than a 'godless' secular education is contemplated. In a few schools, *and in a very few only*, the Bible is read; *but no instruction can be given from it, no catechism can be taught, no gospel lesson enforced.* The Bible, where it is read, is merely regarded as a book for learning the child to read — *the worst use to which the Bible can be applied, because calculated to make it a book of settled aversion to him for all his future.*"

The second religious fever did not break out until about a year ago; and not a word was said about the Bishop's letter then. The good and venerable man had gone to his eternal rest long before; and no one should, surely, then accuse him of having stirred up the strife between Protestants and Catholics. The Rev. Mr. Allan has publicly declared that the cry against the Bishop's letter was a mere "vulgar clamour," and has "ever since constituted the great fund of electioneering clap-trap." It is not possible for any person to express a heavier censure, and a truer one, than is conveyed in these few words of the Presbyterian Minister at Covehead.

As regards the part taken by the Rev. Rector of St. Dunstan's College in the religious contentions of the past year, every one knows that that gentleman was not the aggressor. Mr. McDonald commenced to publish some letters on "Education and the Church" only *after* Mr. Secretary Pope had published some of the foulest libels he could perpetrate against Catholicity, which he designated the parent of ignorance and superstition. There was nothing to provoke Pope's libels. The Catholic clergy had done nothing — could do nothing—their friends being powerless in the Legislature, in the Government and in all the public institutions of the land—to menace Protestantism, or to secure any influence for the Catholic Church. Indeed, the only quarter from which the Catholic Church had reason to expect favours was from the Executive Council. Members of that body gravely discussed the propriety of endowing St. Dunstan's College. Mr. Pope highly favoured the project—had long interviews with the Bishop and with Catholic laymen on the subject, and it was only abandoned when it was found that Catholic members in the Legislature could not be bought by an endowment to the College, and when some of the ordinary supporters of the Government would not countenance the measure. Mr. Pope and the Government then turned their attention to the formation of Orange Lodges, and to the excitement of that rancorous spirit of religious bigotry, in the full flow of which their political short-comings have been overlooked or forgotten by thousands who would otherwise remember them. Of that spirit they are now ashamed, and their public journals are base enough to throw the blame of it upon others. This is one good result of the elections: that the Government, having obtained what they wanted, will affect to loathe the means by which their want has been supplied. Sectarian bitterness will be depreated, and, if possible, lulled by those who have aroused it. Bigots will not be hounded on so fiercely as heretofore to abuse the Catholics;—there will be some pretence at commisseration for them, and only pretence; but that pretence will nevertheless induce some discreet silence; and no man will be knave or fool enough to raise an alarm about Catholic ascendancy, when the Catholics are politically trampled under foot.

The late elections are suggestive of many reflections, which will evolve many facts. We have barely touched the outskirts of the subject, but must wait for another opportunity to make further advances.

THE editors of the *Monitor* and *Islander* are quite indignant at our having omitted a portion of the letter of the Rev. Mr. Grant, published in our last paper. The *Islander* questions our right to omit any portion of a letter intended for publication. We are told that it is our duty to publish the whole of a communication or none at all. We never did, and never shall take this view of an editor's privileges and responsibilities, and we are sure that none of our professional brethren of any sense or experience will differ from us. It is often necessary for a man to make a statement of facts, affecting his own reputation, or that of his friends; but he has no right to demand publicity of matter that would be very offensive to the public taste, and which would, by no means, strengthen his argument; and upon this point the editor must exercise his own judgment. If we were desirous of doing Mr. Grant an injury we should have published the eliminated passages, though we should be sorry to read them in the columns of any paper, because we do not think that low ribaldry and buffoonery become the character of a clergyman.

VANDALISM.

AT the late election for Councillors in Queen's County some extraordinary scenes were enacted. At or near one of the polling divisions in the Belfast section, three sleighs belonging to gentlemen from Charlottetown, who had gone down as agents or friends of the Liberal candidates, were much disfigured and injured by being daubed over with coal tar. This was well known to be the work of some ruffians who had voted at the previous election for Mr. Secretary Pope. If any excuse can be offered for the blackguards, it must be on the ground that their representative, who began his career by spilling the tar pot over people's houses, has taught his constituents the disgraceful trick. Some of the Belfasters have been described as approaching in want of civilization to Hottentots or Kamtschatkans. We think it was doing a great injustice to the latter to have them compared to some of the Belfasters, because Hottentots would not disgrace themselves by resorting to the dirty, cowardly practices by which some of Mr. Pope's constituents have signalised themselves.

Some Orangemen in another part of the County also distinguished themselves, as, for instance, at the polling division on Breckly Point Road. At this place, an Orangeman threatened to beat out Mr. Knight's brains for presuming to come forward as a candidate, while the voting was actually going on; and at the close of the poll, another scoundrel of the same fraternity seized a large fence stake, with which he struck Mr. Knight's horse a violent blow, and threatened to serve Mr. Knight himself in a similar manner.

At the polling place, at Lot 48, a Liberal voter had the reins of his harness — a new sett — cut into shreds, for no other reason than that he voted for the Liberal candidates!

Such acts as these must reflect immense credit on the Conservative cause. At polling places where the Liberals had overwhelming majorities, such as Fort Augustus and Scotch Fort, the Tory candidates, their agents and friends, were treated with the greatest kindness and courtesy.

A SMART RETURNING OFFICER. — The brilliant genius who was appointed to take the poll as Returning Officer at Belfast, on the occasion of the late election, actually adjourned the poll from Wednesday until Thursday, and proceeded to take votes accordingly on the second day, on no other pretence whatever than that all the intelligent Belfasters had not had time to come forward on the first day! Such a freak as this is quite worthy of Belfast. Its ludicrous effect would be spoiled if committed any where else.

