur and Seal Fur.

THE STOCK COMPRISES:  
**STAPLE DRY GOODS**—Cotton Warp in all colours Grey and White Cottons, Striped Shirts, Tickings, Drills, Osnaburg, Bagging, and Flannels in Scarlet, White and Blue.

**SHIRTING FLANNELS** in great variety.

Blankets, Rugs, Carpetings, &c.

A Choice assortment of WINTER CLOTHS, in Beaver, Pilot & Whiskey MANTLE CLOTHS, in all colours and qualities.

LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS, in Plain and Checked Weaves, Knickerbocker, Camlets, Chomp, Alexandria Cloth, &c.

Dress Trimmings and Linings, in great variety.

MANTLES and SHAWLS, in all the newest styles and materials.

LADIES' FELT HATS, in all qualities. A choice assortment of BONNET RIBBONS, in all Colours and Widths. A select assortment of ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, Plumes, Feathers, Borders, &c. &c.

WINTER GLOVES, in great variety, in Cashmere, Cloth, Ringwood & Kid.

In LADIES' WOLLEN GOODS, a large assortment of Garibaldi Jackets, Pants, Blanket Shawls, Chest Protectors and Opera Hoods.

A great variety of FUR BOAS.

Gentlemen's Furnishing GOODS. A large assortment of fashionable READY-MADE CLOTHING, in Over-Coats, Pants and Vests, Fancy FLANNEL SHIRTS.

MUFFLERS, Fur Hats and Caps, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, Coats, &c. &c.

**SEAL SKIN COATS.**  
A FEW VERY SUPERIOR.  
**BEER & SONS.**

**Felt Hats, Felt Hats.**  
IN Ladies' and Gents' latest styles.  
**BEER & SONS.**

**Boots & Shoes.**  
MEN'S and BOYS' STRONG BOOTS and BROGANS; Ladies' Misses' and Children's Kid and Cloth Leather BOOTS and SHOES.  
**BEER & SONS.**

**BUFFALO ROBES,**  
OF FIRST CLASS QUALITY.  
**BEER & SONS.**

**SKATES, SKATES, SKATES,**  
ADIES', GENTS' and BOYS', a large variety and VERY CHEAP.  
**BEER & SONS.**

**Stoves, Stoves, Stoves,**  
A FEW OF THE VICTORIA COAL COOK STOVES, acknowledged to be the very best for burning Solid Coal. Also some very handsome Parlor Stoves for both Coal and Wood.  
Box Stoves for Schoolhouses and Churches, The Leviathan Cook Stove for Wood.  
**BEER & SONS.**

**800 PAIRS**  
LADIES' and MISSES' GENTS' BOYS' and CHILDREN'S  
**Rubber Boots and Shoes,**  
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.  
**BEER & SONS.**  
Charlottetown, Dec. 5, 1864.

**Photographs! Photographs!**  
TAKEN DAILY BY  
**E. H. MACLELLAN.**  
THE Best and Cheapest in the Colony  
Photographs 25c. per doz. (whole length);  
Other Card Pictures, suitable for the Album, only 10c. each.  
N. B.—The weather makes not the slightest difference in our formula.

Feb. 6, 1865. R. E. MACLELLAN,  
Great George St.  
Charlottetown, Jan. 23, 1865.

### OUR GRAVEST PERIL.

[From the New York Tribune.]

We presume no impartial observer will dissent from our belief that the danger to our country's integrity and authority from the Military power of the Slaveholders' Rebellion is no longer appalling. We are quite aware that the Southern Confederacy is a still subsisting fact, and that it is upheld by one hundred and fifty thousand bayonets, two thirds of them wielded by brave and veteran soldiers. We do not disparage the ability of Lee, Johnston and Beauregard as Generals, nor Beauregard as an engineer, when we state the notorious fact that the strength of the rebellion is to-day very far less than when the Lower Mississippi was its main artery, when its flag floated proudly over Norfolk, Newbern, Nashville, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Memphis, Little Rock, Vicksburg, Savannah, Baton Rouge, New Orleans and Newbern, and when its million square miles of area were permeated by railroads and telegraphs which conveyed its armies from Virginia to Texas in a week and flared its tidings from the Rio Grande to the Potomac in a day. The Confederates have struggled desperately against odds which have nevertheless been steadily augmenting, until they are left but the choice between an early honourable capitulation and an ultimate unconditional overthrow. Upon no basis known to history or to war can they hope to do more than postpone the issue which has become inevitable.

