The Examiner

EXTRA.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Monday, January 6, 1862.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., January 6, 1862.

THE EXAMINER.

We regret we are not prepared to present to our readers to-day the first No. of the new series of The Examiner, as we had hoped to do. This disappointment is owing chiefly to two causes. 1st. The unpacking of new type, and the displacing of old material, togethtr with making complicated alterations—involved greater labour and expenditure of time than we were prepared for. 2nd. We had no desire to issue our paper until we had something worth while to put into it. More than two weeks have elapsed since we have had any mails from abroad; but they have been expected almost every day during that period. We thought it would be folly to send out our sheet just at a time when we were effecting a change in its character without imparting some freshness to it, and making it interesting by the insertion of the latest news from Europe and the neighbouring continent. It would be a stupid thing to fill our paper with extracts from journals nearly a month old, and as stale and as worthless as last year's Almanack. We have, therefore, resolved to withhold the publication of our regular issue until we shall have completed all our arrangements, which will not be later than the close of the present week, when we shall be able to make our bow to our patrons in new, neat, and appropriate attire. Meanwhile, we issue this sheet, so that there may not be a total interregnum in our journalistic career; and to give us an opportunity, as it were, of stepping kindly in upon our patrons, expressing the hope that they enjoy good health and cheerful spirits to participate in all the festivities of this joyous season—with the further hope that they may live to see many happy returns of it.

But the most important consideration to induce us to publish a sheet, however unsatisfactory, in advance of our new issue, is the desire to give publicity to the news which came to hand this morning. After repeated attempts to cross the Strait, two or three Boats succeeded in effecting a passage on Wednesday last. We understand that two returned to Cape Traverse on Friday last, landing there about 4 o'clock, bringing, not the whole, but a considerable portion of the Mails. Such is the exceedingly bad state of the roads, that the Courier did not reach Town from the Cape until yesterday evening at an early hour. The Mails were not opened for delivery until this morning. With all deference to the religious scruples of the Post Office authorities, or their superiors in the Executive, we think the Mails might have been opened for general delivery last evening, considering the great inconvenience and delay we have suffered for want of our regular correspondence. In other towns and cities, where there is quite as much regard for the holiness of Sunday as there is here—the Mails received on that day are delivered on it, although, perhaps, not one day over due. Our authorities, however, always affect to be more rigidly righteous than their neighbours; and we have always seen where affectation of this kind prevails, there is very little genuine piety at bottom.

NEWS BY THE MAILS—DEATH OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

We have not had sufficient time to peruse all our Foreign and Colonial papers; but there is one part of the intelligence furnished by them which absorbs attention to the exclusion of almost everything else, and must fill many a heart with grief. Our readers will perceive that on Sunday, the 15th December, the Prince Consort of England—the well beloved husband of our Queen, and one of the prime favourites of the British people—died after a short illness from gastric fever. If the Prince had been for any length of time in feeble health, or had been far advanced in years—we might not have been surprised at this national calamity, for we cannot but regard it as such; when, however, we had every reason to believe that the Prince was remarkable for the enjoyment of vigorous health, and when we know that he was in the bloom of manhood—the suddenness of his death strikes us with appalling force. History does not furnish the name of another Prince, who, occupying so near a place to the throne of Britain, lived so blameless and so useful a life as Prince Albert. Though born on foreign soil, he became thoroughly British in all his sympathies and feelings shortly after his marriage with the Queen, and exercised a most important influence in moulding the character, and developing all the fine qualities of the youthful members of the Royal Family. But a higher praise which belongs to him is, that he was ever the friend of justice, of constitutional freedom, of the rights and privileges of the people, and a generous patron of the arts and sciences. Such qualities cannot fail to evoke sorrow for his death, and embalm his memory in the hearts of all Her Majesty's subjects. And this regret will be rendered the more penetrating by the reflection, that the Queen, whose confiding, sensitive, and affectionate heart could never bear even very short separation from the Prince, must be saddened beyond all conception, if not wholly crushed by this cruel stroke of fate. We will give no further expression to our feelings on this subject. Some occurrences in the march of life are too solemn and sad to require the use of words. When grief is genuine it hates garrulity, and we believe there can be no question about the genuineness of that melancholy attribute of our nature in the person of the Queen.