The London *Prototype* says, in a recent number:—"We have heard a rumor that the 18th Company of Royal Engineers, quartered in this city, will leave us in spring for Kingston, in order to erect an arsenal, for which, we learn, the Imperial Government has allocated the large sum of nine thousand pounds. Kingston being almost central between Canada East and West, the home authorities think it the best location for a royal magazine."

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP EUROPA.

THE English Mail Steamship E[...] at Halifax on the evening [...] Europa arrived dates from England [...] of the 9th inst., with for this [...] Island to the 24th ult. The mail [...] Island was received here on Thursday night. The news is not very important.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* has reason to know that official instructions have been sent by the French Government to Washington, suggesting that Commissioners be delegated by the Federal Government and by the Southern States to meet on neutral ground, and confer together, without hostilities being suspended, so that they might advise mutual concessions, and effect a reconciliation so desirable for the interests of the world.

The Paris *Pays* says—We believe we are able to state that the Government of the Emperor has addressed a letter to Washington, proposing a means of arrangement between the belligerents, which would fully protect the *amour propre* and dignity of the Americans.

Le Nord also says that France has proposed a convocation of an American Congress, with a view to peace.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* learns, on excellent authority, that the Confederate Government has been doing a very considerable stroke of business in England, through the medium of cotton warrants. These warrants are undertakings to deliver so much cotton at fixed prices—reported from threepence to fourpence per pound — so many days after sight, at any Confederate port, after the recognition of the Confederacy. He also says it is reported that the Confederacy have even addressed proposals to the British Government for some such reversionary and speculative transactions on a large scale.

FRANCE.

Paris letters speak of probable animated debates in the Legislature, on Italy, Mexico, and the treatment of the press, with considerable opposition to the Mexican war.

The Emperor is reported to have said to members of the Chambers, "The public do not yet understand the thought which dictates the Mexican expedition to me; it will be judged later by results, and every one will see that it is one of the most important and glorious acts of my reign."

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The marriage contract between the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra was signed on Thursday, at Copenhagen. Her Majesty's Minister at that Court transmitted the news by telegraph to Earl Russell, and the information was immediately forwarded to Osborne also by telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT EASTERN. — The steamship Great Eastern, Captain Paton, from New York on the 5th instant, arrived in the Mersey this forenoon. She experienced a very rough passage. On the 15th inst., Mrs. Captain Paton gave birth to a son. Mr. Richard C. Patridge, of Nantig, Monmouthshire, died during the passage.

The following are given as the numbers polled at the late Council elections:—

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Hon. D. Montgomery, 978 — Hon. G. Bagnall, 464
K. Henderson, 799

SECOND DISTRICT.

Beer, 970 — Lawson, 622
Goff, 942 — Knight, 603

THIRD DISTRICT.

Hon. Edward Palmer.

PRINCE COUNTY.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Hon. Alex. Anderson, — Hon. D. Ramsay,

KING'S COUNTY.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Hon. J. Dingwell, — Hon. P. Walker.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Hon. J. McLaren, 507 — A. McDonald, 490
Wm. McGowan, 466 — Hon. J. Wightman, 469

ELECTION FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT OF PRINCE COUNTY.

The correct state of the Poll at the close in the above District was as follows:—

Hon. W. W. Lord,	439
Hon. James Yeo,	537
Hon. S. F. Perry,	422
P. Doyle, Esqr.	333

C. Y. M. L. INSTITUTE.

ON last Wednesday evening Dr. McKeon entertained the Catholic Young Men's Literary Institute with the second part of his lecture on "Physiology," in which he employed a very large and finely executed anatomical diagram, copied with great care and ability by Mr. J. Murphy, from a rare collection of anatomical plates in the possession of Mr. Henry Barnard, of this city. This very interesting subject was treated by the learned Doctor with ease and facility; and notwithstanding that a certain amount of preliminary study is needful for its due appreciation by an audience, we are satisfied that those present gleaned considerable information from the lecture. The study of the human system ought to be better known, for there is none other in physics which displays the wondrous works of God more advantageously, even in a moral point of view.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN'S GIFT HOUSE.—The New York *Herald* has the following description of the residence recently presented to the wife of General McClellan by the many friends of the latter in the city of New York:

"The friends of General McClellan—and their name is legion—will be glad to learn that his services to his country have been fully appreciated by a number of his fellow-countrymen. His excellent lady has just been presented with a most beautiful and spacious residence, furnished in a superb and costly manner. The house is not only delightfully situated, but it has been provided with all the essentials to comfort and even of fashionable elegance. The *utile dulci* have been most exquisitely combined. While the deep parlors are covered with the rich carpets of Turkey, the capacious cellars are stored with amphoræ of such Falernian wine as Horace would have been pleased to broach. The safes, cupboards and lockers have been crammed with the choicest groceries and delicacies which could delight the most epicurean tastes and appetites. Around the lofty walls are suspended splendid paintings—the *chef d'œuvres* of ancient and modern masters; while glittering chandeliers depend in brilliant beauty from its ceilings. In short, the house was made worthy of the honored parties for whose acceptance it was intended."

Among the signers of the presentation letter, says the *Herald*, were some of "the leading Republicans of the land," and the New York names of Astor, Aspinwall, Morgan, and others eminently distinguished.

THE PRUSSIANS AND THEIR KING. — The Corporation of Berlin has sent in an address to the King of a kind unprecedented in Prussia. They beseech him to "tread those paths which lead out of dissension into reconciliation and peace," and trust "the hopes which the enemies of Prussia found on the continuance of domestic strife will be shattered against the high wisdom and justice of His Majesty." This language is considered in Prussia very bold, and the King has replied that "the present position of affairs in Prussia, which has been styled a conflict, has arisen from a confusion in the public mind." "The world is mad," said the madman, "but *I* am too sane to be deceived."

