deal effectually with the revolt of the whole or a large proportion of the negro population, and the necessity of protecting a white minority, scattered over the island, may well oblige the Government to call for all the troops that can be spared from the neighbouring stations. Negro insurrections are formidable matters, not because the rebels are brave or resolute, but because they are cruel, brutal, and licentious to a degree of which Englishmen have happily no conception. The unhappy whites of Jamaica know them but too well. The island has several times been terrified and partially devastated by negro outbreaks. In 1738 a body of maroons, or runaway slaves, established a settlement in the north of the island, and inspired no small alarm throughout the neighbouring districts. In 1745 a conspiracy to murder the whole white population, in which at least 900 slaves are said to have been implicated, was detected, and served to exasperate the feelings of distrust and alarm which too generally resulted from the then existing system of West Indian slavery. In 1795 a series of revolts broke out in various parts of Jamaica, and were not effectually suppressed till the following year. In 1831 took place the most serious insurrection that had ever alarmed the master race, and brought down condign punishment on the slaves. The agitation for the abolition of slavery was in those days vehement and incessant, and the excitement which it produced at home speedily spread to the West Indian colonies. The missionaries, who were possessed with that strong hatred to slavery which has always, for nearly a century past, formed a part of the creed of the Dissenting sects, to which they chiefly belonged, did not deem it inconsistent with their duty to tell their sable flocks what was said and done in England for their cause, and the negroes were eagerly on the watch for the first announcement of their elevation to a liberty which, as events have too abundantly proved, they were hardly able to understand and almost certain to abuse. At this conjuncture the Home Government, with more of humane zeal than of statesmanlike knowledge and forethought, issued certain orders in Council intended to ameliorate the condition of the slaves and restrain the authority of the masters. These orders were productive of consequences on which those who drew them up had never calculated. They provoked the fiercest indignation among the planters, who knew better than the Home Government how impossible it was to reconcile any limitation of their power with the maintenance of their ascendancy over the minds of their slaves. And the negroes, who heard the angry speeches of their masters, and drew their own distorted inferences from what they heard, fancied that the King had decreed their emancipation, and that the planters refused to grant it. They broke out into insurrection; burnt houses, ravaged plantations, and committed all the atrocities which might be expected from a horde of savages let loose on a civilized country. Martial law was proclaimed, and the whites armed and aided by troops, succeeded in putting down the rebellion. Of the vengeance that followed we need not speak. It was less severe than that which followed the Indian mutiny, and the provocation had not been lighter. Other revolts and outbreaks followed from the anti slavery agitation in England, and the alarm which they excited probably hastened its triumph. In 1833 slavery was abolished throughout the British colonies, and since that time the negroes have enjoyed all the privileges and immunities of their white fellow subjects.

What then, means this insurrection, and the atrocities which are said to accompany it? It is impossible to say. The negroes have no grievances, no wrongs, no disabilities, to redress. They form a majority of the island constituency; they are allowed to elect negro representatives. Negroes sit on the bench of justice and in the Governor's Council. The insurrection, then, has not been provoked by oppression or suffering. It does not aim at the cure of evils or the punishment of injuries. It has probably been excited by the events which have taken place in the neighbouring countries, and which must have roused the feelings of the West Indian negroes in no ordinary degree. The defeat of the Spaniards in San Domingo may have done much to promote a state of feverish ambition and restless imaginings among the blacks of our islands. The victory of the North in the American war must have done much more. Let us ask ourselves how an ignorant Jamaica negro would look on that struggle. He would see that all the whites sympathised with the South. He would know that his own country longed for the triumph of the North. He would hear of negro troops led to battle under the Federal colors and mown down by Confederate artillery. His ignorance and his vivid imagination would picture the war to him as a war between blacks and whites, in which the whites of the greatest nation within his sphere of knowledge had been crushed by the negroes. He would hear of negroes domineering over conquered whites and squatting on confiscated lands. He would hear of negro troops in garrison at Charleston, Mobile and New Orleans. What would be his interpretation of these events, and how great his eagerness to repeat the history on the soil of Jamaica? The aim of negro insurrections is easily told. It is plunder, lust and massacre. In the old days, women and children had to dread the worst outrages, and men a death of agony from the fury of those half-tamed savages whom they imported from the coast of Africa. Now, as we saw the other day in St. Vincent, the scheme, of the descendants of those savages, relapsed into barbarism during a period of thirty years' liberty and idleness, is to massacre the white men, and seize the women and girls for themselves. We need not dilate on the instincts of the race which make revolted negroes willing to run such hazards for such an object. It is enough that such is the object and such the course of negro insurrection; and that it is much more natural to the black man to revolt for the sake of gratifying his hatred, his greed and his lust, than for the sake of acquiring rights of which he cannot form a clear conception, or privileges which he does not know how to use. The negro of the West Indies is an inferior being to the negro of the Southern States. Sudden emancipation exempted him from the daily necessity of labor before he had acquired those instincts and desires of civilization which might have stimulated him to labour for the sake of gratifying them. He was squatted down in idleness and sensual indulgence wherever land was plentiful, and sunk back to the barbarism, the sensuality, the heathenism, and debasing superstitions of his forefathers. The reports of the West Indian Governors leave no doubt upon the mind of any impartial person that emancipation has fulfilled none of the promises which were so confidently made by its advocates. It has not made the negro a better or a wiser, scarcely even a happier man. He is more brutal and less useful than he was as a slave; he is further from the level of the white man; he is more savage, more vicious, less amenable to reason, less grateful for kindness, less sensitive to religious influences, and in every way a worse man than the Virginian slave of 1860. Emancipation has not even given us security against negro rebellion. The savage instincts of the race are as savage as before, and break out in outrages which remind us rather of the fury of a beast of prey, which some accident has released from the tamer's discipline, and sent back to his natural career of carnage, than of the crimes of human beings goaded by wrong or excited by hope into rebellion or bloodshed. "The negroes are committing great atrocities." Of course; and it is horrible to think that white women and children should be at their mercy; but there is nothing strange or unnatural in the fact. The wild beast is only acting after the manner of his kind, and nothing remains for us but to crush him as speedily as we can. No time must be lost in putting down the rebellion; no sparing infliction of punishment must follow the suppression of the maddest, most wicked, most wanton revolt of which creatures in human shape were ever guilty. Mercy to misguided partisans of the worst tyrant; generous lenity to the patriotic martyrs of a broken and hopeless nationality; pity even for Fenian monomaniacs or Ionian ruffians—but no pity, no mercy for those who rebelled without provocation and murdered without cause, simply that victory might enable them to give rein to the worst passions which nature has implanted in the breast of a savage.