No do we regard with much concern the danger of foreign intervention. We have undoubtedly many ill-wishers in Europe; but our most naval armaments, so rapidly ordered, are decidedly in the way of realization of their desires. Great Britain will not attack us; and no other I ever would care to send its fleet across the Atlantic to try a close hug with a harbour-full of our Dictator and Parisians. France alone might have bothered us two or three years ago; now the times are bravely altered. We may yet be called to encounter and to quell hostile meditations from abroad; we are most unlikely to be confronted by hostile broadsides within a few months that the rebellion will keep its head above water. Only by leading Rebel troops that are certain length to be blasted are these machinations likely to work us harm.

Our real, serious, ever-present danger is that of financial collapse and a resulting military impotence, which, though temporary in its duration, may be permanent in its effects. And this peril seems to us the more formidable that so very few appear to realize or gravely apprehend it.

Today, one million dollars in coin will buy two millions of United States bonds, payable in coin ten years hence without interest at five per cent per annum. In other words: Water will lend our government one million dollars in specie will receive therefor one hundred thousand dollars in coin per annum, and two millions at the close of ten years—three millions in all for a loan of one million on this day! And we advertise our own want of faith or want of pluck by actually preferring to borrow money at an interest of 7-30 per cent payable in our own government paper than at 5 per cent payable in solid cash. Is not this the same as saying that we do not expect to see the rebellion put to rest this year, or do not mean thereupon to resume specie payment? How can we ask the outside world to have more faith in us than we seem to have in ourselves?

But look at a few subordinate facts: Our Minister of Finance has just been chosen to the Senate, with a general understanding that he prefers a seat in that body to his present most responsible and arduous Cabinet position. We think he has a right to judge for himself in which of the two posts he can best serve his country. But if he is to stay in the Cabinet, he should frankly say so, and end all speculation as to his successor; while, if he is to return to the

### TOWN MEETING ON THE QUESTION OF CONFEDERATION.

FEBRUARY 10, 1865.  
[Hon. Mr. Cole's Speech continued.]

As early as possible after the arrival of our self-elected—but on that account no less honored—guests, the leading men of Canada, who came hither at the time of the holding of the Conference of the Maritime Provinces here, who were courteously allowed to be present in the Conference Chamber during the discussions of the Conference, I took an opportunity of giving them to understand that, unless in the event of a Federal Union of the Provinces being proposed—it should be agreed to by them, as a preliminary arrangement, that Prince Edward Island should have a special and free grant of £200,000 \$85, that is £300,000 currency, to enable us to buy up the proprietary claims, they needed not, I thought, expect that we would consent to enter into the Federation; and, in the propriety and justice of this proposed preliminary arrangement, I was happy to find they were all in favour of it. I was, however, sons assailed by me in support of it—A full and ready concurrence. But when in the Convention of Delegates at Quebec, this demand, on behalf of the Island, was brought forward and urged by myself, sustained by all my co-Delegates from the Island, we were assailed by the other members of the Convention, out of the modestly and capitation grant, we would have means sufficient to buy up the proprietary claims; and that it was unreasonable in us to expect that more should be conceded to us. I then told the opposing members, as I had before told the Canadian ministers in Charlottetown, that, unless they consent to make us the special grant which we, the Delegates from P. E. Island, sought to obtain, they might as well strike P. E. Island altogether out of the Confederation scheme; and so I still think. It is, however, fair to admit that the Canadians ought to be exonerated from a part of the blame which from this statement, is apparent to every candid man, the Hon. Colonial Secretary, Mr. Pope, having, no doubt, expressed to them his opinion that without that grant the terms proposed were just and liberal to P. E. Island.

[The above paragraph of the Hon. Mr. Cole's speech was inadvertently overlooked, and omitted from its proper place in the foregoing part of it.]