The office of Provincial Secretary in the Canadian Government, vacated by Mr. Dorion, has been filled by the acceptance of Mr. Jacques Bureau, M.L.C. for the Division of DeLorimiere.

A Boston paper says that in that vicinity "the late singularly mild weather has had all the influence of spring on vegetation. In the Public Garden the crocusses and hyacinths are peering forth from the soil in the most exposed places. In one or two instances shrubs have leaved out. Ten days ago leaves could be seen here and there among those in front of the old Hancock Mansion. Early blooming fruit trees are extremely forward, and a few days of such mild weather as we have had during the past few days will burst the buds into bloom."

The January dividends of the two great fire-arms companies in Hartford—Colt's and Sharp's — together, amount to nearly $1,000,000.

THE REAL TRUTH.

(From the "New York Herald.")

Defeat! Pooh! Bah! who talks of defeat to the eagles of the republic, one and indivisible? Perish the miscreant from off the face of this glorious continent, or let him hurry across the ocean, and hide his ruffian head in the bosom of Britannia—the sordid and ferocious hag who exults in the disasters which she hypocritically affects to deplore—Britannia, who shall have some real disasters of her own to lament as soon as we have put down this accursed and moribund rebellion.

There has been no defeat, and the man who calls the affair at Fredericksburg by that name is a contemptible idiot. If foreign nations do not understand our strategy, and seek to make American generals to walk by the feeble light of old world traditions, all that we shall condescend to say is, that time will show. We deliberately assert, and we are in a position to prove the truth of the words (though the character of this journal needs no additional testimony to its statements), that the magnificent operations at Fredericksburg were all parts of a defined plan, and that the result is precisely that which was expected and desired. Now then! Do the citizens of our mighty republic believe that its interests are left in the hands of incapable fools, or of politicians who assume to deal with matters which they do not understand? Who will dare to insult the people by such a description of the men whom the noble machinery of our constitution raised to the highest offices, and whose genius for government shames the wretched systems of aristocratical Europe? We say once more, and we defy contradiction, that Fredericksburg was a planned thing, and a glorious victory.

We dare say that were Dr. Russell, or any writer of that kind, among us (which, thank Providence and a wise administration, is not the case, and the free soil of America is insulted by the residence here of no man who will not speak the people's wishes and feelings), we should be treated to a narrow-minded view of the situation, and we should be told that the gallant and glorious Burnside had shown himself incapable of leadership. We should be reminded, in the most insolent and exulting manner, that Burnside led the army of the Potomac into a semi-circle of fire; we should be told that he attempted what could have succeeded by miracle only, and that he caused the slaughter of some ten or twelve thousand Federal soldiers for no end or object whatsoever. That he fled, defeated and disgraced, and that a fourth fatal blow has been inflicted by the rebels. Luckily no man breathes on this free soil who would dare to write such words as an exposition of the case, and we take this and every other opportunity of tendering our thanks to the Government that made it impossible for any cold-blooded Britisher to disseminate among us his discouraging photographs, by which, under the pretext of impartiality and truthfulness, the warm and glowing hearts of our enthusiastic citizens are chilled, and doubts are cast upon the perfect working of our unequalled institutions.

But it is fit that our citizens should hear the real truth with which they can always be trusted. Yes, always, and if our wise administrators ever deem it discreet to manipulate telegrams and despatches, and not to set facts before the world in all their naked literalness, it is not because we are afraid of our own people, but because foreign nations, which have never understood us, would misunderstand many things that would be perfectly well comprehended here. Hence the apparent mystifications with which we have been so frequently taunted by the baffled diplomatists of Europe, men whom we have thus beaten on their own ground. But there is no necessity for ever deceiving a true-born American citizen, and we have now authority for offering the fullest explanation of the Battle of Fredericksburg.

It was all along intended by our Government that our Army should undergo what would be considered a defeat.

Hitherto, so confident has the Union been in its own majestic resources, and so pleased have our patriots naturally been with the long series of victories which have crowned our arms, that it has been impossible to arouse us to a sense of the importance of the occasion. We have played with the war rather than fought. We have volunteered and mustered and reviewed, but the proceedings have rather been those of some brilliant rejoicing day than the stern preparations of war. The Anaconda, that was to draw round the rebellion and crush it to powder, has hitherto preferred to bask in the sun, and show its glittering tints for the delectation of the people, to drawing itself up for the fell hug that shall end the strife. When the rebels have been too presuming, they have been stricken down, and put to ignominious flight; but it has been with the playful whisk of the lion's tail rather than the blow from his paw. Perfectly certain of our irresistible might, we have treated the rebels as spoiled children rather than as enemies.

We might have continued to do so, putting them down whenever they were presumptuous, and wearing them out until they should prostrate themselves like penitent children, but for considerations quite apart from any of a military character. But the admirable financier who presides over our interests, and who administers them in a way which turns the malignant Southerner Gladstone pale with rage, and even excites envy in the bosom of the Hebrew Fould, has informed the President that the finance of the country demands a decisive step. We can state that Lincoln, Seward and Chase met over oysters and accounts on the 7th December, and the latter submitted his arguments. They were irresistible. He showed that the enormous taxation (not enormous to a country like ours, but *still* very large) which our playful manner of conducting the war has occasioned, would startle our citizens, and might possibly be resisted, unless they were roused to a realisation of the fact that the Southern rebels are in earnest, and have some means of resistance. He therefore called upon his chief and his colleague to take some action that should make an impression on our high-spirited and courageous people. They concluded that General Burnside should be ordered to advance under conditions which made his military success an impossibility. He was telegraphed, and the result is known.

