Dissenting almost wholly, as we do, from the opinions above indicated, and as the vast majority of the people also do, we shall now—as at the present crisis we feel it especially behoves us—endeavor to shew how untenable are the views concerning the question of Escheat, which, almost from the time when it was first agitated, have been entertained by the Imperial Government.

We think—as we have indeed already said we do—that, were the Imperial Government *now* to direct or authorise the instituting of a Court of Escheat in this Colony, with a view to a *general* escheat of the proprietary lands, such a proceeding would, *as respects the Imperial Government*, be at once disreputable and unjust; because it would be a direct contravention of the indulgences granted to the proprietors by their *constitutional* predecessors in power; and which, as having been so granted, they are, if not *constitutionally*, yet *certainly in honor* bound either to observe and uphold, if they can do so *honestly and justly*, which, however, we apprehend they cannot; or else, *honestly and justly* entirely to cancel—and to cancel not only them, but the grants also—as wholly illegal and unconstitutional; but yet if adopting the latter course, protecting their own honor from impeachment, by, at the same time, granting to the proprietors a fair pecuniary equivalent for their extinguished claims, and so, as upright statesmen, preserving their faith unbroken and their honor untarnished. In truth, in the dilemma in which due consideration of the rights of the people, as opposed to those of the proprietors, must place the Imperial Government, *their only possible alternative is, on the one hand*, the choice of setting at nought, in the most unconstitutional and arbitrary manner, the too well founded complaints and remonstrances of an entire people—a people whose distinguishing characteristics are, patient and persevering industry, love of order, respect for the laws, and unshaken loyalty; or, on the other, that of sustaining the *forfeited* claims of a *handful* of wealthy and *politically influential* individuals, and acknowledging, as legal and constitutional, the power assumed by them to exercise authority, as lords and masters, over those who, through the operation which has been most flagitiously allowed to a most unconstitutional and improvident act of the Crown or Imperial Government, find themselves occupying a social position, little superior to that of *villanage*—whereas that to which they are justly and constitutionally entitled, is the honorable one of respectable and independent agriculturists.

With respect to the dilemma in which we have supposed the Imperial Government might be placed, should they ever feel themselves *compelled*—as it is not altogether improbable they may—to give a much fuller consideration than they have ever hitherto given to the conflicting rights and interests of the proprietors and the people of this Colony; no one amongst us, surely, will be found base and slavish enough to deny that, by adopting the former of the two courses above indicated, they would, unfortunately, as traitors to interests which it has ever been the especial honor and glory of good statesmen to protect and promote, render themselves infamous: or that, by wisely pursuing the latter, they would most justly entitle themselves to lasting esteem and gratitude.

But again, as respects the extreme measure of Escheat—although we have honestly declared that such a remedy for our agrarian grievances, were it *now* to proceed from the Imperial Government, would, *on their part*, be an act of great injustice to the proprietors; yet we would think and speak very differently of it, should the people—denied all relief by the Imperial Government, cast off by them, and entirely left to the management of their own affairs—be driven to an independent assertion of their right to establish a Court of Escheat, as a right incidental to the power conferred upon them by Her Majesty's cession of the Crown and Territorial Revenues in the Island to our Local Government. Escheat has been fully admitted to be incident to the power of the Crown in the administration of the public domain; and the public domain of Prince Edward Island, having, by the said cession, been transferred to our local Government, the transfer thereof undoubtedly carried with it the power which, until the time when such transfer of it was made, the Crown possessed in the administration of it; or else the transfer was a mere illusion. It was, however, no illusion but a reality; and should the people be ever driven, under such circumstances as we have imagined, to *the extreme* exercise of the power over the public domain so transferred to them, their doing so will be perfectly right, constitutional and justifiable; and none, with what penal weight soever it may fall upon the proprietors, will have any right either to impugn or complain of their proceedings in that respect.

By our own arguments, we have, we think, fully shewn that—although it would *now* be inconsistent with the honor of the Imperial Government to authorise or recommend the establishment of a Court of Escheat in the Island—yet recourse to that measure for the redress of their grievances—should they be unable to accomplish it in any other way—is constitutionally open to the people; yet as if, on this head, "to make assurance doubly sure," we subjoin, in support of them, the following extract from a series of Resolutions agreed to by the House of Assembly in the year 1842, the facts set forth in which fully justified their considering the opinion given by Lord John Russell concerning Escheat, in his Despatch of the 25th June, 1841, as "*singular, unsupported by evidence, and in direct opposition to the various statements and opinions by them referred to:*"

"Whereas, Lord John Russell, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a Despatch to Sir Charles A. Fitzroy, bearing date the 25th June, 1841, communicates a conclusion to which Her Majesty's Government has come in reference to the question of Escheat, viz: that the original terms of settlement were impracticable, and that any Escheat at the present day, on the ground of the failure to fulfill the conditions in the original grants, would be unjust—which said conclusion is in direct contradiction to the statements made by the House of Assembly in 1797—to the admission contained in Lord Hobart's Despatch in answer thereto, dated in 1802,—to the Act of the Legislature in 1803, passed as recommended by the said Despatch of 1802, *the disallowance of which has never yet been satisfactorily accounted for*—to the Resolutions of the House of Assembly in 1805—to the proceedings taken by the Government against Townships 15 and 55, in 1816—to the Despatch of the Earl of Bathurst, with the Prince Regent's Proclamation of 1818, granting an Indulgence to the Grantees and Proprietors, for 10 years from 1816, allowing the Lands to be settled by British subjects in the same proportion, as originally intended, with Foreign Protestants—to the actual state of the population in several Townships at the expiration of the said Indulgence in 1827—to the opinions of the Crown Officers in 1832, taken by the then House of Assembly—to the Act of 1833, intituled 'An Act to encourage the settlement and improvement of Lands in the Island, and to regulate the proceedings of a Court of Escheat therein,' which Act was disallowed, *not because the terms of settlement were impracticable*, but because the said Act might fetter Her Majesty in the free exercise of Her Royal Prerogative—to the reasons given for passing the several Acts for levying an Assessment on all lands—to the Report of the Earl of Durham to the Imperial Parliament in 1839—to the admissions in the Despatches of Lord Stanley, Lord Goderich, and Lord Glenelg, from 1831 to 1840—and to the published admission of Governors Fanning, Smith, Ready, Young, Harvey and Fitzroy—to the practice pursued in the old Colonies, and in the neighbouring ones, and also stated to be pursued in the Australian Colonies—to Lord John Russell's own opinion at one time, which he states to be, "that the question at issue was a public question, and as such must be treated"—and to evidence taken by, and within the knowledge of this House:

"*Resolved, therefore*, That this House considers the said opinion in Lord John Russell's Despatch, of the 25th June, to be singular, unsupported by evidence, and in direct opposition to the various statements and opinions above referred to."