It is quite true, Sir, as has been stated by the hon. and learned gentleman, Mr. Haviland, that the first Resolution which was submitted to the Quebec Convention, and was unanimously agreed to. It would have been strange had the fact been otherwise, for the Resolution merely says that the best interests and present and future prosperity of British North America will be promoted by a Federal Union under the Crown of Great Britain, provided each United Colonies can be admitted just to the several Provinces. The general principles observed in the framing of the Federal Constitution, are, I admit—with the exception of the Constitution of the Upper Branch of the Legislature—as far as circumstances would permit, in unison with the British Constitution; and, so far, it cannot be denied, they are just to the several Provinces which it is intended the Union shall embrace. And when we enter upon a consideration of the details, we find them to be the very reverse, at least as respects Prince Edward Island. Our circumstances, as they stand, are such as to render it impossible for us to meet the terms of the Union. But if we agree to enter the Union, we shall receive about £40,000, payable half-yearly in advances from the General Government; such amount being the interest at 5 per cent on the difference between the actual amount of our debt and the average amount of indebtedness of each United Colonies, as Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick; and also that in full settlement of all future demands upon the General Government for local purposes, we shall be paid half-yearly in advance 50 cents per head of our population. And for this subsidy and capitation grant we are required to pay to the General Government, for the last year amounted to £65,000, and has, for the last fourteen years been increasing at the rate of £3,418 per annum. At this rate of increase—and in all probability it will be greater—at the end of ten years, (independently of increased taxation, under the Union, at least 50 per cent.) our annual revenue will be £190,000, and yet, with our revenue thus rapidly increasing, we are not, on the terms proposed to us, to receive more, in lieu of it, from the General Government, than £40,000 a-year, and that sum only, even if our population amounted to 100,000. The Hon. Colonial Secretary indeed says that, under that tariff, our revenue would amount to £69,792, and as we would receive only £40,000 in lieu of it, our annual loss would be £29,792. In his statement, the Hon. Colonial Secretary has not

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Charlottetown, Dec. 5, 1864.

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

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Charlottetown, Jan. 23, 1865.

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We presume no impartial observer will dissent from our belief that the danger to our country's integrity and authority from the Military power of the Slaveholders' Rebellion is no longer appalling. We are quite aware that the Southern Confederacy is a still subsisting fact, and that it is upheld by one hundred and fifty thousand bayonets, two thirds of them wielded by brave and veteran soldiers. We do not disparage the ability of Lee, Johnston and Beauregard as Generals, nor Beauregard as an engineer, when we state the notorious fact that the strength of the rebellion is to-day very far less than when the Lower Mississippi was its main artery, when its flag floated proudly over Norfolk, Newbern, Nashville, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Memphis, Little Rock, Vicksburg, Savannah, Baton Rouge, New Orleans and Newbern, and when its million square miles of area were permeated by railroads and telegraphs which conveyed its armies from Virginia to Texas in a week and flared its tidings from the Rio Grande to the Potomac in a day. The Confederates have struggled desperately against odds which have nevertheless been steadily augmenting, until they are left but the choice between an early honourable capitulation and an ultimate unconditional overthrow. Upon no basis known to history or to war can they hope to do more than postpone the issue which has become inevitable.

No do we regard with much concern the danger of foreign intervention. We have undoubtedly many ill-wishers in Europe; but our most naval armaments, so rapidly ordered, are decidedly in the way of realization of their desires. Great Britain will not attack us; and no other I ever would care to send its fleet across the Atlantic to try a close hug with a harbour-full of our Dictator and Parisians. France alone might have bothered us two or three years ago; now the times are bravely altered. We may yet be called to encounter and to quell hostile meditations from abroad; we are most unlikely to be confronted by hostile broadsides within a few months that the rebellion will keep its head above water. Only by leading Rebel troops that are certain length to be blasted are these machinations likely to work us harm.

Our real, serious, ever-present danger is that of financial collapse and a resulting military impotence, which, though temporary in its duration, may be permanent in its effects. And this peril seems to us the more formidable that so very few appear to realize or gravely apprehend it.

Today, one million dollars in coin will buy two millions of United States bonds, payable in coin ten years hence without interest at five per cent per annum. In other words: Water will lend our government one million dollars in specie will receive therefor one hundred thousand dollars in coin per annum, and two millions at the close of ten years—three millions in all for a loan of one million on this day! And we advertise our own want of faith or want of pluck by actually preferring to borrow money at an interest of 7-30 per cent payable in our own government paper than at 5 per cent payable in solid cash. Is not this the same as saying that we do not expect to see the rebellion put to rest this year, or do not mean thereupon to resume specie payment? How can we ask the outside world to have more faith in us than we seem to have in ourselves?

But look at a few subordinate facts: Our Minister of Finance has just been chosen to the Senate, with a general understanding that he prefers a seat in that body to his present most responsible and arduous Cabinet position. We think he has a right to judge for himself in which of the two posts he can best serve his country. But if he is to stay in the Cabinet, he should frankly say so, and end all speculation as to his successor; while, if he is to return to the

### TOWN MEETING ON THE QUESTION OF CONFEDERATION.

FEBRUARY 10, 1865.  
[Hon. Mr. Cole's Speech continued.]

