been unconscious instruments in the hands of able and designing men, anxious to subserve their own and their parties' interests, at the expense of right and truth, to their own injury and the discredit of their country.

THE LATE BISHOP OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

The Right Reverend Bernard Donald McDonald, D. D., Bishop of Charlottetown, was born in the Parish of St. Andrew's, in this Island, in December, 1797. He exhibited from his earliest youth signs of that peaceful, amiable, and pious disposition which formed a distinguishing characteristic of his after life. He obtained the rudiments of an English education in the school of his native district—one of the very few educational establishments then existing on the Island. It was observed at this time, that even during his boyish sports, his deportment was always more grave than that of his schoolfellows, and that he was accustomed frequently to introduce into conversation some topic connected with religion and the ritual observances of the Church. Feeling that he was called by Divine Providence to that holy state which he so much honored, he entered at the age of fifteen, his *Alma Mater*, the Seminary of Quebec, an Institution celebrated for the number of holy men of solid piety and learning which it has prepared and sent forth to preach the truths of the Gospel. Here he remained for ten years, during which time he distinguished himself by his unremitting application to study, and by the constant practice of all the virtues of a perfect seminarist. It was then that he laid the foundation of that fund of varied and extensive learning—sacred and profane—which rendered his conversation on every subject agreeable, interesting, and instructive. Having completed his studies he was ordained Priest in the Spring of 1822, and he soon afterwards entered on his missionary career in this Diocese. There being but few clergymen on the Island at that time, he had to take charge of all the western parishes, including Indian River, Grand River, Fifteen Point, Belle Alliance, Miscouche, Cascumpec, Tignish, &c. In all these missions he succeeded, by his zeal and untiring energy, in building churches and parochial houses. In the Autumn of 1829 he was appointed Pastor of Charlottetown and the neighboring Missions. In 1836 he was nominated by the Holy See successor to the Right Rev. B. Æ. McEachran, of happy memory, and on the fifteenth of October of that year he was consecrated Bishop of Charlottetown, in St. Patrick's Church, Quebec. Besides this Island and the Magdalen Islands, the whole of New Brunswick was included in his Diocese, until the year 1842, when that Province was erected into the Diocese of St. John.

The deceased Prelate, by his kind disposition and ever ready zeal in the discharge of all his pastoral duties, gained for himself the affection and esteem of all. He was charitable, hospitable, and pious; in a word he was a model of all the virtues which should adorn those who are called to the holy and responsible office of a Bishop. His noble bearing, his affable air, his serene, yet commanding countenance, his benignant smile, could not fail to fill the beholder with veneration and love for his sacred person. Having few priests in his Diocese, he himself took the charge of a mission; and besides attending to all his episcopal functions, he always discharged the duties of a Parish Priest. The [illegible] time which he could spare from his duties and devotional exercises was devoted to study. Seldom did any person take a more lively interest in the promotion of education than did the venerable subject of this short notice. He established in his own district, schools in which the young might be instructed, not only in secular knowledge, but also in their moral and religious duties; and he encouraged, as much as possible, their establishment throughout the whole extent of his Di[illegible]ese—being careful, at the same time, not to permit the introduction therein of any books which he considered prejudicial to the faith or morals of those committed to his charge. Aided by the co-operation of the charitable, and by the munificent donation of a certain gentleman, he was enabled, a few years ago, to establish in Charlottetown a Convent of Ladies of the *Congregation de Notre Dame*, which Institution is now in a flourishing condition, affording to numerous young ladies belonging to Charlottetown and the different parts of this Island, the inestimable blessings of a highly finished and religious education. But the educational establishment in which Bishop McDonald appeared to take the principal interest, of which he showed himself the munificent Patron, and which may be said to have been the idol of his heart, is St. Dunstan's College, in the vicinity of Charlottetown. This Institution, which is both an honor and an ornament to the Colony, the late lamented Bishop opened early in 1855, for the purpose of affording to the young men of the Island the opportunity of receiving a complete literary, moral, and religious training. The care and anxiety with which he watched over its progress and provided for its wants until the time of his demise—and we may justly add after it—were truly paternal. Long before he was called to his reward, he had the satisfaction of seeing this House established on a firm basis, and imparting to numerous *elèves*, from the various parts of this and the neighbouring Colonies, the blessings which he had laboured with so much solicitude to procure for them.