We give here the telegram, furnished by the St. John *Globe*, of the 24th ult., which gives a brief notice of the above event, with other intelligence:

"Persia" off Cape Race.

Death of His Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT.

"PERSIA" HAS 1100 SOLDIERS ON BOARD!—MORE TROOPS COMING!

Cape Race, Dec. 23.

The Steamship "Persia," chartered by the Government for the conveyance of troops to Canada, left Liverpool on the 15th, and passed Cape Race at 5 p. m. to-day.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert expired at noon on Sunday, 15th, of Gastric Fever.

The "Persia" has 1100 troops on board, bound to River Du Loup, or Bic, in the River St. Lawrence.

The Liverpool Mercury of the 14th says a report prevailed in London, that Earl Derby had been consulted by the Government, and had approved their policy with reference to the American difficulty.

It has been suggested to ship owners that they should instruct the captains of their outward bound vessels to signalize any English vessels they might meet that WAR with America is probable. This suggestion was strongly approved by underwriters.

Steamship "Australasian," also chartered by the Government to carry troops to Canada, sailed from Liverpool on the 13th.

The first division, 10th Brigade Garrison Artillery, had embarked on board the "Niagara" for Halifax.

It is understood that ten Companies of Royal Engineers would be sent to America.

The *Globe* furnishes also the following brief notice of Prince Albert and his career.

DEATH OF THE PRINCE CONSORT.

The *Persia* at Cape Race yesterday brought the melancholy intelligence of the death of the PRINCE CONSORT, who expired somewhat suddenly on Sunday week. Throughout every portion of the British dominions this unexpected announcement of a second bereavement to our beloved Sovereign will be received with profound sorrow; and if the sympathies of Her subjects at this dark hour can, in any way, allay the great grief of Her Majesty, the people will not be slow to testify to her their deep and unaffected regret at the affliction with which Divine Providence has been pleased to visit her. During the 21 years of her married life Her Majesty's domestic relations have been of the happiest kind. Her first great sorrow was the death of her Royal Mother, the Duchess of Kent, from the effect of which she can hardly be said to have recovered, before she is again visited by a calamity even greater than the first; and that, too, at a time when the cares of state require all her energies. Truly, the ways of Providence are most mysterious!

Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel, Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, was born on the 26th August, 1819, and was the second son of the late Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, by his first marriage with Louisa, daughter of the Duke of Saxe Gotha Altenburg. Prince Albert was partially educated at home, after which he was sent to the celebrated University of Bonn, where he received an education fit for a statesman. His own taste led him to the cultivation of a knowledge of natural history and chemistry; and he displayed great love for the fine arts, and especially music and painting; and an opera written by him is said to have been performed in London. He was also fond of athletic sports, and became a great proficient in all those arts and exercises which make up the character of the "courteous knight." He was married to Victoria, then Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, in London, on the 10th February, 1840, since which time he has enjoyed great popularity in England. At the time of his marriage he was naturalised and made a Field Marshal. In 1852 he was allowed to take the title of Consort of Her Most Gracious Majesty, and in 1857 by the title of Prince Consort he became a Prince of the United Kingdom. As Consort, he enjoyed an income of £30,000 sterling a year.

Prince Albert has ever stood in high esteem with the people of England, and what may be considered remarkable for a man of his high position, always abstained from any undue interference in the foreign affairs of the nation. He devoted his time to the improvement of agriculture and to the development of the industrial resources of England. He was also a liberal patron of English fine arts; and probably did more real good than any man in England. The success of the Great Exhibition of 1851 was in a measure owing to the exertions of Prince Albert, and the Exhibition of 1862 will greatly miss his labors.