Fredericksburg was a financial, not a military operation. Its success was complete, brilliant, triumphant. By that stroke of genius the eyes of America have been opened, and the finances of the nation have now nothing to apprehend. It would be long before the slow, cold, stupid heads of old world arithmeticians would have hit on such a masterly device. We have more of such in our quiver, as the rebels shall know very soon, and old mother Britannia, it may be a little, but perhaps not much, later.—*Punch.*

A writer in the Berkshire (Eng.) *Chronicle* in reply to a question asked by the editor of that paper, says:

"I have grown both wheat and barley from oats. The way I adopted was to plant the oats thin, under a sheltered wall, in the middle of June; it then will require to be cut off about one inch from the ground before coming into bell three times the first season; the following year it produces wheat. Black oats will produce rye the same way."

BRITISH DESERTERS HUNG.—About two months since, two privates of the 63rd Regiment, named Hackett and Flinn, deserted from London, C. W., and made their way to Detroit, where they enlisted in the Federal army, anticipating speedy promotion, and a greater amount of freedom. We now learn that their career as Yankee soldiers had been cut prematurely short, and that about a week since they both met an ignominious—not a soldier's—death, by being "hanged by the neck until dead," for some breach of discipline. This we trust will be a warning to any one who may hereafter contemplate changing the red coat for the blue.—*Quebec paper.*

The weight of England's national debt is estimated in gold to be 6282 tons, in silver 120,000 tons. To transport it across a sea, in gold, would require a fleet of 25 ships of 200 tons burden, or it might be carted by land in 12,680 one horse carts; these would extend in a single line 55 miles. 281,709 men to carry 50 pounds. Put it in five dollar gold pieces, and pile it one upon another, and it would be 170 miles in length.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Tax Payer" has been received, and will receive attention next week.

"A Looker On," in reply to "Rob Roy" in the *Monitor*, on the election at St. Peter's came too late for insertion. It will be inserted in our next.

"One of the Party" in a Matrimonial Excursion, will not be forgotten.

The Ladies of the Congregation of Notre Dame acknowledge the receipt of two pounds (£2) for the poor of the Roman Catholic Church, Charlottetown, the gift of the wife of C. G. Colclough, Esqr., of Tintern Abbey, Wexford, Ireland, and daughter of a former Chief Justice of this Island.

CHARLOTTETOWN DEBATING CLUB.

Agreeably to announcement, Friday evening, the 13th instant, was devoted to Readings, Recitations, &c., which passed off to the entire satisfaction of all present. The Volunteer Band were in attendance, and added materially to the evening's enjoyment. Mr. John LePage recited an original opening address, which was on motion ordered to be published. Before adjournment, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Band Master, Mr. Galbraith, and to all the members for their services on the occasion. It is contemplated to continue meetings of this nature monthly, if practicable, during the season, and the next may be expected to be an improvement on the last, as more time and longer notice will be afforded members to prepare their several Readings, &c.

On Friday evening next, the subject for debate will be — "Which has contributed more to the civil liberty of England — her Lawyers or her Clergy?"

GEO. ALLEY, Sec'y.

SAD ACCIDENT. — A correspondent of the *Church Record* furnishes the following particulars of a melancholy accident by incautiously venturing on the ice:

CHESTER, January 26.—On Saturday last Dr. Jamison went out on the Windsor road, and took with him Capt. James Nass. Dr. Jamison had to prolong his journey to visit some patients, and Capt. Nass said, "Whatever is the reason I feel as if I wished to go to the Western Shore to-day." Shortly after they left the shore, and when about a mile below Gold River bridge, they saw three persons on the ice, a long distance from the shore, one of whom disappeared. The others also fell through, and shouted for help. Dr. Jamison and Capt. Nass took a boat from the shore, and called for two men to assist, who started with them, but one went immediately back; the other—Keizer—remained. They dragged the boat some distance on the ice, until it broke through, and they, breaking through also, had to get into the boat to save themselves. After breaking the ice, and sculling the boat for some time, they reached the nearest man, Stephen Dauphiney, and got him into the boat. He was sinking when they saved him. The other man, William Daniel, was also sinking, the water being up to his chin. He called out, "You have saved him, but you can't save me, I am gone;" but by means of a pole they saved him also with great difficulty. It was then ascertained that the one who first disappeared was Ellen Morash, 14 years old. Her body was found next morning, under the ice, face downwards, and clothes frozen to the ice. The boat was taken back to the shore, the rescued lying in water, the boat being leaky, and those who went to their assistance, wet and worn out with exertion. Dr. Jamison had to borrow a change of clothes, in order to get home without being frozen. The little girl, who was returning home from a visit to Mahone Bay, was drowned, and the two men came thus near to sharing the same fate, in consequence of trying to shorten the land route.

—*Halifax paper.*

A LETTER FROM JOHN MITCHELL.

Among the intercepted Confederate correspondence is a letter from John Mitchell, addressed to the Dublin Nation, in which he says:—

"In Baltimore I spent a week before any opportunity occurred for running the blockade upon the Lower Potomac. I stayed in the house of a worthy Irish citizen, and met with the principal Irish residents of the place. To my great comfort, I found that the Irish in Baltimore, both high and low, (except a few Orangemen), are intensely Southern, and long for nothing so much as the day when they may drive the Lincolnites out of the city forever. The *regime* of Mr. Lincoln, indeed, is humiliating enough. The city swarms with detectives, who watch and listen about hall doors, by night and day, to see who goes in or out, and in whose houses the girl's sing "My Maryland."