The insurrection in Jamaica may read a useful lesson to the negro maniacs of this country and of New England, who refuse to believe in the danger of a negro insurrection in the South, and who clamour for negro equality and negro suffrage. There is no conceivable reason for rebellion in the case of the Southern freedmen; there was none in Jamaica. The slaves of the South have just acquired their freedom; those in Jamaica have enjoyed it for years. Neither has anything to gain by rebellion; both have everything to lose; both are certain to be promptly crushed, both are ignorant enough to dream of victory. What improbability is there, then, in the expectation that the negroes of the Cotton States may do what the negroes of Jamacia have done? They have seen negro troops guarding Southern fortresses and insulting white prisoners; they have witnessed all of which the others have merely heard. Why should they not rebel? Again, what is to be expected from giving them legal equality and electoral privileges? The experience of the West Indies is before the United States. We emancipated the blacks, and they ceased to work. We gave them equality, and so renounced the power of forcing them to work. We gave them the suffrage, and so allowed them to take part in their own government. And what has been the result? The industrial and commercial ruin of our Colonies; the spoiation of the whites; the decivilization of the blacks; and, finally, an insurrection of the majority of a self-governing people against the laws which restrain them from robbery, and outrage, and murder. Is this an encouragement or a warning; an example to be boasted by the Summers, or a beacon to save the President from steering the vessel of the Union on the rock towards which the Abolitionists are bent on driving her?—*London Standard*.

Ross's Weekly, of Thursday last, has given us a full measure of vituperation because we thought proper recently to put poor tenants on their guard against the infamous swindle known as the Tenant League. We have shown that the whole thing is a vile fraud—a sort of Fenian Society on a small scale—to raise money out of the hard earnings of poor tenants for the purpose of meeting the wants of a few unprincipled fellows at the head of the seditious League. Many unfortunate, simple-minded farmers have been victimised by the vagabonds—they have been compelled to pay heavy costs by a foolish resistance to the law,—they now begin to discover the trickery of their leaders, who are as ignorant as they are selfish and unprincipled. And having made away, for their own private purposes, with the money subscribed by the deluded followers of the so-called "Tenant Union"—the leaders are anxious to make another raid upon the pockets of their dupes for further supplies. It is our duty as a public journalist to expose such rascality. *Ross's Weekly* is just the kind of paper that might be expected to defend the rascality; and we acknowledge our reward for rendering some service to the community in receiving the attacks of a paper whose standard of intelligence and public morality is quite upon a par with the avowed principles of the dishonest League. We do not know how much of the plunder has fallen into the "itching palms" of Mr. Ross, but we can well imagine that the price is not small at which a man of his peculiar principles would sell his sympathy for the tenantry.

The Tenant League *has been*—(we use the past tense because we believe the thing is dead)—a most scandalous imposture, devised to rob poor people of their money, and then lead them astray. The foot-pad who takes your purse under a threat of taking your life if you don't "stand and deliver," has a large balance of honesty in his favour when compared with the League. The highwayman will let you go upon your honest path when he has fleeced you; but the bad, bold men at the head of the League refined upon that system by fleecing their victims first and then putting them on the direct road to ruin. We are not surprised to find ourselves infamously traduced by the League people. We don't complain of it; far from it. Scoundrelism almost invariably reviles those who have the unpleasant task of bringing it to justice; and we beg to assure the Tin Trumpeter of *Ross's Weekly* that his harmless but discordant blasts against us furnish the very best proof of our having honestly discharged our duty towards the community.

Debates of the House of Assembly.—Our readers have seen, no doubt, that we published, in our last two Nos. some portions of the Debate which occurred in the House of Assembly of this Island, *last March*, on the question of Confederation. Having, some time in the Spring, commenced the publication of this Debate, we did not wish to leave it unfinished, if we could avoid doing so; and it is only now or lately that the Reporter has seen fit to give the balance of the debate to the public. It is certainly dreary reading at this season, when all its freshness has passed; and we fear it will not command a very general or attentive perusal. It is very poor satisfaction to a member of the House to see his speech—over which, no doubt, he spent much time in preparation—making its appearance before the reading public nine months after it was delivered. This method of influencing public opinion is undoubtedly not the most effectual; and we think if we cannot have a better arrangement with respect to reporting for the future, it would be much better to abolish the practice of reporting altogether, and thereby save a large item in the public expenditure.

The Abortion of the thing called the *Herald*, has, for the last fortnight, exhibited intense savagery towards us for having published, in our No. of the 20th ult., the communication signed "Justitia." It is not our purpose to answer any of his rigmarole of abuse;—it is no reply to the arguments — ably and dispassionately written — which "Justitia" thought proper to address to our readers; but simply to refer to this point, that the *Herald's* correspondents, who traduce us, have no greater fault to find with "Justitia" than that he did not put his real name to his communication, *while they themselves have kept their names concealed*. Hop-and-Go-Fetch-It himself dolefully whines at the absence of "Justitia's" name, while he knows that *he* has been libelling us for months past under the guise of anonymous communications. It was a great mercy to the Abortion that the real name of "Justitia" was withheld, as the powerful influence of the letter has been diminished by the use of an anonymous signature. Our correspondent and ourselves can well afford to join with the whole community in laughing at the crippled thing in his impotent and frantic rage; and we have to apologise to our readers for taking even this short notice of the unfortunate object, whose silly vapourings we generally treat with derision or contempt.