Prince Albert was a Field Marshal, a Member of the Privy Council, a Knight of the Garter, Knight of the Grand Cross and Acting Grand Master of the Bath, Knight of St. Patrick, Knight of the Thistle, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle, Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade, Colonel and Captain General of the Honorable Artillery Company of London, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, Master of Trinity House, and Patron and Member of many useful associations.

NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The only intelligence of importance from the seat of war in the States may be gathered from the following extracts.

The Boston papers of the 21st give details of several engagements and movements not reported by the telegraph. On the 20th there was a skirmish near Leesburg, in which the Rebels were completely routed, losing 60 killed and 19 wounded. The Federal loss is stated at 10 killed and 15 wounded.

The President has recommended the World's Fair at London next year to the consideration of Congress.

Last week 75 resignations of Volunteer officers in the army of the Potomac took place; some, it is said, have resigned for the purpose of being promoted.

In Kentucky the House has voted to tax the State for her share of the War expenses. The action of the President respecting Freemont's proclamation, was sustained; and a vote passed requesting the removal of Secretary Cameron.

The Federalists in Missouri captured 200 heavy wagons, with 1000 horses, tents, and camp equipage, and about 2000 prisoners, all intended for Price's army.

Later dates say that another Federal corps had captured 1300 prisoners more, with supplies of food, tents, and horses.

The following despatch appears in the New York papers:—"The Tribune's Washington despatch says that at 1 o'clock yesterday Lord Lyons called upon the Secretary of State, who was then at the Capitol. He called again at 3 o'clock. The communication he made is yet a secret. No Cabinet meeting has been held on the subject. The general feeling of the city is less warlike than at first. People talk coolly of surrendering the rebel emissaries, if it can be done without sacrifice of honor, rather than engage at this time in a foreign war. The report that members of Cabinet take a similar view of the question gains currency, and finds belief. But while it is untrue that such a conclusion has been arrived at in Cabinet meeting on the one hand, it is untrue on the other hand that a determination not to surrender under any circumstances, or for any consideration, is absolute. While Government will do nothing to provoke hostilities, it will guard well the national honor. Should arbitration be proposed it may be accepted, and should sufficient consideration for the surrender of Mason and Slidell be offered, it may be made. A prominent member of the Cabinet stated in conversation last evening, that Lord Lyons would not demand his passports, that Mason and Slidell would not be given up, and that there was no probability of a war with England. Englishmen here continue confident of war. This opinion, however, is based upon no official communication, and it excites some unpleasant feeling, but carries no weight.

The New York *Herald*, of the 24th December, contains the following remarks in reference to the surrender of the Southern Envoys:—

"According to our latest advices from Washington, all apprehensions of a rupture with England upon the late affair of the Trent may be dismissed. Our Cabinet, we are informed, looking to the absorbing and paramont issue—the suppression of this Southern rebellion — will yeld to the present demands of England as the conditions of her neutrality, even if these demands involve the restoration of Mason and Slidell to the protection of the British flag, and a disavowal of and an apology for their seizure by Captain Wilkes.

"In adopting this alternative of submission to these peremptory demands, the administration runs the hazard of disappointing the popular sentiment of our loyal States. But a little reflection will satisfy every intelligent mind of the wisdom of deferring a final settlement with England until we shall have made an end of this Southern rebellion. There have been some conjectures that an arbitration may be resorted to; but it is better gracefully to yield to the exigencies of the crisis, and promptly relieve England of her convenient pretext for a quarrel, without the intervention of any third party. Let our government, then, meet the requisitions of Lord Lyons, in the restitution of Mason and Slidell to British protection, and in an acknowledgment that, while Captain Wilkes would have been right in seizing the Trent steamer and in bringing her before a prize court for adjudication, he was wrong in limiting his proceeding to the seizure of his prisoners; and that we regret that his controlling considerations of international courtesy and leniency should have resulted in the very offence which it was his particular object to avoid. * * * * * * *

"Meantime, with the re-establishment of our peaceable relations with England, we shall be at liberty to bring our whole military power to bear by land and sea upon this domestic rebellion. We hope, too, that, admonished by the restless impatience of England and France for cotton, President Lincoln and his Cabinet will vigorously push forward the movements of our fleets and armies, and put an end to all European notions of an inevitable Southern confederacy by the speedy overthrow of the spurious revolutionary league of Davis and his confederates. Then with this rebellion suppressed, with our revolted States restored, with an army of a million men in the field, with a powerful navy, including a proportion of iron-plated ships, and with our seacoast and frontier defences upon a war footing, we shall have the power to settle, not only our outstanding accounts against England, but the power to prescribe the extent and the limitations of European authority on this continent."