As early as possible after the arrival of our self-elected—but on that account no less honored—guests, the leading men of Canada, who came hither at the time of the holding of the Conference of the Maritime Provinces here, who were courteously allowed to be present in the Conference Chamber during the discussions of the Conference, I took an opportunity of giving them to understand that, unless in the event of a Federal Union of the Provinces being proposed—it should be agreed to by them, as a preliminary arrangement, that Prince Edward Island should have a special and free grant of £200,000 \$85, that is £300,000 currency, to enable us to buy up the proprietary claims, they needed not, I thought, expect that we would consent to enter into the Federation; and, in the propriety and justice of this proposed preliminary arrangement, I was happy to find they were all in favour of it. I was, however, sons assailed by me in support of it—A full and ready concurrence. But when in the Convention of Delegates at Quebec, this demand, on behalf of the Island, was brought forward and urged by myself, sustained by all my co-Delegates from the Island, we were assailed by the other members of the Convention, out of the modestly and capitation grant, we would have means sufficient to buy up the proprietary claims; and that it was unreasonable in us to expect that more should be conceded to us. I then told the opposing members, as I had before told the Canadian ministers in Charlottetown, that, unless they consent to make us the special grant which we, the Delegates from P. E. Island, sought to obtain, they might as well strike P. E. Island altogether out of the Confederation scheme; and so I still think. It is, however, fair to admit that the Canadians ought to be exonerated from a part of the blame which from this statement, is apparent to every candid man, the Hon. Colonial Secretary, Mr. Pope, having, no doubt, expressed to them his opinion that without that grant the terms proposed were just and liberal to P. E. Island.

[The above paragraph of the Hon. Mr. Cole's speech was inadvertently overlooked, and omitted from its proper place in the foregoing part of it.]

It is quite true, Sir, as has been stated by the hon. and learned gentleman, Mr. Haviland, that the first Resolution which was submitted to the Quebec Convention, and was unanimously agreed to. It would have been strange had the fact been otherwise, for the Resolution merely says that the best interests and present and future prosperity of British North America will be promoted by a Federal Union under the Crown of Great Britain, provided each United Colonies can be admitted just to the several Provinces. The general principles observed in the framing of the Federal Constitution, are, I admit—with the exception of the Constitution of the Upper Branch of the Legislature—as far as circumstances would permit, in unison with the British Constitution; and, so far, it cannot be denied, they are just to the several Provinces which it is intended the Union shall embrace. And when we enter upon a consideration of the details, we find them to be the very reverse, at least as respects Prince Edward Island. Our circumstances, as they stand, are such as to render it impossible for us to meet the terms of the Union. But if we agree to enter the Union, we shall receive about £40,000, payable half-yearly in advances from the General Government; such amount being the interest at 5 per cent on the difference between the actual amount of our debt and the average amount of indebtedness of each United Colonies, as Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick; and also that in full settlement of all future demands upon the General Government for local purposes, we shall be paid half-yearly in advance 50 cents per head of our population. And for this subsidy and capitation grant we are required to pay to the General Government, for the last year amounted to £65,000, and has, for the last fourteen years been increasing at the rate of £3,418 per annum. At this rate of increase—and in all probability it will be greater—at the end of ten years, (independently of increased taxation, under the Union, at least 50 per cent.) our annual revenue will be £190,000, and yet, with our revenue thus rapidly increasing, we are not, on the terms proposed to us, to receive more, in lieu of it, from the General Government, than £40,000 a-year, and that sum only, even if our population amounted to 100,000. The Hon. Colonial Secretary indeed says that, under that tariff, our revenue would amount to £69,792, and as we would receive only £40,000 in lieu of it, our annual loss would be £29,792. In his statement, the Hon. Colonial Secretary has not

place in the country where advertising is so universal as in Providence. The contending is that great prosperity attends every department of our enterprise.

Passing from our own country to others we find that advertising is not a simple Yankee invention and "dodge." The Britisher employs it far more generally than do the Americans. No English house is considered complete in its arrangements until a certain amount has been set apart for advertising. It is quite as much the custom in France, many Frenchmen having accumulated famous fortunes by this one means alone. The fact is that advertising has become a great science and auxiliary to business throughout the world, and its power is increasing daily.