CITY COUNCIL.

Nov. 18, 1865.—His Worship the Mayor in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read by the Clerk and approved. The several tenders for building a Market House being opened and examined, that of W. & D. Fraser being the lowest, was accepted. Ordered that the City Clerk notify Messrs. Fraser accordingly. Several accounts were then submitted, and ordered to be paid, after which the Council adjourned till Wednesday the 22d instant.

Wednesday, Nov. 22. — His Worship the Mayor presiding; minutes of last meeting read and adopted. The contractors for building the new Market House, having agreed to the terms of payment offered by the Council, undertook to complete the said building on or before the 10th day of September, 1866. On motion, it was ordered that Mr. Mark Butcher be appointed Inspector of the new Market House, and that the work and materials, as the building progresses, be subject to his approval. Ordered that Councillors Morris, Reddin, Heartz, Beer and Brown be a Committee to assist Mr. Butcher with their counsel in the event of any difficulty arising between him and the Contractors — three of said Committee to be a quorum. His honor the Recorder was then instructed to prepare forthwith a draft contract to be submitted to a meeting of that Board on Monday next at 11 o'clock. Application having been made for Debentures for two hundred and sixty pounds, it was ordered that the same be issued payable in three years, and that the proceeds thereof be appropriated towards the erection of the Market House. His honor the Recorder presented and read Draft Bye-laws in amendment of the law relating to the City Wharfs. Council adjourned.

Monday, Nov. 27.—His Worship the Mayor presiding. Minutes of last meeting read and adopted. His honor the Recorder submitted and read a Draft agreement, and conditions of contract to be entered into with the Contractors for building the new Market House. The same having met the approval of the Board, it was ordered that a copy thereof be handed to the Contractors for their approval. According to plans and specifications, the building is to be of wood, 150 feet long and 45 feet wide, and to be erected on the west end of Queen Square, parallel with the Colonial Building, and fronting south or towards Richmond street. The first or principal storey to be divided into three apartments, affording accommodations for Butchers' Meat, &c., Flour, Meal, &c., Butter, Eggs, Homespun Cloth, and other articles of home manufacture. Cost of building, according to contract, £1787 7s., payable by three instalments, the work to be completed on or before September, 1866.

A. McNeill, Reporter.
Charlottetown, Nov. 30, 1865.

City Improvements.—Some spell has come over Charlottetown at last. By the report of the City Council's proceedings, we see that the New Market House has at length been contracted for, and is to be completed by September next. We learn that the hay market is to be on King's Square, the wood market on Rochfort Square, and that a fish market is to be provided near one of the City Wharfs. But this is not all. During the present week the north end of Queen Square has assumed the appearance of a young forest. It has been tastefully laid out under the superintendance of Hon. Dr. Young, and planted round with a variety of trees, most of them being fir, with a fair mixture of Beech, Birch, Maple, &c. The rare specimens will follow when proper ones can be obtained. Notwithstanding all this improvement, one thing is yet lacking, viz: good sidewalks and crossings. Some of the latter have been thrown up within the last few days, out of sheer necessity; but they are not of a very satisfactory description. Our whole system of street making requires to be reformed. Before any more soft earth is thrown upon them we would recommend our City Surveyor to enter into correspondence with the gentleman mentioned in the following paragraph from an English paper, respecting the cost of his patented method of paving streets:—

"Mr. Mitchell, civil engineer, Inverness, has been engaged in a series of experiments for constructing *the surface of streets and roads subjected to* heavy traffic, and is about to lay down a specimen of an invention of his in London. The wretched state to which the streets and thoroughfares of London are reduced in a wet day by mud and slush suggested the possibility of adopting a material which, while it should be impervious to heat or wet, would retain sufficient resistance for the traffic brought upon it. Mr. Mitchell, therefore, contemplates constructing a solid rock-like road of a composition of broken stones, a Roman and Portland cement, and sand, forming a complete road, fit for traffic in twenty-four hours, and not liable, it is alleged, to any disagreeable change from wet, although always retaining enough of dust to prevent slipping either while wet or dry. He has secured the right of his invention by patent."—*Patriot*.

The following gentlemen were elected to office in Victoria Lodge, No. 383, on the 28th ult., and installed on St. Andrew's Eve:—

Bro. J. W. Morrison, P. M., R. W. M.
" Neil Rankin, P. M., W. D. M.
" James B. Cooper, W. S. M.
" James Davis, S. W.
" George Douglas, J. W.
" W. R. Watson, Treasurer.
" R. Morrison, Secretary
" Rev. Thomas Duncan Chaplain.
" Alex. McKenzie, S. D.
" John P. Irving, J. D.
" John Cairns, Marshall.
" Matthew Waddell, Architect.
" Alex Ross, Organist.
" S. Farquarson, } Stewards.
" Donald McLeod, }
" George Rankin, I. G.
" James Connell, Tyler.

After the installation ceremonies were over, the members of Victoria Lodge, together with their guests, Past Master Covell, United States Consul, and some of the officers of St. John's Lodge, sat down to a cold collation, and spent an hour or more very agreeably together.

Hunnewell's Eclectic Pills.

THE TRUE CATHARTIC AND FAMILY PILL.

The importance of this development of the true and *Natural Cathartic* cannot be over estimated. To have a Pill which never requires over *two*, and seldom but *one* for a dose, acting on the Bowels without the *slightest Griping*, or irritation, can be used with the *greatest freedom* by all who have suffered the trouble of long constipated tendency, and to check which has oftentimes ended in the opposite extreme of bowel weakness, will be found the true feature of the Eclectic Pills. Their true character creates the expression of experienced *Apothecaries*, that long experience has never found their equal; from *Physicians* who have used *Thousands* in their practice, that the true idea of a *Perfect Cathartic* has never before been realized, and by thousands who have used them in their families, that they are the only true *Family Pill* they have ever seen.