A brisk and successful conflict took place at noon on Friday on the lines in front of Washington. Gen. McCall's brigade went out in the morning on a foraging expedition towards Drainsville. His advance force, commanded by General Ord, consisted of four regiments of infantry, a regiment of Pennsylvania rifles and Easten's battery. Near Drainesville a fire was opened on them by the rebels, under Colonel Forney, numbering four regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, who were concealed in the bushes. The fire was returned from our rifles and the battery, and after an hour's fighting the rebels fled towards Fairfax Court House, leaving 150 killed and wounded behind them, together with two caissons of ammunitions and a quantity of clothing and stores. General McCall had ordered up General Reynolds to a point on the Leesburg turnpike to support General Ord, in anticipation of an attack; but before General Reynolds and McCall reached the field of action the rebels had been defeated by the irresistible fire of Easton's batteries and the rifles of Colonel Kane's Pennsylvania regiment. Our loss was about ten killed and fifteen wounded. The troops of General McCall returned to camp last night.

The News from Williamsport, Md., shows that the rebels still continue their assaults with shell and shot on Dam No. 5, which are returned by our batteries; but as yet they have not succeeded in effecting any serious damage.

A new tariff bill, for the purpose of increasing the revenue, passed both houses of Congress yesterday, in which an increase of duty is put upon tea, coffee and sugar. The duty on tea will henceforth be twenty cents a pound, on coffee five cents, and on sugar three cents, clayed, and two and a half cents, brown.

This addition, it is presumed, will yield seven or eight millions to the revenue of the government for the present year.

New York, Dec. 24.—The Express says there was a rumor this afternoon, that in the interview which Lord Lyons held with Mr. Seward, the latter read to him a letter which he had written to Minister Adams ten days ago, in which he said that if the British Government claimed Mason and Slidell upon the ground of illegal capture, and as contrary to the law of nations, and would consider the principle as settling the principle for both nations, they would be given up on request.

INTENTIONS OF THE WASHINGTON CABINET STILL UNKNOWN.—FEDERAL VICTORIES IN MISSOURI.

New York, Dec. 27.

The difficulty with England the all-absorbing topic.

Public anxiously await some indication of what Government will do in the matter.

New York papers have ridiculous despatches from Washington, stating that Lord Lyons, instead of making issue on Trent affair, has revived State of Maine boundary question, demanding relinquishment of part of that State to England.

Federals gained further successes in Missouri. At latest dates Price, at head of principal Confederate army, was in full retreat.

Advices from New Mexico state that Colonel Canby had retaken Forts Craig and Stanton, the Texan force retreating as he advanced.

Nothing later from Kentucky.

Another Mail crossed from Cape Tormentine to Cape Traverse yesterday, and arrived in Town to-day; but we regret to say that the papers received by it are of an older date than those which came across two days before.

The English Mail received at Halifax, with dates to the 14th ult., and so long due here, has not yet come to hand.

STATE OF THE TRAVELLING AND DELAY OF THE MAILS.

We have accounts from all parts of the Island, assuring us that the roads are in a lamentable condition, and we know that all communication between town and country is most seriously interrupted by the late storms. The Mail from Souris, which was due on Wednesday evening, did not arrive until Sunday, yesterday, about 4 o'clock—the Courier not being able to travel on an average but a little more than ten miles a day. The Western Mail, from St. Eleanor's, due on Friday evening, has not yet arrived, and the Southern Mail, from Georgetown, due on Saturday afternoon, arrived only this morning (Monday.)