In the year 1855 he contracted a cough, and a decline in his health soon became perceptible; nevertheless, he still continued to discharge all his duties as Pastor of St. Augustine's Church, Rustico, until the Autumn of 1857, when, by the advice of his physicians, he discontinued the most laborious of them. Finding that his disease, Chronic Bronchitis, was becoming more deeply seated, he went to New York in the Summer of 1858, and consulted the most eminent physicians of that city, but to little or no purpose. His health continuing to decline, he set his temporal and spiritual concerns in the most perfect order, and waited the time of his dissolution with the utmost calmness and resignation. About two months before his death he removed from Rustico, and took up his residence in St. Dunstan's College, saying that he wished to die within its walls. Here he was attended with all the care which love and gratitude could bestow. On the 22d December ult., he became visibly worse, and on the 26th he received the last Sacraments. He continued to linger until Friday, the 30th, when he calmly expired in the 62nd year of his age; [illegible]ing the 37th of his Priesthood and the 23rd of his Episco[illegible]

Beati mortui qui in Domino moriuntur. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

Few men have passed from this life to their eternal rest, more deservedly respected, more generally esteemed, or more sincerely loved, than the late Bishop McDonald. His death is deeply lamented, and is justly considered, not only by the Catholic body, but also by every enlightened man and sincere Christian in the community, a great, an irreparable loss, to the Colony of Prince Edward Island.

THE FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.

The last melancholy offices were rendered to the remains of the venerable deceased on Wednesday, the 4th instant. The day after his death, the whole of the interior of the College Chapel, having been tastefully hung with black drapery, the body of the deceased Prelate was therein laid out in full Pontifi[illegible] [illegible]ors and six torches were kept burning on [illegible] Here he lay exposed in his Sacred [illegible] of his burial. During this time [illegible]ping persons shewed the respect [illegible]by visiting his remains, and [illegible] his loved, his saintly visage, [illegible]ffice for the dead was chanted [illegible] the College on the nights of [illegible]day and Tuesday, and also [illegible]d. At an early hour on [illegible] people from all parts of [illegible]acious halls of the College. Nearly all the Priests of the Diocese were in attendance. Among those present we noticed the Very Rev. James McDonald, Administrator of the Diocese, Rev. P. McIntyre, Rev. J. Brady, Rev. P. McPhee, Rev. T. Phelan, Rev. D. McDonald, D. D., Rev. A. McDonald, Rev. J. Phelan, Rev. J. Duffy, Rev. D. S. McDonald, Rev. G. A. Belcourt, and the Rev. W. McKay. Numerous early Masses were celebrated for the eternal repose of the deceased Bishop's soul. Matins and Lauds for the dead having been chanted, and the Absolutions read, the *leve du corps* was commenced, the Very Rev. James McDonald being the officiating Clergyman. Holy water being sprinkled on the body, and the *Requiescat in pace* being said, the tapers of the Clergy and Choristers were lighted and the *De Profundis* chanted with solemn effect. The usual verses and the prayer for a deceased Bishop, having been sung, the officiating Priest said the *Suscipiat te Christus*, when the Clergy began to move forward. The *Exultabunt Domino* being intoned, the melancholy and impressive chant of the *Miserere* swelled through the College halls, the coffined remains of the deceased were placed in the hearse, and immediately the Procession formed and proceeded to St. Dunstan's Cathedral, Charlottetown, in the following order:—

Cross-Bearer and Acolytes, in Cassocks, Surplices and Choir Caps;
Sexton;
Undertaker and Doctor;
Students of St. Dunstan's College, in College uniform and mourning;
Choristers, in Cassocks and Surplices;
Clergy, in Cassocks, Surplices and Choir Caps;
Officiating Priest, in Cope;
Hearse drawn by four black horses, richly caparisoned;
Four boys, in red Cassocks, Surplices and red Choir Caps, bearing Crosier, Mitre and other Episcopal Insigna in mourning;
Mourners;
Catholic Young Men's Literary Society;
Hibernian Society;
Benovolent Irish Society;
Magistracy, &c., &c., &c.

The Clergy and Choristers continued chanting with an effect not easily described the *Miserere*, *Dilexi*, *Ad Dominum cum tribularer*, and other Psalms, from the College to the Cathedral, a distance of nearly two miles. A faint idea of the vastness and imposing effect of the funeral *cortege* may be formed from the fact that the Cross-Bearer and Acolytes had reached Mr. Dodd's lime kiln before the last portion of the Procession had left the College. At the entrance of the City a large number of pupil's from the Convent, and other Catholic Schools, dressed in black, with hoods covered with long white veils, together with the Ladies of Notre Dame, joined the Procession immediately in front of the College Students. Vast numbers of persons lined the streets in the route of the Procession, and all seemed deeply moved by the reverence and respect which their Catholic fellow Colonists were paying to the mortal remains of their saintly Bishop. The stores of all the Catholics in the City and also those of many of the Protestants, were closed. Indeed, cold and insensible must have been the heart and feeling of that man who could have observed unmoved the solemn spectacle which our streets presented on this occasion. "It is thus the soldier is honored who dies in the service of his King; and it is thus the Catholic Church honors the faithful soldier of the Cross, who freely lays down his life in the service of the King of Kings."