Without descending to the clap-trap form of unmeaning puffs, or false testimonials, confidence is asked to test them in *Biliousness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Worms, Loss of Appetite*, as a Spirng Medicine, all derangements of the system caused by a disordered stomach, and a general *Family Pill*.

☞ Price 25 cents per Bottle For sale by dealers in every City and Town. To be sent by mail, are put in boxes at 25 cents, 50 cents, and one dollar, which will be sent, post paid, on receipt of the amount. Also in packages of 1000 to Physicians.

JOHN L. HUNNEWELL, Proprietor,
Practical Chemist, Boston, Mass

W. R. Watson, T. DesBrisay, and M. W. Skinner, Agents in Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Health and Beauty.

CHAPMAN'S ILLUSTRATED GUIDE,

A beautiful little work of 50 pages, teaches you how to remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples Blotches, Eruptions, and all impurities of the Skin — how to produce a full growth of Whiskers—how to produce a luxuriant growth of Hair on a Bald Head—cure Catarrh, Purify the Blood, Purify the Breath—to Curl and Beautify the Hair, Remove Superfluous Hair, cure Drunkenness, cure Nervous Debility, &c. &c.—how to renew your Age, and other useful and valuable information.

A copy of this work will be mailed free of charge, on application. Address

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
Chemist and Perfumer,
Nov. 27.—3m 831 Broadway, New York.

Profitable to Use.—Try and hold fast to that which is good. The public have tried all things for the hair, and they hold fast to Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or Hair Dressing; because they never fail to restore and beautify the hair. For ladies and children, whose hair requires frequent dressing, they have no equal. Every Druggist sells them.—W. R. Watson, Agent for P. E. Island.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, Nov. 24, p. m.—*A tornado occurred on the Mosquito Coast on the 18th ult.*, sweeping away the town of Bluefield, killing many persons, and destroying all the valuable merchandize, &c., in the place and many plantations. Mr. Thomas and family, consisting of thirteen persons, formerly of Baltimore, were all drowned,—his plantation on Pearl Bay being submerged six feet under water The Schooner Deliverance, Cobb, master, from Boston, at Coon Island, loading with cocoa nuts, was taken up bodily by the hurricane, carried two hundred yards inland, and landed high and dry..... Two white men, John M. Brown and Christopher C. Rease, having been convicted, by a military commission, of the murder of a negress, named Nellie Brest, in Taliaferro County, Georgia, were sentenced to be hanged. The President has approved of the sentence, and ordered the execution to take place on the first Friday in January.... Gold 146⅞.

New Orleans, Nov. 23.—The Matamoras Ranchero says the Liberals are in force eight miles from that city. A skirmish had taken place, resulting in killing one Imperialist and capturing three others by the Liberals. General Lonberny had been appointed Imperial Commandent of Sonora.

New York, Nov. 25.—Intelligence from the Rio Grand states that the Liberal army is encamped about nine miles from Matamoras, fully confident of the speedy capture of that city and Bagdad. Highly important communications had passed between the Imperial Commander and the fleet and the Federal Commander at Brownsville, which will cause considerable interest in official circles .... An official order was issued by Mejia prohibiting any one crossing from the American side to Matamoras or *vice versa*..... Upon the receipt of information that there was firing on Antonio from the Texas side, the French commander despatched a vessel to Vera Cruz with the particulars of the occurrence. It is reported that swift vessels will be despatched to France for *immediate reinforcements*..... A notice has been issued to claimants of the rewards for the apprehension of Booth and others to file their claims. The rewards offered for the arrests of Thompson, Tucker, Sanders, Cleary, and Surratt, have been revoked..... Gold 147.

New York, Nov. 29.—Additional foreign news per the *Nova Scotian* .....The London *Star* says there is little doubt that Earl Russell is determined to submit a Reform Bill to the House of Commons..... It is stated that the cold weather has no effect on the cattle disease—frost and rain rather aggravating it..... Stephens, the Fenian Head Centre, has again been remanded for further examination. Martin Higgins, reported to be another Head Centre, has been arrested at Tuam, and committed for trial..... The Dublin *Evening Mail* states that a person who was despatched from New York in September last, had arrived, with credentials to appoint another Head Centre in place of Stephens; that he accomplished his mission, and returned. The name of the new Head Centre is to be kept secret..... The London *Times* says the general wish of leading persons in Liverpool seems to be, that England should, in conjunction with France and America, take prompt steps to put a permanent stop to the proceedings of Spain in South America; and says that measures, in support of that view, are likely to be adopted in London, Manchester and Glasgow, and other trading centres..... The *Daily News* remarks that the arbitrary conduct of Spain must soon occupy the attention of the great Powers of Europe and America. Spain must be taught that her practice of levying black mail must cease..... The *Daily News* is indignant with the tone of the military despatches and newspaper correspondence from Jamaica, which, it thinks, proves that the ferocity we denounce in savages can take possession of English hearts, and mercy and justice can be forgotten by English officers as thoroughly as by Indians or Cossacks. .... The *Times* says the authorities of Jamaica have acted with commendable promptness, the chief rebels having been tried by Martial law, and at once executed..... The Secretary of State for India has received the following announcement:—"Sattori, Nov. 15.—Col. Bruce signed a treaty of peace with Bhostan on the public Reubar yesterday."..... The Emperor of Austria will shortly be crowned King of Hungary and Crotia..... The French army is to be reduced to 44,000..... The Cholera is still at Naples. There is none at Rome..... The London *Star* says the new diplomatic correspondence is chiefly remarkable for the withdrawal of Mr. Adams of the offer of arbitration..... Gold 148.