Such is the lamentable state of our inland travelling, occasioned by the storms of the past fortnight. The suspension to trade thus caused must be not only very inconvenient but embarrassing to many persons in business, while hundreds of persons in town and country must have experienced extreme distress for want of an opportunity to interchange their respective commodities. We may venture to hope, however, that the very heavy storms allotted to us for this season are now over—that the highway will soon again resound with the tinkle of many sleigh bells—that the immense banks of snow by which the roads are at present obstructed will soon be made passable with ease ann comfort—that the cheerful hum of traffic will soon again be heard in our new deserted streets, —and we will speedily forget, in a revival of industrial intercourse, the little hardships, incident to our climate, which marred the festivities of Christmas and New Year.

☞ Several communications, received during the past week, will be attended to next week.

☞ A lengthy and interesting account of the Charlottetown Debating Club Soiree, held on New Year's Eve, has been handed to us for insertion, to which we will cheerfully give a place in our next No.

The annual Meeting of the "Charlottetown Reading Room and Debating Club" was held last evening, and the following gentlemen were elected Office-bearers and Members of Committee for the current year, viz:—

C. C. Vaux, Esqr., President; Wm. Murphy, Esqr., Vice President; Geo. Beer, Esqr., M.P.P., Treasurer; and Mr. Louis Davis, Secretary. Committee—Malcolm McLeod, H. J. Calbeck, D. Currie, B. Davies, and A. H. Yates, Esquires.

After which it was announced that the annual Report of this Institution would be submitted and read at the next meeting of the Club.

The President, having been called to the Chair, announced the following subject for debate on Friday evening next, viz: "Can any means be devised by which profitable employment can be given to our surplus population?"

A. McNeill, Secretary *pro. tem.*

Charlottetown Reading Room, 4th January, 1862.

Levee.—Wednesday last being New Year's Day, His Excellency George Dundas, Esqr., held a Levee at Government House, which was numerously and very respectably attended. Quite a number of officers of the different Volunteer Companies were present, in full dress.

Masonic.—The annual general meeting of the Masonic Hall Company, was held on Friday, the 27th ult, being St. John's Day, in the buildings of Mr. Connell, adjoining the Masonic Hall, and after the usual business being transacted, the following were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year, viz:—

President—Hon. Charles Young, L. L. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer—J. W. Morrison.
Directors—Hon. C. Young, Messrs. A. Murray, S. Barnard, J. W. Morrison, Charles Bell, Jas. Connell and John Ross.

P. E. Island Presbytery.—On Christmas Day the Presbytery of P. E. Island met at Queen Square Church,—Revds. Messrs. Allan, Crawford, Sutherland, Laird, and Morrison; Messrs. Laird, Hunter, Auld, Clark, and McLean, Elders, present. The question of supplies to vacant congregations occupied the chief part of the afternoon session. Mr. Alexander Falconer, Probationer, was continued in Queen Square Church, for the rest of the six months. It was resolved to apply to the Home Mission Board for another Probationer, during the Winter, as there are no less than six vacant congregations.

STATE OF THE ROADS.

Mr. Editor.—As the season has now come which reveals to us the mismanagement of the Government, I request you to permit me to make known to your readers, through your widely circulated journal, the state of some of our roads. Were you, Mr. Editor, to take a drive of about four or five miles om Town on the St. Peter's Road, you would witness the *beautiful* manner in which that road is kept in repair for travellers in the winter season. The pitches on it at present exceed any that ever were on it during the time of the Liberal Government. Some of them are at least three feet in depth; and in some parts for half a mile there is a continual pitching, which renders the travelling very dangerous. Why do the Overseers not appoint some person to keep the roads in repair; their instructions refer particularly to the winter roads? I think, Mr. Editor, such a state of things requires a change.

Queen's County, 1862. NATIVE.