"When Confederate prisoners are marched into some prison within the town, the men of Baltimore must not address them, nor exhibit the smallest mark of sympathy under penalty of instant incarceration: but the ladies on such occasions don their richest dresses, line the streets where the poor, ragged, glorious fellows pass, hold aggregate meetings round the prison, and provoke the Yankee officers past bearing, so that the guard has sometimes been ordered to charge bayonets upon the fair insurgents. Even women, however, are not allowed to wear the wrong colors—a matter which is decided by the taste of the police. Not in Warsaw, or in Venice, are female ornaments more strictly prescribed than in Baltimore; and while I was there, young ladies were stopped in the street by policemen because they wore a ribbon of *red, white and red*, and marched off to the station house. A child was carried in the streets by a nurse, and the bows of ribbon upon the little one's shoulders did not please a constable who passed that way. Both nurse and child were carried off to the police office.

"From Baltimore I proceeded through the southern counties of Maryland, a rich tobacco country, inhabited by a most worthy class of planters (most of them Catholics), and all, to a man, warm in the cause of the Confederacy; but their district is surrounded on three sides by the sea, and is therefore at the mercy of the gunboats. On the other side it adjoins the District of Columbia, and is held in awe by the huge army there. No part of all the South, not in Virginia, not in South Carolina, is more entirely Southern, in principle and interest, than these southern counties; but as the North will strain every nerve to hold the command of the Chesapeake Bay, it must crush out and exterminate these original Marylanders. They are doomed; the Celts of Eoris and Tyrawley were never more inexorably predestined to utter destruction; and the method of procedure is this wise; they are bullied and tormented by constant patrolling of cavalry through the country, who insult them daily, and carry off their slaves before their eyes, either by force or by false promises.

"Then, the very week that I spent in those counties, the Washington Government undertook to enroll and *draft* these planters, so as to compel them either to put on the detested uniform of Lincoln, and arm their hands against their own people and their own kindred—for the flower of their youth is already in the Southern armies—or else abandon their families and their property, fly into Virginia, and take arms themselves for the "Rebels." This is the consummation the Lincoln Government desires; once in the rebellion, these planters are to be robbed of all their property by the Washington "confiscation act," and their place is to be supplied by enterprising Yankees."

The efforts now being made to supply the mills of Lancashire with cotton, in lieu of that shut up in the Southern States of America by the Southern blockade, are weekly bringing to this port supplies from some quarter of the globe where the first crop from the famous Sea Land seed has been gathered. Only a week ago a cargo of good staple arrived from China—a circumstance worthy of remark; but this week has witnessed an importation not less than important, in the arrival of no less than 1,705 bales from Cape of Good Hope, in the ship Oleander, Captain Moorshead. This cotton has been grown from Sea Island seed, and as the climate of Africa is peculiarly adapted for the growth of the staple, it may be anticipated it is of very fine quality.

In connection with the arrival of cotton from new regions, we may remark that the screw steamship Cintra, Captain Lloyd, arrived at this port, brought 350 bales of cotton from Oporto, Portugal—a quarter from which we have not heretofore received any cotton. Should those arrivals continue to increase, as in all probability they will, judging from the exportation of Sea Island cotton seed to almost every quarter of the globe, Lancashire will soon be totally independent of America for the staple.—*Liverpool Post, Jan. 9.*

The latest accounts from England represent the season to have been as usually mild as it has been almost everywhere; on the 1st January the weather was like that of May, many flowers were in bloom, and strawberries in blossom.

THE CIVIL WAR IN THE STATES.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

BANGOR, Feb. 7.

Cairo despatch says Federal ram Queen of the West ran by Vicksburg on Monday morning, being under fire of 100 siege guns for three quarters of an hour.

Tribune's despatch says Federal blockade at Charleston was in two circles, outer one seven miles from Fort Hunter, inner one on bar, and Confederate iron clads only drove off latter.

Federal Commodore has given Galveston noncombatants 24 hours to leave the city.

Official report says four thousand attacked Fort Donelson, which was defended by 800. Former were repulsed with a hundred killed and three hundred prisoners.

It is rumored that the French have been defeated at Puebla, loss three thousand.

Reported that Farragut's fleet is reduced so much as to render attack on Port Hudson impossible until reinforced.

Reported that Morgan contemplates raid on Lexington, Kentucky.

BANGOR, Feb. 9.

Iron prize steamer Princess Royal from Charleston arrived at Philadelphia, bringing information of an attack on blockaders, which only disabled two Federal vessels; Mereidita escaped, supposed by enemy to be in a sinking condition, and arrived at Port Royal.

Iron clad Palmetto State then attacked and disabled the Key Stone State, which was towed to Port Royal.

Gunboat Housatomic drove off other Iron clads. Most of the Federal vessels sailed to Key Stone State during the day to ascertain her condition, but resumed stations at dark.

Confederate statement of disappearance of blockading fleet not sustained.

Washington despatch to Philadelphia *Transcript* reports only fifteen thousand Confederates at Fredericksburg, the rest having gone to Blackwater or Vicksburg.

Gold 156¼.

THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

Of military operations, that have either occurred or been made known during the past week, there is very little to be said, though an error in our last issue requires correction. Crediting current rumour, we spoke of the Army of the Potomac having crossed the Rappahannock. It did not cross; it did not attempt to cross. It simply made a movement of a few miles to this end; but was fairly beaten by bad weather and consequently impassable roads, returning after three days' distressing experiences to its old cantonments opposite Fredericksburg, where it remains stuck in the mud. In one respect only has it experienced a decided change. Having previously failed several times to shake off the honour thrust upon him, General Burnside has at last been permitted to resign his command, which has been conferred upon General Joseph Hooker, a West Point graduate of some experience, and with a keen relish for fighting, his soldierly qualities being in fact rated higher than those which are requisite for his present high and difficult position. Words are not of much moment, coming from so true and valiant an officer; but it is scarcely wise to underrate, as General Hooker does at the outset of this his new career, the strength of his foe. "In equipment," says his first Order to the Army, "intelligence, and valour, the enemy is our inferior." In equipment—perhaps; in valour—we need not discuss this point; but in intelligence—after the number of times this identical army has been outwitted, to say the least, this is drawing strongly on credulity. When General Burnside resigned, two leading Generals went with him into retirement both having stood high with their comrades and before the country. General Sumner declined to serve under General Hooker, and was relieved at his own request. General Franklin was also relieved, but took care, in his parting address, to intimate that it was by no means at his own request. *The siege of Vicksburg is recommenced.* This time by General McClernand, U. S., whose first step is an effort to complete and open the projected canal or "cut off," by which the waters of the Mississippi are to be turned aside from the the contumacious city, which is to be left high and dry and ruined. On Vicksburg, as on Port Hudson lower down the stream, public attention is anxiously fixed; and immense forces on either side are congregated respectively for their attack and defence.—Some minor operations, in favor of the North, have taken place below New Orleans; while news is expected of others on a far larger scale in North and South Carolina and in Georgia. General Hunter, U. S., is again in command at Port Royal.