What "Blackwood" says Lord Palmerston would have done. — The first of these occasions was the Trent affair, on which it is now no longer a secret that Lord Palmerston made up his own mind to go to war with the Federal States. He had borne with impatience the bullying and insolence of United America on many occasions, and saw with the clearness of his earlier years, that the opportunity was at length offered of putting a stop to this bullying in time to come. The Emperor of the French, equally long-sighted, agreed with Lord Palmerston; and had there not been with him in the cabinet men to whom the thought of war under any circumstance is dreadful, the message sent to Washington would have required a short and categorical answer, because a fleet, equipped for action, would have escorted it to the mouth of the Chesapeake. In the cabinet, however, there sat at the time not only Mr. Gladstone, Mr. M. Gibson, and Mr. Villiers, but Sir George Cornewall Lewis, the most subtle of political reasoners, the most pacific of ministers—one who could never be brought to see that in the lives of nations, as in those of private persons, there are moments when, though it can never be becoming to do wrong for its own sake, it is perfectly justifiable to anticipate others, and to avert an injury meditated against ourselves by inflicting it on them. We had, when the outrage on the Trent was committed, a long list of outrages to be accounted for. We had been cheated—for there is no other word for it—in the Ashburton treaty. The States claimed as their own territory what they had in their possession the clearest proof belonged to us; and as if to cap this outrage, the island of St. Juan, admitted to be ours up to the moment of its occupation by an American force, was invaded and kept military possession of. These, with other lesser, but not therefore unimportant, wrongs, rankled and festered, and the Trent outrage presented such an opportunity as could never be expected to occur again for righting them all by a process which would have benefited the whole world. Had we struck then, as Lord Palmerston was anxious that we shou'd do, the Southern States would have achieved their independence, and become to us faithful allies, as well as our very best customers. But a section in the cabinet objected, Lord Palmerston gave way, and we are, with the Federals victorious, conducting, through Lord Russell, one of the most vexatious, and we fear most unsafe, correspondences that ever the minister of one Power was called upon to conduct with the minister of another.—*Blackwood's Magazine for Nov.*

Launched,

From the shipyard of Mr James McMillan West Point, a few days ago, for John Andrew McDonald, Esq., Summerside, a very superior built Brig of 369 tons, called the Daniel Brenan. This vessel is well built, under inspection of Lloyd's Agent, juniper and copper-fastened, to class 7 years.

At the shipyard of A. McMillan, Esq., in May last, a Brigantine called the Eagle, of 169 tons register, classed 7 years at Lloyd's.

In August, a Brig 280 tons, called the Hyndman, classed 4 years.

In October, a Brigantine of 200 tons, called the Trio, classed 4 years.

In November, a Brigantine of 200 tons, called the Brimner, classed 4 years; and also a Brigantine of 169 tons, called the Tickler, classed 4 years.

At "Brown's Mart," Egmont Bay, by N. J. Brown, on 23d ultimo, a Brigantine of 200 tons called the R. C. Scovill, classed at Lloyd's 4 years.

Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 28—Schr Water Lilly, Bell, Shediac; bal. Providence, Doherty, Buctouche; deal. Boat Trial, Purdy, Wallace; stone. 30 — Alexander. Anderson, Pictou; coal.

CLEARED.

Nov. 27 — Schr Alice, Hopkins, Boston; oats. Ark, Forgeran, Halifax; do. Ship David Cannon, Walsh, Pictou; salt, &c. Brigt. Helen Davies, May, Barbadoes; general cargo oats, potatoes, fish, plank, horses, &c. Brig Amanda, Campbell, Liverpool; timber. Water Lilly, Purdy, Baltimore; produce. Brigt. Rival, Malone, St. John's; do Jane Harriet, McNaught, Pictou; do. James Clift, Keefe, N. F.; pro. 30 — Wild Wave; Gallant, Pugwash; bal.

The Brigt Bremner, owned by Angus McMillan, Esq. Egmont Bay, which sailed from Richibucto a few days ago, was wrecked at Morristown County, Antigonish, on Tuesday last. Vessel and cargo condemned and advertised to be sold on the 11th inst.

The Barque 'Undine,' Kickham, from Boston and the Gut of Canso, arrived here last evening. She takes *in a cargo of Oats*, and proceeds direct to Liverpool from this port. Should the 'Undine' arrive home safe, she will have delivered eight *cargoes during the present season*—six to and from Liverpool, and two to and from the United States. This is unprecedented in the history of P. E. Island shipping.

The Ship 'David Cannon' left this Port for Picton on Thursday morning last, where she takes in a cargo of coal for New Orleans.

Died,

In this city, on Friday, the 17th ultimo, after a lingering illness, which she bore with christian resignation to the Divine Will, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Paul Towan, aged 55 years.

At Charlottetown, on Wednesday evening last, the 29th ultimo, of Paralysis, Mr. James Robertson, eldest son of Mr. Donald Robertson, in the 26th year of his age.

At Gurnsey Cove, on the 18th Nov., of diptheria, Johanna, the beloved daughter of John and Margaret McKay, aged 15 years, 6 months and 18 days.

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Dec 1, 1865.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb	3d to 6d
Do by the quarter	2½d to 5d
Pork, (carcass)	4½d to 6d
Do (small)	6d to 3d
Mutton, per lb	3d to 5d
Veal, per lb	2½d to 4½d
Lamb, per lb	2½d to 5d
Ham, per lb	6d to 8d
Butter, (fresh)	1s 6d
Do by the tub	1s 3d to 1s 5d
Cheese, per lb	3d to 6d
Tallow, per lb	7d to 9d
Lard, per lb	9d to 10d
Flour per lb	2d to 2½d
Oatmeal, per lb	1¾d to 2d
Eggs, per dozen	1s 3d to 1s 6d
Vegetables.	
Potatoes, per bushel	1s 6d to 1s 9d
Carrots, per bunch	2d
Peas, per quart	none
Grain.	
Barley, per bushel	3s to 4s
Oats, per do	2s to 2s 2d
Poultry.	
Geese each	2s to 3s
Turkeys, each	4s to 6s
Fowls, each	1s 3d to 2s
Chickens, per pair	none
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl	20s to 30s
Herrings, per barrel	30s to 40s
Mackerel, per dozen	2s to 3s
Lumber.	
Boards, (Hemlock)	3s 6d to 4s
Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (Pine)	7s to 9
Shingles, per M	10s to 15s
Sundries.	
Timothy Seed	none
Hay, per ton	90s to 100s
Straw, per cwt	1s 6d to 2s
Homespun, per yard	4s to 6s
Calfskins, per lb	5d to 8d
Hides, per lb	4½d
Wool	1s 3d to 1s 9d
Sheepskins	4s to 4s 6d
Apples per doz	3d to 5d
Partridges, each	1s to 1s 3d

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Celrk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wholesale Change!