What Becomes of the Silver?—Europe and America have been drained of silver to supply the demand of the British East India Company, who, since 1830, have required their revenues to be paid in silver. In this country, the intrinsic worth of silver has been reduced about 7 per cent to keep it here. The drain from Europe still continues. The gold that is brought into England is sent to the Continent, exchanged for silver, which finds its way to India, and there disappears. During the last twenty-five years, the shipments of silver to India have reached the enormous sum of $550,000,000, of which $92,000,000 have been re-exported, leaving $450,000,000 unaccounted for. And these shipments have lately been on the increase. For the first five years of the term named, the shipments were $45,000,000, showing an average of only $9,000,000 per annum, while for the last five, the shipments have been $215,000,000, or $43,000,000 annually, and the current is not yet checked. The movements of specie in all other lands can be distinctly traced, but here the keenest sagacity is at fault.

With the shipments to India there has ever been an insoluble mystery. It is like a stream emptying into a bottomless gulf, with a returnless flow. Some have conjectured that the silver thus sent to India is used up for ornaments; but this would account for only a small portion of the immense total. We should not be surprised if the secret of this flow of treasure in one direction was found altogether in the methods taken for its preservation in that distracted country, by burying it in the ground.

Danger of Bad Air.—When bad air works gradually, and is not directly obvious, its effects are not believed in. An accident which has recently happened to Sir F. Goodricke and his family at Studley Castle will probably have a good effect. According to the *Birmingham Post*, it would seem that to provide for the increasing severity of the weather the servants had communicated pipes from the various apartments of Studley Castle by the hot air flues provided for that purpose. Whether from want of proper regulating, or from negligence in removing and not replacing the covers of the apertures, a large quantity of carbonic gas was emitted to the several rooms. The first to feel the perilous effects of this supercharged atmosphere was a lady visiting at the castle. Finding that she was rapidly becoming insensible, Sir Francis instantly set out for Mr. Morris, surgeon, who came at once, and on his arrival found that Lady Goodricke was also apparently dying. Mr. Morris soon divined the cause and took his remedies accordingly; but while he was attending to Lady Goodricke and the lady first seized, Sir Francis himself and Miss Goodricke also swooned. Every attention possible was given to the sufferers, and happily they were all ultimately restored.

Collision between the San Jacinto and a Brig.—A few days after the San Jacinto left Havanna, while on her passage to Key West, a collision occurred between her and the French brig Julia Maria. The San Jacinto received little or no damage, but the brig had both her masts and her jib-boom carried away, leaving nothing of them but their stumps, and making her a complete wreck. She was towed into Havana by the San Jacinto, and left there to be refitted.

The Revolutionists at Work in Europe.—Thoroughly trustworthy private letters from Europe contain highly important intelligence that the revolutionists of the Continent have made most ample preparations to seize any opportunity which a meddlesome intervention in the affairs of this country may give them. In Italy, Austria, Poland, and even France, mines are laid ready to be sprung at a moment's notice. Should England trouble us, she will be likely to cause a general conflagration.—*Herald.*

Young Commanders.—George B. McClellan becomes Commander of the Army of the United States—half a million of soldiers—as he approaches the completion of his thirty-sixth year of life and closes his fifteenth of military career. Yet he is above rather than below the average years of the great captains whose names are handed down as the chieftains of their day and generation.

Alexander the Great had achieved a reputation at the age of eighteen. He ascended the throne before twenty, and at twenty-five he reached the zenith of his glory, having already conquered the world. He died before the age of thirty-two.

Julius Cæsar greatly distinguished himself before the age of twenty-two.

Hannibal joined the Carthagenian army in Spain at twenty-two, and was made Commander-in-Chief at twenty six.

Charlemagne was crowned king at twenty-six, conquered Aquitania at twenty-eight, made himself master of France and the greater part of Germany at twenty-nine, placed on his brow the iron crown of Italy at thirty-two, and conquered Spain at thirty-six.