Having arrived at the Cathedral, the Cross-Bearer, Acolytes and Choristers entered, followed by the Clergy, carrying the coffin which they placed on the bier prepared before the High Altar. The Clergy took their places, and in a very short time all the available space of the vast edifice was crowded to excess, many being obliged to remain outside. A solemn *Requiem Mass* was then celebrated by the Rev. D. McDonald, D. D., the Rev. G. A. Belcourt acting as Deacon, Rev. J. Phelan, as Subdeacon, and the Rev. A. McDonald as Master of Ceremonies. When the Celebrant and Sacred Ministers, robed in their vestments, had arrived at the Altar, the Church presented a most solemn and awe inspiring spectacle. The coffin was the central object, the outer casing of which was a simple but handsome chest of polished oak. Above the junction of the arms was a brass plate, on which was engraved the following inscription:—

Rmus B. D. MacDonald. D. D.
Episcopus. Carolinapolitanus.
In. Domino. obiit.
Die xxx. Decembris. A. D. 1859.
Presbyterat. 37. Episcopat. 23. Ætat. 62.
R. I. P.

On it were placed the Crosier, Mitre and other emblems of a Bishop. Above it was a magnificent catafalque of black cloth, surmounted by five candelabra, each containing five lighted candles. On each side of the bier were three candelabra, each also containing five lighted candles. The decorations of the Altar and the Altar itself were covered with black cloth. The Sanctuary, all the windows, the pillars and a great part of the interior of the Cathedral, were hung in black.

As the mass proceeded in its stately march, as the *Requiem æternam*, and *Dies Iræ* thrilled upon the ear, what thoughts were those which sprang up within us? Were they distractions! or were they not salutary thoughts as they flew to the confines of time and eternity, and scanned the sorrowful regions of Purgatory, or pierced through the pearly gates of Paradise, to enquire after the soul which so lately animated that lifeless body? Recollecting the many virtues of the dead and the reiterated expressions of Holy Writ: "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for their works follow them," we were consoled and felt assured that even then he was enjoying in Heaven the fruit of his many labors.

The Mass being finished, the Rev. A. McDonald, Rector of St. Dunstan's College, ascended the Pulpit, and preached the panegyric of the deceased Bishop, which was listened to with marked attention, and from which we give some extracts below.

THE FUNERAL ORATION.

Taking as his text the words, "He obtained glory in his conversation with the people. He shone in his days as the morning Star in the midst of a cloud, and as the Moon at the full. And as the Sun when it shineth, so did he shine in the temple of God .... When he went up to the holy Altar he honored the vesture of holiness." Eccl. L ch., 5, 6, 7 & 12 v., the Rev. Gentleman said:—