The naval movements and collisions have been numerous and serious; nor can it pass unnoticed that, whereas the South was presumed to be in an utterly hopeless and defenceless position so far as regarded all maritime affairs, it has upon the water inflicted no slight amount of loss and annoyance upon its enemies. The story of the armed U. S. transport *Hatteras*, sunk off Galveston on the night of the 17th inst., is a very strange one, the disaster being clearly the result of bad judgment. It appears that on the evening of that day the *Brooklyn*, U. S. sloop-of-war, in company with six other steamers, saw a strange vessel in the offing and despatched the *Hatteras* to overhaul her. The stranger was hailed just before night came on, and declared herself to be H. B. M. ship *Spitfire*, which vessel — as an American naval officer ought to have known—is employed on harbor duty at Bermuda, and was not likely to be cruising off Galveston. The first error was the sending a vessel of such small force as the *Hatteras* on what might prove a dangerous enterprise. Such it was. A running fight took place, and the U. S. transport was found next morning sunk, such particulars as are known having been supplied by an officer with his boat's crew, who was ordered to board the presumed *Spitfire*, just before the action began, but was left behind and subsequently picked up. The *Brooklyn* and her consorts heard the firing, and hastened up; but the night was dark, and daylight alone revealed the reason why no more was seen of the *Hatteras*. There is every reason to believe that the terrible *Alabama* was in this case the real aggressor.—And the *Alabama* has now another dangerous consort at sea. The *Oreto*, now christened the *Florida*, a heavily armed and fast Confederate screw-steamer, had been blockaded in Mobile river for four months by a squadron of nine U. S. gun-boats; yet she contrived during the night of the 13th inst. to run past them all, and has since been heard of at Havana, having conveyed thither 1700 bales of cotton. Two or three U. S. merchant vessels have already fallen into her clutches. Hereupon, there will probably be a fresh anti-British outbreak. It is a fact, that since prizes have fallen so fast into the possession of the blockading ships, very little complaint has been emitted regarding the despatch of cargoes from Liverpool or Nassau to Confederate ports; but so soon as the shoe pinches on the other foot, so soon as the *Alabama* preys again upon American commerce, nothing can exceed American indignation.

Congress is still debating the ways and means for carrying on the war, or for liquidating the enormous debts already contracted; and Wall Street goes into spasms of speculative excitement from day to day, as the conviction becomes more general that the high price of paper can alone limit the future issues of paper money.—Diplomatic letters that passed between Mr. Seward and the Mexican Envoy at Washington, and that have now been laid before Congress, show the efforts vainly made by the latter to check the export of contraband of war hence to Vera Cruz, for the French, and show too how apt neutrals are sometimes to lean in favour of powerful beligerents.—The question of raising 150,000 negro troops has been sharply debated; but so far without result.

It may be remembered that, previous to the autumnal elections which exhibited so strong a sentiment of opposition to the Government, the authorities at Washington ruled the press with a pretty high hand, suppressing in fact, at their own discretion and without legal process, fair freedom of voice and pen. It was thought that a course so objectionable and suicidal was abandoned; but we regret to perceive that this fatal disease has broken out again at Washington. This time, a Philadelphia paper, the *Evening Journal*, is the victim. Its office has been summarily closed, and its proprietor carried off to Washington. We are glad to record that a tame submission to this outrageous act of despotism is not probable. In the city itself, one of the Judges of the court of Quarter Sessions immediately called the attention of the Grand Jury to the facts, inviting them to indict the criminal parties. In the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the subject has also been discussed. To say nothing of their illegality, the folly of such doings is absolutely unaccountable.—*Albion, Jan. 31.*

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.—We have kept out of our columns as much as possible the stories current from time to time of late, in respect to disasters sustained by the French in Mexico. They gain consistency, however, through details that are filtered out by successive arrivals. One—to the effect that a body of only 800 Mexican cavalry had terribly routed a French division under General Berthier, which had not long left Jalapa—appeared altogether incredible. But it is now explained, by the statement that the attack was made under cover of a very dense fog, and that the French, having their arms stacked, were thrown into a panic, and finally fired upon each other.—Not yielding implicit credence even now to the accounts that fill the papers, we must own that there is no reason to doubt that the French are beset with difficulties. The mere absence of good news from them is warrant for apprehensoin on their behalf. On the other hand there is a very poor offset. Four French men-of-war have bombarded Acapulco, and then sheered off.—*Ib.*

A young girl, named Elizabeth Beatty, shot and killed a man named John McCormick, who had effected her ruin, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on the 23d ult.

ROMANCE OF AN HEIRESS. — The charming lady novelist, who has won much fame under the name of Cousin May Carleton, has just finished a new romance, entitled "Victoria; or, The Heiress of Castle Cliffe." It is the first new year offering of the *New York Mercury*, the cheapest and largest literary weekly in the country.