THE SUBSCRIBER, in announcing the COMPLETION OF HIS

FALL IMPORTATIONS,

begs to tender his grateful acknowledgements to the friends and public generally who so kindly patronized him in business during the past thirty-eight years. And being desirous to change the Business, after the 1st of May next, TO THAT OF

WHOLESALE ONLY,

offers all his present

Well assorted Stock in Trade,

which embraces nearly every variety of goods imported here,

At Reduced Prices,

during the next four months, by

WHOLESALE *and* RETAIL

in order to clear off the whole preparatory to the contemplated new arrangement.

His Square Fig Tobacco,

manufactured on the premises, under his own immediate inspection of the very best materials can be confidentially recommended.

And as a Wholesale Establishment must necessarily involve a large outlay of capital, he earnestly solicits **an early payment of all his outstanding Debts.**

DANIEL BRENAN.
Ch'town, December 4, 1865. 2m

Flour, Kerosene & Tea!

THE subscriber has JUST RECEIVED per Brig W. W. Lord, from NEW YORK—
2,000 Barrels FLOUR,
110 do KEROSENE.
Also, in Store,
50 Chests TEA,
25 Chests Do (English importation)
All of which are offered for sale on liberal terms
WM. McGILL.
Ch'town, Dec 4, 1865. 1m

Ex "Commerce."

JUST arrived, per Steamer *Commerce* from Halifax—
50 Half Boxes RAISINS,
25 Quar. do Do
50 Drums TURKEY FIGS,
5 half Barrels CURRANTS,
6 Bags FILBERTS.
For sale by
N. RANKIN,
Dec. 4, 1865. Queen Street.

Water Crackers!

RECEIVED, ex *Princess of Wales*, 20 Boxes WATER CRACKERS, from the well-known Steam Bakery of Thos. Rankin & Sons, St. John, N. B.
NEIL RANKIN,
Dec. 4, 1865. Queen Street.

Blankets! Blankets!

5 BALES BLANKES, blockade runners.
15 Coils MANILLA ROPE,
☞ Offered at a low figure by the Bail or Coil
N. RANKIN, Queen Street.
Dec. 4, 1865.

UNION BANK, P. E. I.

AT a Meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was *Resolved*, that a half yearly Dividend be declared at the rate of (7½) seven and one half per cent. for the six months ending 30th November, and payable on and after this date.
By order,
JAS. ANDERSON, Cashier.
Ch'town, Dec. 2nd, 1865. gaz isl 1 mo.

New Grocery Store,

JUST OPENED,

At Smardon's Corner,

by

LEMUEL McKAY.

☞ The best of GROCERIES and LIQUORS at the Cheapest Cash Prices.

MAILS.

MAILS for GREAT BRITAIN, NEWFOUNDLAND, and the WEST INDIES, will be made up and forwarded from the General Post Office, on MONDAY, the 4th DECEMBER, at 9 a. m.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS for the foregoing places will also be forwarded, via Brule, on WEDNESDAY morning, 6th December, at 9 o'clock.

Mails for the UNITED STATES, CANADA and NEW BRUNSWICK, will be forwarded on MONDAY evening, at 8, and on FRIDAY morning, at 8 o'clock.

Mails for NOVA SCOTIA, on MONDAY and THURSDAY mornings, at 9, and on FRIDAY evening, at 8 o'clock.

L. C. OWEN, Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Ch'town, Dec. 4, 1865.

FARM FOR SALE.

TO be Sold at Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of January next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises, at Fort Augustus, the LEASEHOLD INTEREST of that fine farm of land on the south side of the Hillsborough River, Township Number Thirty-six, containing about 95 acres, at the yearly rent of £5 2s 2½d (Island currency) per annum, for the unexpired term of 999 years. There is a goodd welling house and other houses, barracks, &c., on said farm, over 60 acres of which is in a good state of cultivation; is situated within ten chains of Cranberry public Wharf, and bounded on the south by the Fort Augustus road, and distant about 15 miles from Charlottetown by road or by water. There is abundance of bog manure on said farm, and river manure contiguous thereto. The soil is of first rate quality, and the farm most conveniently situated in every particular.

☞ The Sale will be positive. Terms and other particulars can be known at the Office of the Hon. Joseph Hensley, Charlottetown; on the premises, by Mr. Lafferty, or Hon F. Kelly, Fort Augustus.
JOHN McKENNA, Auctioneer.
December 4, 1865.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

R. R. MACLELLAN'S
Studio is still headquarters for
PHOTOGRAPHS,
and every description of portraits known in the art.
Elegant Photographs, whole length, only Ten shillings per dozen. All other pictures equally low.
R. R. MACLELLAN.
Great George Street, Dec. 4, 1865.

KEROSENE OIL!

TO ARRIVE—
100 Casks KEROSENE OIL.
For sale by
Dec. 4, 1865. J. S. CARVELL.

SUGAR! SUGAR!

HOURLY EXPECTED—
20 Hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR.
For sale low, to arrive.
J. S. CARVELL.
December 4, 1865.

LEATHER! LEATHER!