"All of you, dear brethren, who have been acquainted with the life and labors of the beloved Pontiff whose death we, this day, so bitterly deplore, can well understand with what propriety and justness the words of my text may be applied to him, as formerly they were applied by an inspired author, to the High Priest Simon. Truly, indeed, may it be said, that our pious Prelate "Obtained glory in his conversation with the people. As the Sun when it shineth, so did he shine in the temple of God. When he went up to the holy altar he honored the vesture of holiness." In consequence of being nearly overwhelmed with grief, at the loss of one from whom I experienced so many acts of kindness, and on account of other reasons, I am not now prepared to enter into a minute detail of the saintly life and apostolic labors of our venerable and worthy Bishop. Perhaps, then, I cannot in a more effectual manner console you in your sorrow, on this occasion, than by making a brief mention of a few of the many social and christian virtues which adorned his character. I very much regret that the duty of paying this tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased did not devolve on some one more capable of treating the subject in a manner worthy of the illustrious dead, and of this solemn occasion—on one who would bring vividly to your remembrance the many excellent qualities of a man, who has, as a worthy Minister of the Gospel of Christ, labored amongst you, for so many years, with the zeal of an apostle—who has, by his gentlemanly and christian demeanour, merited the esteem and love of all members of the community, and who has, by his many virtues, encircled his name with a halo of sanctity which will descend to posterity through many generations; for the Holy Scripture says: *In memoria æterna erit justus. The just shall be in everlasting remembrance.**** The integrity of his morals, the holiness of life, his unremitting application to his duties, have been [illegible] thousand times the theme [illegible] praises; and if it were permitted to the afflicted [illegible] listen to me to speak [illegible] in my place, they would [illegible] inspired writer [illegible] "Behold the High Priest [illegible] was found just. He honored the vesture of holiness. His foot walked in the right path from his youth, he has had a zeal for good and shall not be confounded." Here the Preacher gave a sketch of the late Bishop's life, in substance the same as that contained in this paper. After describing the justice, uprightness, hospitality, humility and other virtues of the venerable deceased, he proceeded:—"Few, except those who have to perform them, know how numerous and important are the duties of a Catholic Pastor; and to say that one performed them well, would be to accord to him the highest meed of praise. Truly, indeed, can it be said with the utmost justness, that Bishop McDonald discharged all his important duties, both as a Priest and as a Bishop, faithfully, and in a manner highly conducive to the edification of the faithful, the salvation of souls and the greater glory of God. How often, when he had the charge of about a dozen of Churches—when he had to minister to the spiritual wants of nearly one half of the Catholics of the Island—would he be whole weeks without sleeping in his own bed, yea, without sleeping at all—travelling day and night, hungry and thirsty, through wet and cold, hail, frost and snow, to administer the consolations of our holy religion to some poor widow, or forlorn orphan—to speak sweet words of hope, mercy and pardon to some repenting sinner, or to pour the balmy oil of heavenly consolation into the spiritual wounds of some afflicted and dying parent! **** God alone knows how many sinners he converted, how much cold, wet, hunger, and how many other sufferings common to man, he endured for the sake of his heavenly Father, during those many long years in which he labored unceasingly in the ministry of the Gospel, when the most of others were enjoying the sweets of repose, and some, perhaps, revelling in sin! How many quarrels did he not prevent! How many dissentions did he not heal! How much drunkenness and how many other excesses did he not remove! How much charity, joy, peace and good will did he not everywhere diffuse around him! How many wise counsels did he not give! And certainly those who sought wisdom from his lips were not disappointed. With what zeal and indefatigableness did he not preach the word of God, in season and out of season—his holy and pious looks speaking more eloquently even than words!

With what holy indignation did he not reprehend the scandalous, and describe the hideousness of vice, and the misery and wretchedness of the wicked! With what glowing words of sweetness and sanctity did he not pourtray the beauties of virtue, and the ineffable joy and happiness of the saints in heaven! Seldom did Prelate labour with greater zeal in preaching the saving truths of the Gospel; and never was the life of a preacher more in conformity with his preaching than was his. Our worthy and holy Bishop knew full well "That every High Priest is appointed to offer gifts and sacrifices for sins;" and never did Pontiff more faithfully fulfil his obligations in this respect. He was accustomed, when in health, to offer the Holy Sacrifice every day; during his last illness he continued to do the same, until a very advanced stage of it, when his bodily strength no longer permitted him to do so. Well may it be said of him, "when he went up to the holy Altar he honored the vesture of holiness," and many have been heard to say that his very appearance, when celebrating Mass, made on them as great an impression as the most eloquent sermon. Who ever witnessed him offering the tremendous mysteries, and was not struck with the deep devotion, the unaffected piety, which were visible on every lineament of his features! Who does not remember his profound recollection which showed that his thoughts were totally abstracted from the things of this world, and centred in the contemplation of his God, then really present under the appearance of bread and wine!

We now come to a duty of the Catholic Pastor, which is, above all others, laborious and fatiguing. I mean that of the confessional. The many channels of grace and salvation left in the Church of God by its heavenly Founder bear evident marks of their divine institution, and call forth our greatest admiration and warmest gratitude; and of there is any one among them which deserves our praise and thankfulness more than the rest, it is that heaven-born spiritual aid the Sacrament of Penance; although, perhaps, there is not one of God's holy institutions less esteemed or more vilified by the ignorant and perverse. It is impossible for me to describe with what patience and untiring zeal our [illegible] holy Prelate labored in this extensive field of the kingdom of Christ. [illegible] even, in his old age, did native weeks, from seven o'clock in the morning until eight in the afternoon—with the exception of perhaps half an hour—chiding the obdurate, consoling the afflicted, encouraging the weak, instructing the ignorant, and pointing out the path of perfection to the virtuous; prescribing heavenly remedies for the spiritual maladies under which each might labour, and teaching them the best manner of overcoming all the enemies of their salvation, and of arriving at the enjoyment of those heavenly delights which our divine Redeemer has prepared in the Kingdom of His Father for all those who love and serve him. Our pious Bishop fulfilled this duty in a manner worthy of our warmest admiration, and the gentleness and patience exhibited by him in its discharge could be sustained only by the purest love of God and his neighbour. Those only who ever bent their knee to him in the confessional can justly appreciate the excellence of his advice, and the zeal and prudence displayed by him in the direction of souls; and those alone, who were the immediate objects of his pastoral solicitude, can estimate the loss which they have sustained in losing him.