In our next number we shall terminate our series of articles on the Land Question by a brief synopsis or succinct recapitulation of our views as therein expressed, and of the facts and reasonings on which they are based; and by honestly and clearly indicating the course which, in our opinion, it will be found the most advisable for the people to pursue in the present crisis of our public affairs.

HON. MR. BEER'S LETTER.

WE insert in another column a letter from the Hon. George Beer in which we are charged with having misrepresented that gentleman, by saying that he promised the tenantry at Vernon River, previous to the last election, that they would get their lands for 7s. 6d. an acre if they supported the Government. We based our statement upon a report of the public meeting at Vernon River, which appeared in this paper of the 9th Feby. 1863, the correctness of which was never questioned by Mr. Beer. We are well aware that the promise was made on the supposition that the Land Commissioners' Award would be put in operation. We regarded the promise as delusive, because no portion of the tenantry could hope to get their lands at such a price, even under the arbitration clause; but it was especially delusive inasmuch as it was addressed to a class of tenants who lived upon an estate that was not at all subject to the Award. If the promise was not intended to cajole them, why was it addressed to them? Mr. Beer's roundabout explanation does not detract from the general correctness of our statement. He puts the matter in no better light for himself by saying that he promised "the great majority of the tenantry throughout the Island" "the privilege of purchasing their farms at 6s to 12s. 6d. an acre." At the time he said this, he had abundant evidence to convince him that the Award would never become law—if it did become law, there was nothing to shew that the lands could be got at such a price as even 12s. 6d. under its operation. Therefore, in view of these facts, we deny having "misrepresented" or even unfairly "taunted" the Honourable and sensitive Legislative Councillor.

We pass over some unimportant trifling in Mr. Beer's letter to come to one or two charges against ourselves. He says we have given the Award our "most decided opposition in the Legislature and out" (of it.) Quite true; and we shall always consider that we have rendered a service to the country in having done so. But it is not true that we "took sides with the proprietors against the tenants." The proprietors never had any claim upon our sympathy or support, and they never received any from us. They persistently opposed, in connection with the party to which Mr. Beer allied himself, all the best measures of the Liberal Government. They succeeded in their opposition against some. They failed in their opposition against others—against Responsible Government, against free education, against a free franchise, against the One-ninth Bill, and against protection to the tenants in the Small Debts Courts. There was perpetual war between the Liberals and the Proprietors while the Liberals were in office. How absurd it is, then, to charge us with having taken sides with the proprietary party. Had we done so we would not be in opposition to the Government today. We are told also that we took "sides" against members of the Liberal party. We might say, as well, that the persons referred to, "took sides" against us — against the well-known views of the Liberal party throughout the Island—and against their recognised leader, Mr. Coles; and let us add, small thanks they got, in any quarter, for acting as they did.

Mr. Beer says we "rejoice because no great good has yet been achieved in behalf of the tenants by the Delegation." We never expected any good from it. Few sensible men did. And our only rejoicing has been in witnessing the bursting of one of the many bubbles which the Government have blown for the public amusement, but unfortunately at the public expense.

Mr. Beer says that for the last two months we have advocated escheat. We can excuse a gentleman of his literary acquirements when he fails to understand the tenor of our writings. We have not advocated a court of escheat as a piece of state machinery that should now be put in force; but we have alluded to it as an institution inherent in the Colony, as one of its constitutional rights, as much so as it is in Nova Scotia. We all know that escheat and landlordism are antagonistic. There is nothing which the landlords hate and dread so much as escheat. They ask for an Act of Parliament to set it aside, in the most formal and solemn manner. We are told that we advocate a measure which the proprietors detest—which they are afraid of—which is supposed to be favourable to tenant views—which the proprietors want to have set at rest by Act of Parliament; and we are told, almost in the same breath, that we are in league with the Proprietors who hate this measure of escheat, and that we are opposed to the tenantry who are believed to be favourable to escheat. We must leave to Mr. Councillor Beer the task of reconciling these contradictions.

Mr. Beer makes a tempting offer to us. He says he will support any feasible scheme we may propound in the next Session of the Legislature, "calculated to confer more benefit upon the tenantry than anything that shall be brought forward by the Government." Mr. Beer, however, couples his offer of support with the condition that our scheme must be such as to afford good reasons for believing that it will receive the sanction of Her Majesty. We have a scheme in view that will lead to the conferring of very great benefit upon the tenantry, and we are quite sure that Her Majesty will not make the least objection to it. This excellent scheme of ours is—to *overthrow the present Government*. Will Mr. Beer support it?