TO ARRIVE—
100 Sides No. 1 SOLE LEATHER.
Dec. 4, 1865. J. S. CARVELL.

FLOUR! FLOUR!

DAILY expected to arrive per Steamer *Commerce*, and Schooners *Arctic, Ocean Belle*, and *Lola Montez*—
1890 Barrels FLOUR,
In Store—650 do DO
For sale by
Dec. 4, 1865. J. S. CARVELL.

RAISINS! FIGS!

TO ARRIVE, ex Schr. *Brave*, from HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—
50 Boxes RAISINS,
50 half boxes Do
25 Drums Smyrna FIGS,
50 small boxes Do Do
For sale by
Dec. 4, 1865. J. S. CARVELL.

SHEEPSKIN COATS.

RECEIVED on Consignment—
1 Bale Sheepskin OVERCOATS.
Just the thing for the season.
Dec. 4, 1865. J. S. CARVELL.

APPLES! APPLES!

TO ARRIVE, ex Schr. *Spray* from HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—
50 Bbls RUSSET APPLES.
For sale low from the Wharf, by
Dec. 4, 1865. J. S. CARVELL.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!

TO ARRIVE ex Schr. *Lola Montez*, from BOSTON—
20 Boxes TOBACCO.
Dec. 4, 1865. J. S. CARVELL.

WOODEN WARE!

JUST RECEIVED, on Consignment—
20 Doz. BUCKETS,
10 Nests TUBS,
10 Boxes CLOTHES PINS,
10 Doz. WASH BOARDS,
Provincial Manufacture.
For sale low, by
Dec 4, 1865 J. S. CARVELL

LOST,

ON Queen Street, this day, a PURSE containing a sum of money. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at Mr. Allan McDougall's, Queen Street, or at this office.
Ch'town, Nov. 24, 1865.

LABRADOR HERRING, &c.

JUST arrived, ex Schooner *Alert* from Labrador, and for Sale—
750 Barrels No. 1 Labrador Herring
30 Half bbls do do
20 Barrels Pickled Codfish
12 Quintals Dry do
5 Barrels OIL
Enquire of N. RANKIN.
Nov. 13th, 1865. Queen Street.

King Square

HOUSE.

Our Importations for this Autumn, being both large and varied, are now nearly complete.

November,

1865.

INTENDING

Purchasers

PLEASE CALL

And Examine.

BEER & SONS.

TO THE TRADE.

JUST received, 600 doz. KNIVES and FORKS, and a lot of Sorby & Son's Cast Steel PLANE IRONS, which will be sold low in lots to suit purchasers, if applied for immediately, at the Subscriber's Room, Queen Square.
WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.
Charlottetown, Nov. 27th, 1865. 6in

Boots & Shoes.

A LARGE STOCK NOW OPEN, and on Sale, comprising in part—
Men's Levant,
Do Prince of Wales,
do Grain Hide Garibaldi,
do Kid Promenade,
do Colored Morroco Slippers,
Women's Exhibition,
do Derant,
do Kid,
do Cashmere,
do Cloth,
do Velvet
do Colored Felt Slippers, buckles,
Men's & Women's Lapland & Cork Soles.
W. E. DAWSON.
Nov 27, 1865.

New Goods!

Per 'Ariadne,' from Glasgow, and 'Urania,' from London.

DAVIES & WEEKS have received by above Ships a large assortment of
Hemp,
Wool,
Tapestry Carpets,
Floor Oil Cloths,
Paper Hangings,
&c. &c.
which are offered low to Cash buyers.
Duncan's Brick Building, Queen Street, Nov. 20, 1865. } S Jl & W 4ins

Notice.

WHEREAS some evil-disposed persons have stolen a large ANCHOR and CHAIN CABLE from the premises of the undersigned, and have from time to time injured his property: This is to give notice that he forbids any person making fast to his Breastwork, anchoring or mooring any vessel, steamboat or rafts of any description on any part of his five Town Water Lots; and any person so offending, will be subject to such charge as will be demanded.
J. P. BEETE.
Nov. 20, 1865. 5ins Isl

Union Bank Notice.

AFTER the 1st DECEMBER next, the days of DISCOUNTING at this Bank will be WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY
Notes for discount must be left at the Bank before one o'clock of these days. By order,
JAMES ANDERSON, Cashier.
Ch'town, Nov. 14th, 1865. 6in [Nov. 20.

LONDON HOUSE.

Established 1820.

1865. FALL. 1865.

BY Ships *Prioress, Undine, L C Owen*, Steamer *China* from Liverpool, *Urania* from LONDON, *Ariadne* from GLASGOW, *Helen Davies* from BARBADOES, Schooner *Freddie* and Steamer *Greyhound* from BOSTON, the Subscribers have completed their Importations for the Season, which, having been selected by one of the Firm, and bought on the best terms, they are enabled to offer at extremely low prices FOR PROMPT payment. Wholesale buyers supplied as usual. The present Importation comprises:—