His discharge of the onerous duties of the Episcopate was always characterized by zeal, prudence, holiness and humility. There existed in him, in an eminent degree, the qualifications mentioned by St. Paul as necessary for a Bishop. He was, to use the words of that apostle in his epistle to Timothy, "Blameless, sober, prudent, of good behaviour, chaste, given to hospitality, a teacher, not given to wine, no striker but modest, not quarrelsome, not covetous, but one that ruleth well his own house." He was in the words of the same Apostle to Titus: "Without crime as the steward of God, not proud, no subject to anger, not greedy of filthy lucre; but gentle, sober, just, holy, continent, embracing that faithful word which is according to doctrine, that he might be able to exhort in sound doctrine and convince the gainsayers." Did time permit, and did I judge it necessary, I might enlarge on the edifying manner in which he practiced these virtues. So continually did he practice all the exalted virtues which should adorn the character of a Bishop, that they became, so to speak, a part of his very nature; particularly humility and the spirit of apostolic poverty. Dignities and honors did not give him that proud eye and insatiable heart of which the psalmist speaks. The plainness of his episcopal residence, and of every thing connected with him, recalled to our minds the apostolic age in which eminence of character was a reason for moderation. No person was ever more detached from the things of this world—even from flesh and blood. The treasures of the Church were not used by him to nourish the ambition of relations—no, they were employed to cover nudity, to assuage hunger, to quench thirst, and [illegible] ignorance, and to prepare that nobler part of man—the soul—to fulfil the high destinies appointed for it by the Creator. The institutions which he established for the latter purpose will be a lasting memorial of the solicitude which he manifested to procure for his flock, the inestimable advantages not only of a sound secular education, but also of that which is of infinitely more value, the knowledge of their duties to God, to themselves, and to their neighbour.

In the exercise of the duties of his ministry, both as a Priest and a Bishop, he always walked in the footsteps of the Prince of Pastors. Regardless of his personal and worldly interests, his only aim was to procure the salvation of his neighbour, and promote the greater glory of God; and for the furtherance of this end, he was ever ready and willing to undergo every hardship, and to sacrifice his own convenience to the requirements of duty. His charities were abundant, and were always at hand to succour the needy and relieve the distressed. Such was Bishop McDonald, and is it any wonder that the Catholics of P. E. Island should, as orphans, grieve and mourn over their sad bereavement—over the loss of the kindest of Spiritual Fathers—their dearly beloved Pastor. * * * * * * * * * Before I conclude, it may not be improper to say a few words about his last days. He bore his long and painful illness, which he contracted by his zeal in attending to his pastoral duties—in feeding the flock intrusted to his care—with that meek patience, and humble resignation to the Divine Will, which characterize the true servants of God. Never during his sickness did any person hear him utter even one solitary complaint—never did his benignant smile forsake him—never did he evince any peevishness; on the contrary, the nearer the time of his dissolution approached, the more happy was his temperament becoming, and the more did the inward joy which filled his soul at the thought of being about to be dissolved, and to be with Christ, light up his countenance. He arranged his affairs, both spiritual and temporal, as composedly as he was wont to prepare himself for any important action, when in the enjoyment of good health. He awaited the decrees of Heaven with that holy calmness which those alone can exhibit who spend their life in loving and serving God with their whole heart and soul, and who say with the Psalmist "It is good to hope in the Lord." He appeared to be occupied with the same thoughts as was the great Apostle of the Gentiles, when he found that his earthly career was coming to a close. "For I am even now ready to be sacrificed; and the time of my dissolution is at hand. I have fought a good fight; I have finished my course, I have kept the faith. As to the rest, there is laid up for me a crown of justice, which the Lord, the just Judge, will render to me in that day; and not only me but to them also that love his coming." Finding that his end was fast approaching, he asked for the last sacraments of the Church—those divinely instituted means of affording spiritual strength and consolation, not only to the poor and lowly, but also to the rich and exalted. Oh! with what a spirit of lively faith, firm hope, ardent charity, and profound adoration, did he receive the sacred and ever adorable Body and Blood of the Son of Man, of which he was not again to partake, until he did so in the kingdom of his heavenly Father! At length the final hour arrises—he gives his last benediction to those sorrowing around his bed—he tenderly embraces the crucifix, that sacred representation of our crucified Redeemer, a smile of hope lights up his every feature, and lisping the sweet names of Jesus and Mary, with a look of happiness impossible to describe, he calmly breathes his last. He died, as he had lived, in peace with God and man,—he died the death of the just—and may God in his mercy grant that our death may be such as his. In order that our death may be as happy as was his, we must be virtuous as he was. We should remember, as he did, that this world is a land of exile in which it is our [illegible] for our true home, which is beyond the grave [illegible] all men shall die [illegible] and that every this moment, partaking of the happiness which God has prepared for His faithful servants—yet we should remember that he was a man, and as such subject to imperfections. Should he happily be in the bosom of his Creator, and have no need of our assistance, yet our charity will not go unrewarded. Therefore whilst we weep over his sacred remains let us not forget to join our prayers to those of the Church in his behalf. If some small frailty, and you are aware, that even the just man falleth seven times a day, if some negligence in the discharge of the numerous duties of an onerous ministry, should yet detain his soul in that abode, in which the souls of those who die in venial sin are prepared for that heavenly kingdom, into which nothing defiled shall enter, let our supplications ascend to the throne of Grace for his speedy release,—let us pray that the sacred Blood of the Lamb—the adorable and saving Victim—which the minister of God has lately offered for the deceased, and which will again be offered on many altars for the same purpose—may obtain for the soul of our worthy Bishop a happy passage from the land of purification to the celestial mansions of eternal glory.