WE intended to have offered some observations on the whining appeal to the Protestant tenantry, in the last *Islander*, wherein it is absurdly asserted that our aim is to establish a Catholic Hierarchy in this Island over Protestantism; but on reflection we think we should only insult the understanding of our readers by proceeding to refute such an absurdity. The stale dodge of attempting to excite rancorous feelings amongst the Protestant tenantry against their Catholic neighbours, is well disposed of, in very plain words, by the Hon. Mr. Coles, in his letter, published elsewhere. So we shall leave that matter in his hands. The *Islander* has done us the honour to quote, for about the hundredth time, our opinions on Escheat in 1855. They were very sound opinions, much more so than those uttered by the Hon. Francis Longworth, now Controller of Customs, and the Hon. Donald Montgomery, President of the Legislative Council, and a warm supporter of the Government. Both these gentlemen clamoured loudly for a Court of Escheat, in 1855, in opposition to the Liberal Government, who were intent upon carrying out their policy in regard to the Purchase Bill. Mr. Pope, though not in the Assembly, chuckled, no doubt, over the dodging of his friends Messrs. Longworth and Montgomery, as it was intended to embarrass the Government, but he never attempted to lecture the gentlemen on the ground of their inconsistency. And even Mr. Palmer, the present Attorney General, contended that the Colony had the right to a Court of Escheat; and he said he would advocate its establishment, if it were practicable, in spite of all the despatches that ever emanated from the Colonial Office. And now his bosom friend and fellow Councillor taunts us with inconsistency for asserting that the constitutional right to a Court of Escheat still exists in the Colony—a fact which we never denied at any time, and to which the Royal Commissioners on the Land Question have themselves borne testimony. We have alluded to this subject in another article, and therefore deem it unnecessary to say anything further upon it here.

☞ THE pious editor of the *Protestant* has again indulged in misrepresentations on the subject of the public printing, and has likewise again shown his ignorance thereanent. We shall check him for the first and endeavour to correct the other in our next No. We are afraid our pious friend will have to stick to the "No-Popery" howl—he seems to understand nothing else.

☞ The members of the St. Cecelia Choral Society, who have been diligently practising several Choruses from the works of Rossini, Purcel, and other distinguished composers, intend to have a rehearsal of several pieces of sacred and secular music on the 17th inst. The President of the Society, Rev. Mr. Trudelle, who is a gentleman of the highest musical attainments, will give an Address on Music, and will conduct the musical performances of the members of the Society. In our next No. we will be able to give more particulars; in the meantime we can say that, from our knowledge of the abilities of the gentleman above referred to, and of the several amateurs connected with the Society, we feel certain that those who attend the Rehearsal will enjoy an interesting and pleasant evening.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW for January came to hand by last Mail, and is an excellent No. Amongst its numerous instructive and entertaining articles, we may notice particularly the following:—Astrology and Magic—Parties and Prospects in Parliament—Russia—The Physiology of Sleep—all of which are well worth reading.

British North American Almanack and Annual Record for the year 1864, is the title of a very handsome volume, of more than 300 pages, just issued from the extensive publishing house of Mr. John Lovell, of Montreal. It is printed in the best style of the typographic art, is elegantly bound, and is filled with statistical and other information relating to all the British American Colonies. So far as we have been able to examine its pages, the information appears to be correctly given.

WE have received from the same establishment, a very neat little volume entitled "First Lessons in Scientific Agriculture," by J. W. Dawson, Esq., Principal of McGill University. The name of the distinguished author will be regarded, we presume, as a sufficient stamp of the merit of the work.

WE are indebted to LOUIS CARVELL, Esqr., the very popular and efficient Superintendent-in-Chief of the European and N. American Railway, for his Annual Report on the management of that great public work, which, we are glad to learn, is in a prosperous state.

☞ We shall give, if space permits, in our next No, a further notice of the Correspondence between the Delegates and the Colonial Office on the Land Question.

☞ THE English Mail arrived in the R. M. Steamship *Canada* at Halifax, on Thursday last. The Mail for this Island was at Cape Tormentine on Saturday morning. The Courier went over from this side on Saturday, and we have no doubt the Mail will be in town to-night some time.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY INSTITUTE.

The lecture announced to be delivered at this Institute on last Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Dougald M. McDonald, of East Point, on "The influence of a religious and moral training on society," was postponed, in consequence of the snow storm on that evening, till Thursday evening last, when the Rev. gentleman delivered it to an unusually large audience. In commencing his lecture, Mr. McDonald observed that as man was placed in this world for the fulfilment of a certain end, it was his duty as well as his interest to make use of every available means for the attainment of that end. He said that a strict and faithful observance of the precepts of religion and maxims of morality contained in the Bible were the sure and only means of obtaining true happiness in this life, and of ensuring what is of far greater importance—the moral certainty of a realization in the life to come of that never-ending bliss which is the sure reward of a virtuous life, and which Christ has promised to all His faithful followers. The desirableness of combining religious with secular education was ably and admirably urged by the lecturer, who proved from the undeniable evidence of history that education without religion and morality was productive of the most baneful effects on society; whilst, on the other hand, he showed that where the religious and secular elements were properly blended, the most pleasing results have been produced. The lecturer's views on this point were excellent, and although not altogether of a local nature, would be well worthy of adoption by those who have charge of the educational interests of this Colony. He referred to the fact that those who received only a secular education in their youthful days, and had not their minds imbued in early life with a love for religion, nearly always led wild and reckless careers, affording to the world melancholy proofs of the pernicious effects of a non-religious education. The influence of the three great teachers of the human family—the parental, the scholastic, and the public or universal—were severally discussed by the lecturer, who showed that it was quite possible, even in this degenerate age, to become

"Learned without pride, and not too wise to pray."

The Rev. gentleman's lecture was replete with moral precepts, which were logically arranged, clearly and forcibly delivered, and listened to throughout with marked attention.

On next Wednesday evening, Mr. Patrick Bowers will lecture on "The influence of O'Connell and his contemporaries in promoting civil and religious liberty in the British Empire."

March 7, 1864. W. W. SULLIVAN, Sec'y.

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS.