PAYING DEAR FOR THEIR WHISTLE. — We have heard that the public expenditure for the past year exceeds the revenue by the moderate sum of SEVENTEEN THOUSAND POUNDS! We think the good folks of this Island will pay pretty dear for their "Protestant Government."—*Vin.*

C. Y. M. L. INSTITUTE. — On Wednesday evening next, the 18th, Richard Reddin, Esqr., will deliver a lecture before the above Institute. Subject, "Ancient Literature."

E. ROCHE, Sec'y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Holloway's Pills. — Liver and Stomach Complaints.—On change of weather, excessive exertion, or mental trouble, a distressing pain often arises in the side, shoulder, or elsewhere. Its known cause is congestion of the liver. Its infallible remedy is Holloway's Pills. Mr. Roberts, of St. George's Square, Liverpool, states that, after trying countless means for relieving these oppressive pains, without receiving the slightest benefit, he commenced a course of Holloway's Pills, which forthwith ameliorated his sufferings, and in a short time freed him from them altogether. All disorders of the stomach are as readily dispelled. Occasional doses of these purifying Pills will prevent the liver becoming enlarged, and consequently will stave off bilious sickness and diarrhœa, and preserve the complexion from unhealthy sallowness.

AS GOOD AS NEW.—Mr. Merick Woods, Londonderry, Vt., writes—"Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have restored my hair to its original color and beauty. One year ago my hair was very thin and quite gray. I have now as fine a head of hair as ever I had."

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

Married,

On the 18th ultimo, at the Parish Chapel of St. Nicholas, Galway, by the Rev. George Usher, P.P., Mr. Peter O'Gorman, of Eyrecourt, late pay-sergeant of the Galway Militia Staff, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Michael Henesy, master shipwright, of Southshore, Prince Edward Island.

On the 4th instant, at St. Eleanor's, by the Ven. the Archdeacon, Capt. Thomas MacKinley, V. R. Staff, of Mayleigh, St. Eleanor's, to Janet, only daughter of Thomas Hunt, Esqr., J. P., Prince County. Also, by the same, Mr. Kenneth McKay, to Miss Ellen Reilly, both of Fermoy, Township 18.

On the 21st January, by the Rev. John Shaw, Mr. William McDonald, of West River, Lot 47, to Miss Louisa McPhee, of Souris.

At Rustico, on the 27th ultimo, by the Rev. G. A. Belcourt, P.P., Mr. Louis Pinaud, to Judith, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Doucette, all of Rustico.

At the same place, on the same day, and by the same, Mr. Pacifique Peters, to Eulalie, youngest daughter of Mr. Abraham Pinaud, also of Rustico.

On the 3rd instant, by the Rev. S. E. Perry, P.P., Mr. Nicholas Barry, Egmont Bay, Lot 15, to Miss Johanna Harrington, of the same place.

On Monday, the 9th inst., in the Catholic Church, St. Andrew's, by the Rev. Pius McPhee, P.P., Mr. Edward H. Martin, of Charlottetown, to Miss Catherine Phelan, of St. Peter's.

Died,

At Hope River, on Thursday night, the 5th instant, Margaret, relict of the late Edward Basset, in the 85th year of her age, after an illness of fifteen days, which she bore with patient resignation to the Divine Will. Deceased was a native of the County of Kilkenny, Ireland, and emigrated to this Island in 1816. She was amiable, charitable and benevolent, and was much and deservedly respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances—among whom she has left many relatives, both in this Province and in her native country, who will always cherish a fond rememberance of her. May she rest in peace.

On the 9th instant, Edward Carey, Esqr., Master, R. N., and senior assistant of the Newfoundland Surveys, in the 30th year of his age, deeply regretted.

At St. Pierre, on the 2nd ultimo, after an illness of eight days, from the effects of severe rheumatic fever, Margaret, the beloved wife of Captain Peter Ledret, of the French Imperial Navy, and youngest daughter of the late Mr. George Mabey, of this city. During a residence of twenty years and upwards at St. Pierre, she endeared herself to many friends and acquaintances. Deceased leaves a sorrowing husband and two children, together with a numerous circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

At Little River, Bay Fortune, on Tuesday the 6th ult., Mrs. Margaret McDonald, relict of the late John McDonald, of that place, aged 66 years. The deceased was left a widow, with a small family dependent on her for support, at an early age, who, by her honest, persevering industry, combined with economy, rendered herself and family in comfortable and easy circumstances at the close of her years. Deceased was universally respected, and is now sincerely and deservedly regretted by a numerous circle of relatives and friends. R. I. P.

At Lot 17, on Monday, the 2nd instant, after a protracted illness, which she bore with patient resignation to the Divine Will, Isabel, wife of Mr. John Linkletter, senior, in the 78th year of her age, leaving an aged husband and three surviving children to mourn their loss.

At Brackley Point Road, on Friday, the 30th ultimo, after a short illness, Mr. John Ban Stewart, aged 77 years. His end was peace.

At Elliot River, Lot 31, on Sunday, the 1st February, Mr. John McLeod, in the 76th year of his age, an old and respected inhabitant of that place.

At Stanton Hospital, Washington, D. C. from wounds received in the Battle of Fredericksburg, in December last, Mr. Richard Westacott, Co. F., 19th Mass. Regiment. The deceased was youngest son of the late Mr. Samuel Westacott, St. Peter's Road.

Ship News.

LIVERPOOL, January 16. — The 'James,' from P. E. Island, with a cargo of oats, which arrived here to-day, was picked up off the Banks of Newfoundland, by the American Union, hence for New York. The captain and crew of the James were taken off, as they reported the vessel to be in a sinking condition; but the first mate of the American Union, along with eight of his crew, boarded the abandoned brig, and brought her to this port.