The funeral oration being finished, the Subdeacon bearing the Processional Cross, the Acolytes, the officiating Priest, Very Rev. J. McDonald, the Deacon, &c., issued from the Vestry in their appropriate vestments and took their proper place about the catafalque. The rest of the Clergy and Choristers facing the Altar, stood around in the form of a semicircle having burning tapers in their hands. The Absolutions for a Bishop were now sung by four Clergymen, viz., the officiating Priest, Rev. P. McIntyre, Rev. Thomas Phelan and Rev. J. Brady. The *Libera* being chanted, the mortal remains of the holy Bishop were carried to the vault which was prepared on the Gospel side of the Sanctuary, and amidst wreaths of incense, and the sprinkling of that water which puts the demons to flight they were therein laid to await the resurrection, while still arose the chant of the *Benedictus*—"that Canticle of prophecy fulfilled, and of thanksgiving both for hope and the ground of hope, the wondrous love of God in the work of redemption."

The service being finished and the Clergy having entered the Vestry, thousands of the immense Congregation present crowded round the Sanctuary for upwards of an hour, to take a last view of the coffin in its final resting place—a scene, in itself, truly affecting. It is unnecessary to remark that the solemn ceremonies of this memorable day made a deep impression on the minds of all who witnessed them. The sombre hue of the Cathedral and of the ornaments of the sacred ministers, the magnificent yet melancholy appearance of the catafalque, with its numerous lights—the many burning tapers of the Clergy and Choristers, the mournful and solemn effect of the Gregorian chant—the thousands of weeping and prostrate worshippers communing with the spirits of another world—were all highly calculated to impress on our minds, the greatness of God, the nothingness of this world, and the inevitable end of all flesh.

QUERIES FOR THE ISLANDER.

A correspondent asks: Is it true that the Government have rented the upper flat of a Warehouse in Charlottetown, owned by a member of the Executive Council, to be used as an Armoury for the few hundred Rifles lately received here—that the rent they propose to pay for it out of the public revenue is £75—that the lower flat of the same building, a much more valuable room has been let as a place for storing merchandise for £30; and our correspondent asks what necessity was there for incurring this expense while there was a good Armoury in the Barracks, which could be had without any cost to the Colony, and quite sufficient for the purpose? We cannot give a positive answer to the queries of our correspondent. We can only say that the report of this flagrant job has reached our ears from more than one source, and we think the Colonial Secretary should give the public some information respecting it through the organ of the Government.

A NEW APPOINTMENT.

We have just learned, on good authority, that the Hon. Edward Palmer has accepted the vacant seat in the Legislative Council—that an election for Charlottetown, in his place, will be held immediately—and that the hon. gentleman will in future appear in his true colours as Attorney General in name as well as in fact. If Mr. Palmer is to be Attorney General and Legislative Councillor, how do the [illegible] party [illegible] power carry out [illegible] their pledge to exclude all salaried officers from the Legislature?