Messrs. LEONARD SCOTT & CO., of New York, to whom the world of American readers have been for years indebted for the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the best efforts of the English mind, as represented in its periodicals—Messrs. SCOTT & CO., we say, have sent us their Circular for the New Year, and we propose to give our readers the benefit of it, by telling them what it contains to their advantage. Supposing that they are, or may be, desirous of taking some of the English periodicals, of which they have perhaps but a vague idea, the question of choice becomes a puzzle, which they probably will be glad (or ought to be at any rate) to have solved for them by those whose business it is to know all about the publications in question, their literary merits or demerits, the ground they occupy in politics, religion, etc. In this matter they may safely trust Messrs. SCOTT & CO., who have been and are familiar with it, having reprinted for years the best of the English periodicals, to the extent of five at least, which are as many as the majority can find or make time to read. The five in question are: *Blackwood's Magazine*, the *London Quarterly*, and the *Edinburgh*, *Westminster*, and *North British Reviews*, which represent—the first, the Tory element in English politics: the second, the Conservative: the third, the Whig; the fourth, the Liberal, and the fifth, the opinions of the Free Church. For these reprints, which are made, we believe, *from proof-sheets of the original English editions*, and which are not far behind them in point of time, Messrs. SCOTT & CO. have a sliding scale of prices, which is as follows:

	Per Annum.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

If the lovers of good reading—the best of the kind in the world, both for instruction and entertainment—are not satisfied with terms like these (terms which might have been largely advanced, to meet the increased price of paper, printing, &c., but, happily for us, are not), why, nothing that we could say would satisfy them or help to reward the enterprise of Messrs. SCOTT & CO. in giving us at such a trifling price the cream of the English periodicals. For the benefit of the old subscribers, as well as those who may think of becoming new ones, we will state that the postage to all parts of the United States is now only fifty-six cents a year for the whole five publications, viz.: twenty-four cents a year for *Blackwood*, and only eight cents a year for a Review. Ten dollars and fifty-six cents for five periodicals and their postage for one year—truly, "the force of cheapness can no further go." SCOTT & CO's address is 38 Walker St., N. Y.—*N. Y. World.*

LATE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE *HIBERNIA* AT PORTLAND.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 25, 1864.

The screw steamship *Hibernia*, Capt. Ballantine, of the Canadian line, arrived at Portland, Maine, this morning, bringing English advices to 12th inst.

THE ALABAMA IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Derby has attacked the Government policy, with regard to the Confederate cruiser *Alabama* and the Messrs. Laird's Rams. His Lordship insisted that the latter were seized under American menaces, and moved for production of the papers in connection with the affair.

Earl Russell defended the Government and declined to produce the papers asked for, pending the legal enquiries then progressing in the Courts of law.

PROPOSED ARMISTICE BY ENGLAND.

The London *Morning Post* states that England has proposed an armistice on the basis of evacuation of Schleswig, with the exception of the Island of Alsen, preliminary to the proposed Conference. In this view of the case, the *Post* says England is supported by France, Russia, and Sweden.

INSURGENT POLES TO BE TRANSPORTED.

In Poland, an order has been issued to the effect that all insurgents now surrendering shall be transported, until order has been restored.

THE DANES EVACUATE ALSEN.

The Danes have evacuated the works at Juppel, and embarked their war material at the Island of Alsen.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW ZEALAND.

General Cameron had annihilated the tribe of Njakeaw, the most powerful of the insurgents in New Zealand, killing *one hundred* and wounding two hundred of the natives. The British loss in killed and wounded was thirty-five and ninety-three, respectively.

STILL LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CANADA."

(*By Telegraph to 'Examiner' and Reading Room.*)

HALIFAX, Friday, March 4, 11.30.

"Canada" arrived on Thursday morning. "Great Eastean" sold at auction for twenty-five thousand pounds; chartered to lay Atlantic Cable.

Parliamentary proceedings interesting. Government questioned concerning Danish, Mexican, and Brazilian difficulties. Seizure of Confederate cruiser Tuscalora off Cape Town. Capture of British ship Martaban by Alabama. Seizure of British ship Saxon, at Penguin Islands, and Science, at Matamoras, by Federal vessels; and capture of Chesapeake, in Nova Scotia waters, by Federal gunboat. In regard to latter case, Layard said, Lyons was instructed to demand redress; but, before those instructions reached destination, Seward had expressed regret, and offered reparation. He read despatch from Seward, and Russell's reply,—latter states matter settled in manner honourable to both parties, and calculated to improve friendly relations.

On Danish question Palmerston spoke strongly as to Austro Prussian invasion of Schleswig, and was loudly cheered—he declined saying what movement would do if Germans entered Jutland. Both belligerents rejected British proposal of armistice. Considerable fighting taken place, but accounts meagre. Danes withdrawn behind entrenchments at Duppel. Germans entered Jutland. This step will totally change nature of contest, and render armed intervention by other powers imperative.

French policy setting in favor of Denmark. Danish cruisers causing much annoyance to German States, and was threatened by five Danish war ships.

Polish insurgents gained another considerable victory; Sapieha escaped. Confederate cruiser Georgia escaped from Brest.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN THE STATES.

ST. JOHN, Feb. 27, 1864.

General Sherman's column is approaching by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, also another column is advancing from Pollard, 40 miles distant.

Charleston despatches also report that the Federals were repulsed at Lake City, Florida.

The Savannah *News* says a little apprehension is felt for the result of the Florida expedition.

Another Chattanooga despatch reports that Gen. Palmer was skirmishing with the enemy on the 23d, driving them to Tunnel Hill, where it is supposed that they will dispute the further passage of Federal troops.

The Richmond *Examiner* reports that 6,000 Federal prisoners are to be sent into Georgia.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 20th says that 12 deserters were hung on the 15th, and 7 on the 13th.

Farragut was in command of the fleet at Grant's Pass, but a storm prevented operations, Sherman halted and became mysterious, perhaps flanking Johnston, instead of moving on to Mobile.

The Savannah *Republican* says that the fight at Lake City was disgraceful to the Confederates, who lost nearly all their guns and men.

(*By Telegraph to Charlottetown Reading Room.*)

BANGOR, March 1, 1864.

Confederate despatches report heavy fighting on 21st at Pontotoc, Miss., killing 40, and capturing 100 Federals. Col. Forest killed, Cols. Banksdale and McCulloch badly wounded; Federal cavalry charge was repulsed; also that Longstreet had withdrawn his forces to point not prudent to mention. Federals disappeared from front, retreating towards Chattanooga, pursued by Gen. Wheeler's cavalry.