Other great commanders attained their highest renown at early ages. Thus Scipio Africanus, the elder, twenty-nine; Scipio Africanus, the younger, thirty-six; Philip of Macedon, twenty-five; Saxe, forty; Peter the Great of Russia, thirty; Charles the Twelfth of Sweden, twenty-four; Frederick the Great of Prussia, thirty; Cortez, thirty-six; Pizarro, thirty five; the first Napoleon, twenty-six; Desaix, thirty-two; Soult, twenty-nine; Eugene Beauharnois, thirty-one; St. Cyr, Gouvoin, Suchet, Oudinot, Ney, Lannes, Joubert, Victor, Murat, Marmont, McDonald, Bernadotte, Lefevre, Bessieres, and Duroc all acquired a high military reputation in the field before the age of thirty-five.

The Jealous Dog.—The following tough story is related by Judge Haliburton, in his recent work entitled "Nature and Human Nature:"

Last summer my duties sent me to George's Island. I take it for granted you know it. It is a small island situated in the centre of the harbour of Halifax, has a powerful battery on it, and barracks for the accommodation of troops.

There was a company of my regiment stationed there at the time. I took this Newfoundland and a small terrier called Titt in the boat with me. The latter was a very active little fellow that the General had given me a few weeks before. He was such an amusing creature that he soon became a universal favourite, and was suffered to come into the house, a privilege that was never granted to the other gentleman, who paid no regard to the appearance of his coat, which was often wet and dirty, and he was therefore excluded.

The consequence was, Thunder was jealous, and would not associate with him, and if he ever took any liberty, he turned upon him, and punished him severely. This, however, he did not do in my presence, as if he knew I would not suffer it; and therefore, when they both accompanied me in my walks, the big dog contented himself by treating the other with perfect indifference and contempt. Upon this occasion Thunder lay down in the boat and composed himself to sleep, while the little fellow, who was full of life and animation, and appeared as if he did not know what it was to lay down and close his eyes, sat up, looked over the gunwale, and seemed to enjoy the thing uncommonly. He watched the motions of the men, as if he understood what was required of them, and was anxious they would acquit themselves properly.

After having made my inspection, I returned to the boat, for the purpose of returning to the town, when I missed the terrier. Thunder was close at my heels, and when I whistled for the other, wagged his tail and looked up in my face, as if he would say, "never mind that foolish dog: I am here, and that is enough;" or "is there anything you want me to do?"

After calling in vain I went back to the barracks, and inquired of the men for Titt; but no one appeared to have noticed his movements.

After perambulating the little island in vain, I happened to ask the sentry if he knew where he was.

"Yes, sir, he is buried in the beach."

"Buried in the beach!" said I, with great anger. "Who dared to kill him? Tell me, sir, immediately."

"The large dog did it, sir. He enticed him to the shore by playing with him, pretending to crouch and then run after him, and then retreating and coaxing him to chase after him; and when he got him near the beach he throttled him in an instant, and then scratched a hole in the shore and buried him, covering him up with the gravel. After that went into the water, and with his paws washed his head and face, shook himself, and went into the barracks. You will find the terrier just down, there, sir." And sure enough there was the poor little fellow, quite dead, and yet warm.

In the meantime, Thunder, who had watched our proceedings from a distance, as soon as he saw the body exhumed, felt as if there was a court-martial holding over himself, plunged into the harbour, and swam across into the town, and hid himself for several days, until he thought the affair had blown over; and then he approached me anxiously and cautiously, lest he should be apprehended and condemned. As I was unwilling to lose both my dogs, I was obliged to overlook it, and take him back to my confidence.

What a Miss!—We understand that Capt. Coxetter, late of the privateer *Jeff. Davis*, was on board the *Trent*, from which vessel Messrs. Mason and Slidell were taken. Capt. C., it is said, had $40,000 with him, with which he intends purchasing material for the confederates.

Birth.

On the 1st instant, at Ardgowan, Charlottetown Royalty, Mrs. W. H. Pope, of a daughter.

Died.