SUPREME COURT.

The Hilary Term of the Supreme Court has just terminated. The civil business was not characterised by any features of public interest. The case of the Queen *vs* Shannon, which was an indictment for alleged perjury, occupied the time of the Court for three days; and after having been confined in their room a night, the Jury were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were consequently discharged.

Three lads, named respectively Noonan, Quin and Smith, were convicted of larceny of some articles of wearing apparel.

To Correspondents.—"Fair Play," in reference to an attack by the *Islander* on the late Lieut. Governor, Sir D. Daly, is unavoidably omitted for want of space. "A," Lot 59; some verses by "H" on the loss of the *Maggie*; "M. McI," in reference to a Railway from St. Peter's Bay to Grand River; and "One that whistles at the plough," will receive attention at our earliest convenience.

"One of his supporters at the late Election" addresses a long letter to the Hon. Col. Gray, complaining of the non-fulfilment of the pledges given by him and his colleagues in the Government, respecting the remission of the arrears of Rents. The letter is ably written, but is too full of invective; and as we have alluded at some length to the subject ourselves, we can see no use in publishing it.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH!

EXCHANGE ROOMS,
Charlottetown, January 16, 1860.

The Steamer *Europa* arrived at Halifax yesterday. Lord Macaulay (the Historian) died on the 28th ult., of disease of the heart, aged 59 years. As he was not married, his title becomes extinct.—The enrolment of the Rifle Corps knows no diminution.—At a recent meeting of the North London Political Union over which Mr. Cox, one of the members for Queensborough, presided—the subject was taken up in a larger sense than we have yet seen.—Nothing of importance had transpired in the European Congress. It is reported in Paris that Austria, Naples and Spain will not send Plenipotentiaries to the Congress, unless the Pope is represented there. The Russian Ambassador would oppose the principles set forth in the pamphlet entitled "the Pope and the Congress," because they were opposed to respect the authority of the Russian Government. The further meetings of Congress are postponed.—The Official Board of Trade investigation into the loss of the steamer *Indian* was progressing at Liverpool; also that of the West India Mail Steamer *Paramatta*.—It is stated that Prince Napoleon will shortly be appointed Grand Admiral.—The Paris Bourse had been much depressed, but had revived.—A lengthy interview had occurred between Autonelli and the French Ambassador at Rome.

Markets.—Flour dull, but unchanged. Consols 95¾ to 95¼.

R. HYNDMAN.

By Telegraph from Arichat, Jany. 7, to the Examiner.

Arrived safe at Lennox Passage, Schooner *Amelia*, Remock, master.
John Kelly.

The Charlottetown Debating Club will meet at their Room, Brecken's Building, opposite the Bank, on Friday evening next, at 8 o'clock. Subject for Debate—"Does the present political aspect of Europe call for the organization of Volunteer Corps in the British Colonial Possessions? If necessary, ought they to be supported by the local Governments?"

Married,

At Fifteen Point, on Monday, the 26th ult, by James Campbell, Esq, Mr. Sampson Rose Muttart, to Miss Eliza Jane Gamble, of the same place.

On the 23d ult., at St. Eleanor's, by the Rev. Dr. Read, Mr. Archibald Ramsay, Lot 11, to Mrs. Sophia Taylor, of New London.

Died,

On Monday, the 28th of last month, in the vicinity of Saint John, N. B., Cornelius Kelly, formerly of Covehead Road, in this Island. His remains were interred by his friends in the presence of one weeping brother, beneath the frozen but consecrated soil in the grave-yard adjoining the Church of Our Lady Help of Christians, ten miles distant from St. John. *Requiescat in pace.*

"Thou that has looked on death,
And yet when death is near,
Whisper of Heaven to faith,
Sweet mother, sweet mother, hear!"

On Saturday, [illegible] 31st ult., at Rustico House, of Typhus fever, Mr. Robert Chester Wo[illegible] aged 38 years, leaving a widow and seven children to lamen[illegible] sudden and severe bereavement. The deceased was a brothe[illegible] to Mrs. Skinner, of this City, and eldest son of Mr. Robe[illegible] of Rustico. Extensively engaged in public busine[illegible] favourably known to a large circle of acq[illegible] His death is sincerely regretted [illegible]

Ship News.

PORT OF GEORGETOWN.

ENTERED.