GRAVESEND, Jan'y 9—Arrived, Alexander. 22—Aleandre.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

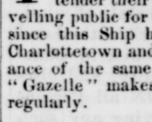
THE subscriber will sell, at his SALE ROOM, at 11 o'clock, on THURSDAY, the 26th February instant—

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

TERMS:—All sums under £10, cash: over £10, three months' credit, on approved joint notes in all cases. J. S. CARVELL, Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, Feb. 16, 1863.

Barque "GAZELLE."



THIS well-known regular TRADER, R. CAMERON, master, will sail from LIVERPOOL, G. B., on SATURDAY, the 28th March next. For Freight or Passage please apply at Liverpool to Messrs. D. CANNON, SONS & CO., and at Charlottetown to

W. W. LORD & CO.

THE owners of the above Vessel beg to tender their thanks to the Merchants and travelling public for the very liberal support received since this Ship has been on the route between Charlottetown and Liverpool, and solicit a continuance of the same. They beg to remind that the "Gazelle" makes her three voyages each summer regularly.

W. W. LORD & CO.

Charlottetown, Jan. 12, 1863. 2m

To Carpenters, Joiners, Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers, Blacksmiths, Painters and Labourers.

NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received for the Building of a NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL in Prince Street, according to Plans and Specifications to be seen at the office of Mr. Thomas Alley. Proposals will be received by the Building Committee for any part, distinctly and separately, or for the performance of the whole work. In the latter case, they would prefer each branch to be separately stated in the Tenders.

Tenders to be received by the Secretary, Wm. Brown, until the Twentieth day of February inst. Good and sufficient security will be required for the due performance of each contract.

WM. BROWN, Sec'y & Treasurer.

February 2nd, 1863.

Holland Gin!

200 CASES, 1 doz. each, and 5 Hhds. De Kuyper's BEST GIN,
20 chests Congo TEA, (very superior),
1 Bale No. 1 Buffalo Robes,
100 Boxes Lozenges,
all at LOW prices.

WILLIAM DODD,
Dec. 22. isl — Queen Square.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND THE BRITISH REVIEWS.

L. SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:—

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the daily Journal, and the ponderous Tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these Periodicals that readers must look for the only really intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to their well-established literary, scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of Advance Sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
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For Blackwood and two Reviews	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to CLUBS ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

POSTAGE.—Subscribers in the British Provinces will receive the Reprints Free of U. S. Postage.

N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $31 per annum.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICA AGRICULTURE.

By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburg, and the late J. P. NORTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal octavo. 1600 pages and numerous Engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to

$5 FOR THE TWO VOLUMES!

When sent by mail (post-paid) to California and Oregon the price will be $7. To every other part of the Union, and to Canada (post-paid), $6. ☞ *This book is* NOT *the old "Book of the Farm."*

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.
No. 54 Gold street, New York.
GEO. T. HASZARD, Charlottetown.

To Blacksmiths & Millwrights.

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

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

H. E. STARBIRD & CO.
Charlottetown, Feb. 9, 1863. 3w

Flour, Tea, Leather.

RECEIVED per late arrivals, and for sale by the Subscriber, low for Cash,
300 bbls Extra and Superfine FLOUR
50 " " Pastry do
35 half chests Superior TEA (warranted)
30 sides heavy New York Sole Leather.

MORIN LOWDEN.
Peake's Buildings, Dec. 22, 1862. 2m

Hardware.

THE Undersigned is landing, per EDA MARIA, from BOSTON and from ENGLAND,—
EAGLE PLOUGHS,
EAGLE O. PLOUGH MOUNTINGS,
HORSE NAILS,
POWDER AND SHOT.

ALFRED PHILLIPS.
Charlottetown, Oct. 13, 1862.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

THAT DESIRABLE WATER LOT, in GEORGETOWN, containing half an acre of LAND, with usual privileges, known as No. 1, or POINT LOT. Terms Cash or short time on security. Apply to the Hon. JOSEPH HENSLEY, Charlottetown.

December 2, 1861. tf

APPLES!

JUST Received, by Schooner CECILIA from BOSTON,
50 Bbls. WINTER APPLES.

DODD & ROGERS.
Pownal-street, December 8, 1862.

No More Choking!

THE Hairs of Hopkin's Adamantine-Cemented TOOTH BRUSHES will not come out by main force. For sale at the City Drug Store.

W. R. WATSON.
Ch. Town, Nov. 10, 1862.

To Arrive, Per MARIA, from HALIFAX,

15 HHDS. Porto Rico MOLASSES,
100 Bbls. FLOUR (Extra),
25 Chests and Half-Chests TEA,
20 Bbls. BREAD.

J. S. CARVELL.
Nov. 3, 1862. isl pro tf

Labrador Herrings.

IN STORE, a few Bbls. VERY BEST LABRADOR HERRINGS.

J. S. CARVELL.
Nov. 3, 1862. isl pro tf

Sole Leather.

JUST RECEIVED, per "CARRIE M. RICH" from BOSTON, and "THOMAS CLIFT" from NEW YORK—
210 Sides Superior SOLE LEATHER.

J. S. CARVELL.
Nov. 3, 1862. isl pro tf

MACKEREL.

20 BBLS. No. 2 MACKEREL,
30 do. " 3 DO.
For sale.

J. S. CARVELL.
Nov. 3, 1862. isl pro tf

Molasses.

THE subscriber has in Store, from recent arrivals—
180 Hhds. CHOICE MOLASSES.

J. S. CARVELL.
Ch. Town, Nov. 3, 1862. isl pro tf

FLOUR.

JUST RECEIVED, 430 Bbls. FLOUR, SUPERFINE, EXTRA STATE, and SUPERIOR.

J. S. CARVELL.
Ch. Town, Nov. 3, 1862. isl pro tf