Washington despatch gives latest information from Potomac army to Monday morning. No battle occurred, but some skirmishing on Sunday. Evident Lee don't intend to leave his entrenchments to fight unless compelled by Meade. Stirring news may be expected. Details of battle in Florida published. Federal forces engaged at Culston 4500 infantry, 400 cavalry, 20 pieces artillery. Enemy reported 13,000 very strongly posted. Federal troops fought nobly, and retreating in good order, and now in position to check enemy. Reported arrest of Gen. Seymour probably untrue. The morale of Federal Union proved.

Super. $6 15. to $6 30. Extra, $6 50. to 6 65. Gold 159.

LOSS OF THE BOHEMIAN.—PORTLAND, Feb. 24.—'Bohemian,' Boreland master, struck Alden's Rock, 3 miles outside of Cape Elizabeth, at 5 minutes past 8 o'clock on Monday evening, and sunk in about an hour and a half, a quarter of a mile from shore. There were 19 cabin and 199 steerage passengers. 'Bohemian' is one of the Montreal Ocean line, running between Liverpool and Portland. She left Liverpool on the 4th inst. Was an iron boat, Clyde built, screw, 2000 tons burthen, 5 years old, was not fast, but her power had been tested by adverse winds and rough weather. Weather was mild and calm at the time she struck, but was thick, occasionally lifting up. Steerage passengers were in their bunks at time of accident. The greatest consternation prevailed—boats were cleared away, ship running slowly. She had six boats, capable of holding 65 passengers.—It is stated by the 2d officer that all the officers were on deck at the time she struck. Steamer was at five o'clock last night upright, water even with her main deck. Captain Boreland thinks 18 or 20 lives were lost. Some of the mails saved, nearly all the glass, crockery and silver were secured, besides considerable furniture.—Thirty three bags of mails on board have been recovered, 20 belonging to Canada, and 13 to the United States. The sufferers have been furnished with good quarters, and will be conveyed to their several places of destination. British Consul expressed a disposition to do all in his power to aid in providing for the unfortunate. [The 'Bohemian' is the eighth ship lost by this unfortunate company.]

FIRE.—On Friday, the 19th ult., the dwelling house, barn, stable and other out-houses, the property of Mr. Peter McElroy, Lot 31, were totally destroyed by fire. Some doubt exists as to how the fire originated, but it is believed to have been the result of accident.—*Vin.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"S." in answer to *Ross's Weekly*, on American affairs, was received too late for insertion in our present No., but it will appear next week.

MURDER AT DARTMOUTH.—The body of a young man named Hume, was found this morning, at the end of Stair's Wharf, Dartmouth. No doubt exists from the appearance of the body, that a shocking and brutal murder has been committed. It is reported that cries of "murder" was heard during the night of the storm (Tuesday,) by persons residing on the Dartmouth Common. There are several marks of blood on the wharf and store; these and other circumstances connected with finding the murdered man's clothing placed under a boat a short distance off, may lead to the discovery of the murderer. We learn that a man named Matthew Noonan, while attending service last evening at St. Patrick's Church, was taken suddenly ill, fell down, and expired almost immediately.—*Halifax Express.*

SUN SHINE REMEDY,
SUN SHINE REMEDY,
SUN SHINE REMEDY.

Dr. Radway's Renovating Resolvent is truly a Sun Shine Remedy. It imparts golden rays of hope to the desolate heart, despairing of cure. Let it be used in all cases of Chronic and Scrofulous diseases, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Scald Heads, Sore Legs, Glandular Swellings, Venereal Sores, Skin Eruptions. One to six bottles will perfect a cure. One bottle of this Remedy will cure all recent Sores or Glandular Affections. Those who have taken mixtures of Sarsaparilla, and are still uncured, should use this medicine: one bottle will give satisfactory evidence of its superiority to all other advertised remedies for Chronic, Scrofulous, and Skin diseases. Price one dollar. Sold by all Druggists. Ask for Radway's Renovating Resolvent.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Vexation avoided.—This Ointment is the most powerful agent for the healing of wounds, old ulcers, indolent sores, and all strumous diseases of the skin, which, from local or constitutional causes, have hitherto resisted all ordinary modes of treatment. Holloway's Ointment, rubbed upon the abdomen, and aided by a judicious course of his Pills, acts miraculously on the digestion, and obviates all those obstructions in the mesenteric glands, known by the pallor, attenuation, and gradually increasing weakness of the sufferer. The combined effects of Ointment and Pills are irresistible in all long-continued diseases, which ever produce disarrangement of the digestion, circulation, and glandular system. Holloway's remedies are suitable for all ages and conditions, for all climates and constitutions.

Died,

On the 28th of December last, at St. Louis, Mo, United States General Hospital, of Small Pox, after an illness of 11 days, Joseph Stewart, of the Eighth Minnesota Regiment of Volunteers, third son of George Stewart, of Park Corner, New London, aged 38 years, leaving a wife and two small children to lament the loss of a kind husband and affectionate parent.

At Halifax, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 23rd, after a short but severe illness, Mr. John Storey, in the 60th year of his age. The deceased was for many years in H. M. Naval Yard, and has left a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn their loss.

On Saturday, the 21st ult., at the residence on Glasgow Road, Mr. Ewen McMillan, aged 78 years. The deceased was a native of Scotland, and emigrated to this Island in 1835.

At Grand River, Lot 55, on the 28th ult., after seven days illness, Sarah, the beloved wife of John Walker, aged 66 years, deeply regretted by a large number of relatives and friends. May she rest in peace.

Memoranda.

BALTIMORE, Feb.8.—Arrived, schr. Responsible, Saville, P. E Island.

By Telegraph from New York, 26th February—Sailed Brig Uranus, McDonald, for London.

Arrived Brig Helen Davies, Campbell, from Turk's Island, to sail on 1st March, for Barbadoes and Demerara.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tea, Sugar, Holland Gin, Tobacco, Molasses, &c.