10 hhds and tierces Barbadoes SUGAR,
33 bbls Cuba SUGAR,
30 bags do DO
12 hhds Muscovado MOLASSES,
Chests prime Congo TEA
10 crates Earthenware,
7 cases Ready - made Clothing,
7 cases Gents' Rubber Coats,
4 cases Rubber Boots & Shoes,
2 cases Ladies' Boots & Shoes,
5 cases Millinery,
5 do Haberdashery,
3 do Linen Drapery,
2 do Silks & Ribbons
1 do Gloves,
1 do Hosiery,
5 do Shawls & Mantles
1 do Ladies' Furs,
2 do Fur CAPS,
3 do Townend's Hats and Caps,
3 do Felt HATS,
3 do Floor Cloths,
10 do Sundries.
4 Bales CLOTHS,
6 do Carpets & Woollens,
2 do Blankets,
1 do Horse Rugs,
3 do Buffalo Robes,
7 do Cotton Warp,
1 case Guns,
9 Bales Printed, Unbleached and White Calicoes,
3 Bales Stripe & Check Shirtings,
1 do Wrapping Paper
15 P kgs Glasgow Goods, in Gala Plaids, Shawls, Wincies Flannel Shirts, Printed Shirts, Bags & Bagging, &c. &c.
8 Bales Paper-hangings,
138 packages Assorted Paints,
5 hhds Paint Oil,
4 casks assorted Cutlery
1 case J P Ware,
45 Bdls Spring, Cast and Blister Steel,
21 tons assor'd Bar Iron,
456 pieces Plough Metal,
145 pkgs Nails & Spikes,
95 do Ironmongery,
30 sides Sole Leather,
Bbls Flour, Crushed Sugar, Granulated do, Currants, Epsom Salts, Cudbear, Jamaica Ginger, Casks Baking Soda, Whiting, Soda, Kegs Mustard, Powder, Boxes Soap, Tobacco, Raisins Lozenges, Glass, Bags Pepper, Coffee, Allspice, RICE, dozens Brooms, Pails Coils Manilla Rope, &c. &c. &c.

G. & S. DAVIES.
Charlottetown, Nov 27, 1865.

Steamer 'Queen Victoria.'

JUST RECEIVED, per Steamers "Queen Victoria" and "Princess of Wales,"

FROM QUEBEC,

100 Sides Heavy SOLE LEATHER, No. 1, Quebec inspection.
100 Sides Do., No. 2, Quebec inspection.
10 Boxes Honey Dew TOBACCO. (10's) (Prince of Wales brand)
And for sale by
J. ROBERTS ECKART.
Nov. 27, 1865.

ALSO,

A few Bbls. CANADA FLOUR,
very choice—imported expressly for family use.
J. ROBERTS ECKART,
Peake's Brick Building, Water-street.
Ch'town, Nov. 27, 1865. tf

BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of St. James' Church intend (D. V.) holding a BAZAAR of useful and fancy articles on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 20th and 21st days of December next.

Contributions thereto will be received by the following committee of Ladies:—

Mrs. Anderson,	Mrs. P. W. Hyndman,
" Alex. Brown,	" A. McKenzie,
Miss Brown,	" A. Kennedy,
Mrs. Dean,	" Lea
Miss Duncan,	Miss McLennan,
Mrs. Duncan,	Mrs. Purdie,
" Forgan,	Miss Stewart,
" Gray,	Mrs. Watson,
" J. Watts,	" J. White.

The Committee would respectfully intimate that a great variety of articles suitable for Christmas and New Years presents, will be for sale on that occasion. A. RANKIN, Sec'y.
November 27, 1865.

"The Nurse and Spy."

COPIES of the above work, elegantly bound, with illustrations, have just been received by the Authoress, Miss S. E. E. Edmonds, who is at present making a temporary stay in Prince Edward Island, and they will be delivered to subscribers and purchasers by her Agent with as little delay as possible.
Summerside, Nov. 27, 1865. 3m pd

Executors' Sale!

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on **TUESDAY the 26th December next**, 1865, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, at the COLONIAL BUILDING, in Charlottetown, pursuant to a Licence duly granted for that purpose by His Honor the Surrogate and Judge of Probate of this Island, dated 26th January, 1865. All the Right, Title, and Interest of WILLIAM SMARDON, late of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, Saddler, deceased, in and to the following Lands and Premises, situate on and being parts of TOWN LOT Number 35, in the Third Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, that is to say:

1st. That portion of said Town Lot now occupied by Mr. Joseph Knight, as his Bakery and place of business, having a front of 29 feet and 6 inches on Great George Street and running back thence eastwardly 84 feet, or to the Division line between Town Lots Numbers 35 and 36, in said Third Hundred of Town Lots, with the buildings thereon, &c. Present rent £40 a year.

2nd. Mr. Smardon's old Shop and Homestead at the South west corner of Town Lot No. 35 aforesaid; fronts 18 feet 6 inches on Great George Street and 35 feet 5 inches on Grafton Street, and 18 feet 6 inches to the eastward on a Right of Way. With this will be sold another portion of said Town Lot adjoining the Division Line between it and said Town Lot 36, and also adjoining to the South of Mr. Knight's premises, having a front of 17 feet on a right of way, and of 19 feet 10 inches on said Division Line, and lying between Letters H, I, J, K, and L, as marked on a Plan thereof, now to be seen in the office of the Executors in Charlottetown, — with the buildings thereon and Right of Way eight (8) feet wide thereto from Grafton Street.

3d. All that valuable Piece of Land and the Houses thereon, now occupied by Mr. Donald McRae and the Brighton Depot, having a front of 41 feet or thereabouts on Grafton Street, of 28 feet on a Right of Way, of 38 feet on the Division Line before mentioned of Town Lots, and has a like breadth of 41 feet or thereabouts parallel to Great George Street, with the use of the Right of Way, and of a part of the building now built over the same. Rents for £67 10s. per annum.

And all undisposed of Rights of said late William Smardon, in respect of or in connection with said Premises or any other part of Town Lot No. 35, aforesaid.

Plans of the above Properties and further particulars and Terms of Sale can be seen and obtained by application to the subscribers, Executors of the last Will of the late William Smardon.

THOMAS DAWSON, } Executors.
JOSEPH HENSLEY, }
Charlottetown, Nov. 20, 1865.

As the above valuable Property will probably be finally sold on the above day, creditors and other parties interested in the Estate are particularly requested to attend.

THOMAS DAWSON, } Executors.
JOSEPH HENSLEY, }

Grain! Grain! Grain!

THE highest price given for BARLEY and OATS, at

Coles's Brewery and Distillery,

☞ Constantly on hand, at prices cheaper than can be purchased in the market, the best of Rum, Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, and a superior article of Malt Whiskey. Also—X, XX, and XXX Ale.
Charlottetown, June 20, 1865.