On the 25th December, at the Five Houses, Bay Fortune Road, Lot 15, Mary Hore, relict of the late Bonaventure Hore, aged 80 years. *Requiescant in pace.*

On the 22nd ult., Mrs. Emily Campbell, relict of the late Angus Campbell, Johnston's River, aged 75 years.

At Charlottetown, on Tuesday, the 31st ult., after a lingering illness, Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. David Palmer, in the 68th year of her age.

On Saturday, of Typhoid Fever, Catherine, wife of James Bagnall, Esq., Deputy Sheriff, aged 38 years.

At Union Road, on Monday, 30th December, Mrs. Delaney, aged 66 years.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.

Dec 20—Cecelia, Jenkins, St. John's, N. F.; fish. Chatham, Pillman, Halifax; goods.

CLEARED.

Dec. 20—Pictou Packet, Marmand, Halifax; prod. Aim, Grant, do; do. Primrose, Bennet, St. John's, N. F.; do. 21—John Smith, Rudolph, Barbadoes; 3,500 bus. oats, 70 sheep, 200 geese, 40 turkies, 300 fowls.

The Brig *John Smith*, laden with grain, poultry, sheep, &c, and bound to the West Indies, was frozen up in this Port some days since. A crew have since been engaged cutting her out—she is now near the "Three tides," with a fair chance of getting clear of the ice. The extreme stormy weather for the past few days have materially retarded her progress.

PORT OF GEORGETOWN.

CLEARED.

Dec. 28—Brigt. Margaret, Davis, New York; produce.

CARD.

Messrs. BEER & SON desire to express sincere gratitude to their numerous Friends and Customers, for the very liberal patronage received from them for several years past. They also take this opportunity of informing them that Mr. LEMUEL L. BEER is this day received as a Partner in their Firm, which will for the future be conducted under the name of

BEER & SONS.

They hope by continuing to keep as great a variety of useful GOODS as heretofore—importing without delay what is specially ordered, and charging the most moderate prices—to merit a share of public confidence and support far the future.

GEORGE BEER,
GEORGE R. BEER.

Charlottetown, 1st January, 1862. 1m

DENTIFRICE SOAPS, &c.

Rimmell's White Rose Dentifice Soap.
Robinson's Indexical Dental Soap.
Pelletier's Antiseptic and Aromatic Tooth Soap.
John Gosnell and Co's Cherry Tooth Paste.

These DENTAL SOAPS, which are offered as substitutes for all the Powders and Washes heretofore used, are prepared expressly for the TEETH, of

The purest Materials of which Soap can be Made.

They are tasteless, save an agreeable aromatic flavour, imparted to them by the Antiseptic and Astringent properties with which they are combined.

They effectually rid the mouth of the foetid matter and tartar, which render the breath so impure and disagreeable. They give tone and strength to the gums, and a clear pearly whiteness to the Teeth, preventing the premature decay of those priceless organs, the full value of which is never realized until they are lost to us for ever.

THE STEREODESMIC,

OR

DENTISTS' TOOTH BRUSHES.

These TOOTH BRUSHES have been extensively introduced, are highly recommeneed by the most eminent Dentists, and are warranted to purchasers by JOHN GOSNELL & Co., Inventors and Patentees of the TRICHOSARON HAIR BRUSH.

Only Sold in this City by
WM. R. WATSON.

☞ A supply of SILVER SOAP, recommended as the BEST ARTICLE EVER SEEN, for cleaning Plated and Silver Ware.

January 6, 1862. W. R. W.

Notice.

The Subscriber, purposing to leave the ISLAND NEXT SPRING, would request all INDEBTED to him to make IMMEDIATE PAYMENT. All accounts remaining UNSETTLED on the 15th APRIL, will be then placed in the HANDS OF AN ATTORNEY for collection.

JAMES McCOMB.

January 6, 1862. RW 4i

Administration Notice.

All persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Miss Lisle Ann Compton, of Chatham, Kent, England, deceased, are requested to present their accounts, duly attested, within three months from this date; and all persons indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

MARIA ANN ROTCHFORD, Administratrix.

Charlottetown, January 6, 1862. 3i