Very few business men have any just idea of the real value of advertising as a legitimate help in their efforts to succeed. They are apt to look on it as the tool of the adventurer. But the utter falsity of this is abundantly proved. The experiences of those men who have tried it largely is that no investment so profitable can possibly be made. It is the surest, easiest, and best way to increase business. It must be done with energy and skill, and great persistence, and the reward will be certain. There are always some men in every city and town who are constantly averring that they cannot afford to advertise. Such men are invariably left behind in the race.—*Bangor Times.*

Winter CLOTHS & COATINGS, in all the latest styles.

Ladies' DRESS MATERIALS, in great variety and latest styles.

SILKS—Black and Coloured, in Dresses and Frock, Camlet Cloth, Alexandria, Knickerbocker Cloth, Barthelemy (black and colored), Cloth of Gold, York Repp, Poplin, Plain and Plain Weaves, &c. &c.

SHAWLS and MANTLES, large assortment in great variety and very cheap.

BONNETS, HATS and CAPS, in every variety, viz: Silk, Felt, Cloth, Fur, Plush, Seabine, &c., and Ladies' Fur Skating or Sligh Caps.

RIBBONS and VELVETS, a choice selection—Ribbon Velvets (Cotton and Silk), Terry Velvets (black and colored), Silk Velvets, German and Faced Velvets, &c. &c. &c.

FLOWERS—French and other Flowers, Borders, Cap Fronts, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gloves; HOSIERY, in Cotton, Lislewool and Worsted, Mouslin, Linen, Stout, Rib, &c. Colours, Hair Nets, Under and Woollen Socks in variety, &c. &c.

DRESS BUTTONS and TRIMMINGS, in great variety, Braids, Tassels, Cord, Laces, Washed Ribbons, Edgings, Insertions, Veils, Silks, Tapes, Ties, Ties, Quilting, (plain and corded), &c. &c.

FURS—Sable, Stone Martin, Fitch, Mink, Mountain Martin, Chartreuse, Kolenski, Opposum, Mock Ermine, Musquash, Riding Boas and Coifs, Stone Martin, Monkey, Goat and Seal Tail Muffs, &c. For Gloves, Gaiters and Coat Collars, in Beaver, Russian Fur and Seal Fur.

THE STOCK COMPRISES:  
**STAPLE DRY GOODS**—Cotton Warp in all colours Grey and White Cottons, Striped Shirts, Tickings, Drills, Osnaburg, Bagging, and Flannels in Scarlet, White and Blue.

**SHIRTING FLANNELS** in great variety.

Blankets, Rugs, Carpetings, &c.

A Choice assortment of WINTER CLOTHS, in Beaver, Pilot & Whiskey MANTLE CLOTHS, in all colours and qualities.

LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS, in Plain and Checked Weaves, Knickerbocker, Camlets, Chomp, Alexandria Cloth, &c.

Dress Trimmings and Linings, in great variety.

MANTLES and SHAWLS, in all the newest styles and materials.

LADIES' FELT HATS, in all qualities. A choice assortment of BONNET RIBBONS, in all Colours and Widths. A select assortment of ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, Plumes, Feathers, Borders, &c. &c.

WINTER GLOVES, in great variety, in Cashmere, Cloth, Ringwood & Kid.

In LADIES' WOLLEN GOODS, a large assortment of Garibaldi Jackets, Pants, Blanket Shawls, Chest Protectors and Opera Hoods.

A great variety of FUR BOAS.

Gentlemen's Furnishing GOODS. A large assortment of fashionable READY-MADE CLOTHING, in Over-Coats, Pants and Vests, Fancy FLANNEL SHIRTS.

MUFFLERS, Fur Hats and Caps, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, Coats, &c. &c.

**800 PAIRS**  
LADIES' and MISSES' GENTS' BOYS' and CHILDREN'S  
**Rubber Boots and Shoes,**  
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.  
**BEER & SONS.**  
Charlottetown, Dec. 5, 1864.

**Photographs! Photographs!**  
TAKEN DAILY BY  
**E. H. MACLELLAN.**  
THE Best and Cheapest in the Colony  
Photographs 25c. per doz. (whole length);  
Other Card Pictures, suitable for the Album, only 10c. each.  
N. B.—The weather makes not the slightest difference in our formula.

Feb. 6, 1865. R. E. MACLELLAN,  
Great George St.  
Charlottetown, Jan. 23, 1865.

### OUR GRAVEST PERIL.

[From the New York Tribune.]

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