TO be sold by AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, in front of the Subscriber's ROOM, Queen Square:—
12 puns. choice P. R. MOLASSES,
4 hhds. BRIGHT SUGAR,
8 bbls Do Do
18 chests CONGO TEA, (warranted good),
6 boxes Cavendish TOBACCO,
6 " Woodstock PIPES, 14 boxes RAISINS,
24 bbls. BREAD, 50 bbls. FLOUR,
12 " assorted Crackers, in Soda, Oyster, Water,
40 " CORN MEAL, 18 Coils CORDAGE,
10 " Parafine Pitch, 20 kegs No. 1 White Lead,
3 hhds HOLLAND GIN,
5 pun. DEMERARA SPIRITS,
2 casks Kerosene Oil, 10 boxes Crackers,
10 cases SHERRY WINE. (1 dozen each)
5 " PORT Do Do
10 doz. Painted PAILS, 10 doz. CORN BROOMS,
5 boxes Ground COFFEE, 6 boxes CANDLES,
10 " STARCH, 3 boxes SUGAR,
And a few articles of HARDWARE.

WILLIAM DODD,
March 7, 1864. isl Auctioneer.

Valuable Leasehold Farm NEAR THE CITY.

TO be sold by PRIVATE CONTRACT the Leasehold Interest in

100 Acres of LAND,

at One shilling per acre rent, lease 999 years, fronting on the Royalty Road, near to Wright's Mill, 60 acres of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation; the remainder is covered with Longers and fencing stuff. There is on the Premises a very excellent DWELLING HOUSE, 32 × 24 feet, containing Nine Rooms, all well finished, with a good Cellar and Dairy, 7 feet deep, with a stone wall; BARN, 42 × 28 feet, with a horse and cattle Stable underneath, supported by a stone wall of 8 feet; a good Well of Water close to the House. 24 Tons of Hay was cut off the place last year, besides other green crops, and the greater part of the Land has been manured with Lime quite lately. As the owner is about to make an alteration in his business, the Terms of this Property to a good purchaser will be made easy—for which and any other information, please apply to the Subscriber, at his Office, Queen Square.

WILLIAM DODD.
March 7, 1864. Isl

PASTURE LOT FOR SALE.

TO be sold by PRIVATE SALE, that beautifully situated PASTURE LOT, No. 42, in the Royalty of Charlottetown, having a front of Six chains on the Western side of the Mount Edward Road, and extending back by parallel lines Twenty chains to the property of G. W. Deblois, Esquire, and directly fronting the residence of the Honourable Colonial Secretary. It will be sold together or in Acre lots to suit intending purchasers. Should the above not be sold by Private Sale before the 2d day of MAY NEXT, it will then be offered by Public Auction on the premises.

A Plan of the Property can be seen at the Office of the Hon. Dr. YOUNG, or at the Office of
WILLIAM FORGAN.
May 7, 1864. rw mon & pro

QUADRILLE PARTY!

THE Members of the CITY AMATEUR BAND intend holding a QUADRILLE PARTY on the Evening of TUESDAY, the 29th of March instant, in the CITY ARMORY, for the purpose of raising funds to procure additional instruments. Every preparation will be made to render the Party a pleasant one, and to secure the comfort of the guests.

Double Tickets 3s, and single Tickets 2s 3d. can be had from the Secretary and the members of the Band.
W. DOUGAN, Sec'y & Treas.
Ch. Town, March 7, 1864. vin isl 2in

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having seen the necessity of having a proper conveyance to carry departed friends to their last resting place, and at the suggestion of a few friends he has fitted out a respectable HEARSE for Summer or Winter use, which he is prepared to hire on reasonable terms.
WILLIAM STERNS.
St. Peter's, March 7, 1864. wky 3in pd

LUMBER & SHINGLES.

TO be sold by AUCTION, on Thursday the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the Lumber Yard of JAMES PURDIE, Esq.
100 M PINE SHINGLES,
300 M CEDAR Do,
10 M feet PINE BOARDS,
10 M feet SPRUCE Do.

TERMS—All Sums over £10 Three months approved Joint Notes.
WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.
Charlottetown, March 7, 1864. isl

TO SPORTSMEN!

THE Subscribers have a large quantity of FINE GLAZED POWDER, also HALL'S CANNISTER POWDER, a variety of SHOT and GUN CAPS, which they will sell at moderate prices, wholesale and retail.
W. W. LORD & CO.
Char'town, March 7, 1864. rw 1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Steamers for Hillsborough and Elliot Rivers.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
MARCH 3, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of the Act of the General Assembly of this Island, passed in the seventeenth year of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to encourage Steam communication between Charlottetown and certain parts of the Hillsborough and Elliot Rivers," proposals will be received at this Office until TUESDAY, the 15th day of MARCH, instant, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, from persons willing to place and run STEAMERS on the said Rivers, or on either of them, under contract with the Government of this Colony, in terms of the said Act. The contractors to have the exclusive right of running one or more good and sufficient Steamboat, or Steamboats, for the use and accommodation of the public, between CHARLOTTETOWN and MOUNTSTEWART BRIDGE, on the Hillsborough River, touching at the respective Wharfs on the North and South side of the said River, at McConnell's Ferry on the way up and down said River; and between CHARLOTTETOWN and BONSHAW BRIDGE, or a convenient point as near thereto as the depth of water will allow, touching at Deadman's Point, on the North side of the said River, and at Rocky Point Wharf, on the way up and down the said last mentioned River; the said Steamboat, or boats, to be bound to run DAILY, between the several points and places hereinbefore mentioned, from the opening of the navigation until the close thereof, in each and every year during the continuance of such contract, and at such reasonable rates of fare or charges, for the conveyance of passengers, luggage and freight, as shall be agreed upon between the Executive Government and the owner or owners of such Steamer or Steamers, by the contract to be entered into in that behalf.

The Contracts to be entered into to contain such clauses, stipulations and agreements as may be deemed by the Executive Government necessary or desirable for the security of the passengers and property, to be conveyed in and on board of such Steamboat or Steamboats, and to insure regularity in the running of such boat or boats, or which may, in any way or manner, tend to the convenience or accommodation of the public. Proposals to state the length of time proposed to run the boats, the Act being limited to ten years. The contractors to enter into Bonds, with two securities, for the due performance of such contract as may be entered into.
W. H. POPE, Col. Sec'y.

To the Trade!

THE Subscriber being desirous of closing the Sales of FALL IMPORTATIONS, will therefore dispose of balance of Stock on hand at a low figure for cash or approved paper, viz:
Hhds. DeKuyper GIN,
Quarter Casks fine Islay WHISKEY,
Do Do PORT WINE, (4 years in Bond),
6 barrels Crushed SUGAR,
25 chests of English CONGO TEA,
Boxes PIPES, Boxes STARCH,
50 dozen coloured Cotton HANDKERCHIEFS,
10 Do 3 & 4 B GRAIN SACKS,
300 lbs. BLACK THREAD, Nos. 22 and 25,
150 lbs. MIXED PINS.
N. RANKIN,
March 8, 1864. Queen Street.

Royal Agricultural Society.

THE ANNUAL GRAIN SHOW will be held as usual, on the 18th MARCH, 1864, at the TEMPERANCE HALL, at 12 o'clock.
JAMES D. HASZARD,
Secretary & Treasurer.
March 7, 1864. Mon & RW

NOTICE!

THAT BOOKS borrowed from the LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY, previously to the present date, be RETURNED before the opening of the Session on the 16th MARCH.
L. C. JENKINS, Librarian.
March 4, 1864. 4i

Benevolent Irish Society.

THE ANNUAL Meeting of the BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY will be held in the Society's Room (Mrs. Gilligan's,) on Thursday the 10th instant, at 7½ o'clock. Country members are respectfully invited to attend.
By order,
JOHN O'NEILL, Sec'y.
Charlottetown, March 7, 1864.

Furniture Warerooms.

GEORGE DOUGLASS,
Manufacturer and Importer of Furnitur and Upholstery Goods,

RESPECTFULLY solicits the attention of such as are in want of FURNITURE to call at his NEW and SPACIOUS WARE-ROOMS, on the corner of Kent Street and King's Square, directly opposite the Store of Beer & Sons, and examine as good and complete an ASSORTMENT OF FURNITURE, comprising many new and beautiful designs, as can be found in this City.

His long experience in the business with facilities for prosecuting the same to advantage, combined with moderate expenses, enables him to sell his GOODS at much less per cent than any other Furniture store in this Island. Every article required for Housekeeping supplied at this Establishment.

A few of those celebrated Clothes Wringers, a most convenient article in a good Housekeeper's Laundry.

N. B.—One Superior Rosewood, 7 octavo PIANO FORTE, London make.
GEORGE DOUGLASS.
Corner of Kent Street and King's Square.
Charlottetown, Nov. 30, 1863

NOTICE.
Marine Insurance Company of Prince Edward Island.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices in WATER STREET, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of MARCH, 1864, at 10 o'clock, a. m.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
DANIEL J. ROBERTS, Sec'y.
Charlottetown, Feb. 22nd. 1864.

UNION BANK
OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

IN accordance with a resolution passed at the General Meeting of the Stockholders of the above Bank, held at the Colonial Building, Charlottetown, on the 11th instant, a call is hereby made of 35 per cent on the Subscribed Stock, which amount the Stockholders are hereby requested to pay into the hands of the Chairman of the Board of Directors, at his office, in Charlottetown, on or before Tuesday the 22nd March next.
CHARLES PALMER, Chairman.
Dated 22nd February, 1864.

AT a Meeting of the above Directors, held on Monday, the 15th February, instant, it was RESOLVED, That inasmuch as the Stock has not all been taken up, and some of the Subscribers have expressed a wish to be permitted to pay up a larger proportion of their Subscribed Stock than 35 per cent, therefore that any Stockholder paying in a larger per centage shall be entitled to participate in the profits of the Bank in proportion to the amount of Stock so paid in.
CHARLES PALMER, Chairman.
22nd February, 1864.

NOTICE!!

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY NOTIFIES all persons indebted to him, either by Note of Hand or Book Account, that payment must be made before the 15th of MARCH NEXT, otherwise their amounts will be handed to an Attorney for collection.
DAVID R. HOOPER.
Lot 32, Feby. 29, 1864. 3in

Sale of Leasehold Property.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of FEBRUARY NEXT, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 13th day of April, 1863, and made between John Noble, of Township Number Thirty-two, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, Farmer, of the one part; and William Malone, of Charlottetown, in the said Island, Printer, of the other part: All that Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, Farm and Premises situated on Lot or Township Number Thirty-two, in Queen's County, being the northern moiety or half part of ninety acres leased by the late John Cambridge to the late Donald Malone, and bounded as follows, that is to say: On the east by the old North River Back Road, on the south by the southern moiety of said ninety acres as now fenced in, on the north by Samuel Howard's land, and on the west by land in the possession of Richard Leonard, and containing Forty-five acres (a little more or less.)

For further particulars enquire of HENRY PALMER, of Charlottetown, in the said Island, Esquire, Attorney, or to the subscriber, at the 'Examiner' Office.
WILLIAM MALONE.
Charlottetown, 23d November, 1863.

The above Property will be sold on TUESDAY, the 8th day of March instant, by Public Auction, on the premises, as mentioned above, at the hour of ten o'clock, forenoon.
WM. MALONE.
Charlottetown, March 4, 1864.

SCHOONER FOR SALE.

THE "CHERUB," 43 Tons Register, well found in Sails, Rigging, Chains and Anchors. Terms liberal, apply at the store of
JAMES PURDIE.
Feb. 15, 1864. tf

Bell's Clothing Store, QUEEN'S STREET.

THE Subscriber HAS RECEIVED, by late arrivals from London, Liverpool, Glasgow and United States, his usual EXTENSIVE SUPPLY OF GOODS suitable for

Men's Wear,

among which will be found the latest styles in Black, Blue, and Brown West of England BROAD CLOTHS, Beaver, Whitney, and Pilot Cloths, Tweeds, Doeskins, Casimers, Vestings, and a general assortment of

Tailor's Trimmings,

which he is prepared to make up at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

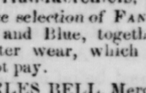
—ALSO—

Ready-Made Clothing,

Hats, Fur and Cloth Caps in great variety. Gloves of every kind; Scarfs, Mufflers, Neckties, Stocks, Shirts.

English and American Collars.

Socks, Braces, Handkerchiefs, Under-clothing, and a choice selection of FANCY FLANNELS, in Red, White and Blue, together with other Goods for winter wear, which will be sold cheap for prompt pay.
CHARLES BELL, Merchant Tailor.
Charlottetown, Dec. 14, 1863 3ms



STEAMER FROM ST. JOHN. N. B. To Halifax and Charlottetown.

Fine chance for early Spring Goods!

THE P. E. ISLAND STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S POWERFUL STEAMSHIP "PRINCESS OF WALES," 1000 tons burthen, E. EVANS, Commander, will leave ST. JOHN, N. B. for HALIFAX and CHARLOTTETOWN, on or about 15th April. For FREIGHT or PASSAGE apply in St. John, N. B. to THOMAS HANFORD; Halifax, to THOMAS BOLTON; Charlottetown, to JOHN INGS.
Charlottetown, Feb. 22, 1864. 4i

Tombstones, Tombstones, Marble Mantle-Pieces, &c.

(*Kent Street, next door to Dr. Johnson's*)

MARBLE WORK of all kinds executed by the Subscriber, with neatness and dispatch, and of the very best material.

☞ MILLSTONES made to order.

Parties requiring any of the above articles are respectfully requested to call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ TERMS LIBERAL. ☜
JOHN CAIRNS.
Kent Street, Charlottetown, Feb. 29, 1864. RW 4ins

NOTE.—I beg to inform the Public generally that I have employed NO Agent to solicit orders on my account; therefore can afford to sell cheap. My material and workmanship are scattered over the Island, and I leave it to a discerning public to judge of their merits for themselves. J. C.

TIMBER FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY of PINE TIMBER which can be delivered in Charlottetown on the opening of the navigation.

—ALSO—

Forty Cedar Sills, length 30 feet, 8 × 10 inches square, and 1000 Cedar Posts from 7 to 8 feet long, 5 × 10 inches square.

Any further information can be had from Mr. Wm. Wilson, Charlottetown, or the subscriber.
JAMES H. MOORE.
West Cape, Lot 8, Feb. 22, 1864. wkly 6i

MOLASSES! MOLASSES!

A FEW Hhds. and Tierces of MOLASSES will be sold low for Cash, to close a consignment.
NEIL RANKIN.
February 8, 1864. 1m

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!

IN STOCK and FOR SALE—
20 kegs Cavendish TOBACCO,
20 small boxes Extra Do
30 Do Honey Dew Do
J. S. CARVELL.
Char'town, Dec. 28, 1863. tf

MOLASSES! MOLASSES!

THE subscriber has IN STORE and for sale on liberal terms—
50 hhds Muscovado MOLASSES,
50 tierces Cienfugos Do
30 barrels Do Do
J. S. CARVELL.
Ch'town, Dec. 28, 1863. tf

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company

HAVE, by Power of Attorney, duly executed, appointed the subscriber their Agent for this Island.

The Company is established in England; has a capital of £1,000,000, sterling; and embraces in its directory, wealthy gentlemen. Its head offices are held in London and in Liverpool, and it has numerous Agencies throughout Great Britain and her extensive Colonies.

The subscriber is now prepared to accept RISKS against loss by FIRE upon every description of property, at the rates of premium formerly charged by him as the Agent of the "Alliance."

He cannot avoid congratulating the assured of the "Alliance" that since the withdrawal of its Agency, in 1860, they have not seriously suffered from loss or damage by fire. And he now notifies the assured that during the next twelve months he will make no charge for Policy upon insuring any Building that had been covered by the "Alliance" when the Agency was withdrawn.

The subscriber has much pleasure in being able to recommend this Company to the community as a substantial and first class office. He is authorised to settle claims with promptness and liberality. Losses arising from explosion of gas, and from lightning, are made good. Bonuses are given to holders of Policies at stated intervals.

Any information, with reference to the Company, will be cheerfully furnished, on application, at the office of CHARLES YOUNG, Agent.
Ch'town, Nov. 23, 1863. 3m

BISCUIT.

10 BARRELS FRESH BISCUIT, in Butter, Water, Soda and Wine.
February 8, 1864. 1m NEIL RANKIN.

SUGAR! SUGAR!

THE Subscriber offers for SALE—
10 Hhds. SUGAR,
J. S. CARVELL.
Charlottetown, Dec 28, 1863. tf

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS!

JUST RECEIVED and for Sale by the Subscriber—
6 AMERICAN SLEIGHS.
J. S. CARVELL.
Charlottetown, Dec. 28, 1863. tf

SHIP BUILDERS.

2 SUPERIOR SPARS, upwards of 60 feet long, for sale by
NEIL RANKIN.
February 8, 1864. 1m

Rum! Rum!!

A FEW PUNCHEONS of superior old DEMERARA RUM for sale by
GEORGE COLES.
Also at his Brewery, Whiskey, Gin and Ale.
February 15, 1864.

Marine Insurance Company OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Incorporated 14th April, 1863.

PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM HEARD, ESQUIRE.

DIRECTORS:
HON. DANL DAVIES, | HON. JAS. C. POPE,
HON. W. W. LORD, | HON GEO. BEER,
JAMES DUNCAN, Esq. | HENRY HASZARD, Esq

SECRETARY:
DANIEL J. ROBERTS.

☞ Riskstaken daily at the Offices in Water-street.
May 4.

F. P. NORTON,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant.
GEORGETOWN - - - P. E. ISLAND.

GOLD! GOLD!

THE Subscriber offers for sale, at his shop, Great George-street, a splendid lot of Gold Ear Rings, Broches, Links, Lockets, Pencils Finger Rings, Pins, Studs, Keys, Chains.

ALSO—Some nice Watches, consisting of—

Horizontal, four holes jewelled, in silver cases,	£3 10 0
Ladies size, do do	3 10 0
In Hunting Cases,	4 10 0
Levers, Thirteen Jewels,	6 0 0

A. PURCHASE, Watchmaker.
Ch. Town, Nov. 30, 1863. Sicardon's Corner.