Dec. 16.—Pioneer, McDonald, Boston; goods. George Dundas, Murchison, Halifax; goods. Emma, Hobbs, Halifax; goods. Pioneer, McDonald, Halifax; bal. 30—Emerald, Stewart, Halifax; goods. Gold Hunter, Mackay, Boston; do. Cecelia, Jenkins do.; do. January 3, 1860—Lady Dundas, Senecbaugh, do.; do. Emily, Gay, Halifax; do.

CLEARED.

Dec. 25.—Brigt. Lavinia, McDonald, St. John's, N. F.; produce.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION!

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, at the EPISCOPAL RESIDENCE, RUSTICO, on TUESDAY, the 24th inst at 11 o'clock, the whole of the Household Furniture, Farming Implements, &c., the property of the late Right Rev. Bishop McDonald, consisting of:—

Mahogany Centre and Extension TABLES, Do. CHAIRS and LOUNGES, Chests Drawers, Bureaus, Sofas, Carpets Oil Cloth, Pictures, richly framed, Feather Beds and Bedding, with Furniture for eight Bed Rooms; Kitchen Utensils, Cooking and Franklin Stoves.

ALSO,—Carts, Trucks, Ploughs, Harrows, Cart and Gig Harness, Straw, Hay, Potatoes, 2 Bbls. Pork, 2 Bbls Beef, with a large variety of other articles, particulars of which will be given in Catalogues to be had at the office of the Auctioneer.

WILLIAM DODD, Queen Square.

January 16, 1860.

CENTRAL ACADEMY.

THE Classes at the Central Academy will be re-opened on MONDAY, the 23rd instant. The course of instruction embraces the following three departments, and at the subjoined rates:

	per term.
1. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Composition,	£0 12 6
2. Geography, Use of the Globes, Book-keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, the Higher Geometry, the Differential and Integral Calculus, with their application to Mechanics, Gauging, Land Surveying, Civil Engineering, Navigation, and Astronomy, including the use of all necessary Instruments.	
The French Language and Literature,	1 10 0
3. The Greek and Latin Classics,	2 10 0

WILLIAM FORGAN, Honorary Sec'y.

January 16, 1860. 1m

1860!

BEER & SON

HAVE JUST RECEIVED via GEORGETOWN:
5 Cases MEN'S BOOTS,
to complete their general assortment of Goods, suitable for the season.

January 16, 1860. 4i

DODD'S BRICK STORE,

POWNAL STREET.

DODD & ROGERS have received by brig *Henry*, from Boston, their FALL SUPPLY of GOODS, consisting in part of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, AND AMERICAN WARE.

Also—100 Barrels Southern FLOUR,
Cooking and Box STOVES in abundance.

All of which will be sold cheap for cash.

Jan. 16, 1860. 6w DODD & ROGERS.

Tobacco, Flour, &c.

ON SALE, at the Subscriber's Room, Queen Square:
10 Puncheons choice MOLASSES,
10 Chests and 6 half chests Souchong TEA,
50 Boxes Digby HERRINGS,
30 do. superior Cavendish TOBACCO,
12 do. Wine BISCUIT,
[illegible] Barrels best quality family FLOUR,
[illegible]es Mould CANDLES,
3 Box[illegible] Handsome Hearth RUGS,
A lot of [illegible]ERING,
3 Pieces CARPE[illegible]
A large quantity of Cooking and Franklin STOVES,
all at the lowest possible prices.

—ALSO—

1 Covered SLEIGH, very cheap.

January 16. 4w. WILLIAM DODD.

CARD.

R. B. IRVING, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Accountant.

Office—At the residence of Mr George Peebles, Grafton Street, West End.

Ch.Town, Jan. 16, 1860. Pro & R.W. 2i

Class Tuition.

R. B. IRVING, Teacher of *Writing, English, French Geography, Mathematics, &c.*, has made aarangements for the formation and reception of *Morning* and *Evening* Classes of Youth of both sexes, for Tuition in any one or all of the above named Branches.

N. B.—*Classes* to be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant. All further necessary information may be obtained on application to Mr. Irving, at Mr. Peebles's, as above.

Ch.Town, Jan. 16, 1860. Pro & R W

BOOTS AND SHOES!

JUST PECEIVED. 4 Cases of the above, for sale by the Subscriber at cost and charges.

WILLIAM DODD.

Queen Square, January 16, 1860. 2w

Private Training Academy.

MR. MONK will open his Classes after the Christmas vacation on Monday, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock.

The course of instruction embraces all that is necessary for a sound English Mathematical, and Classical Education.

Fees, £2 10 per quarter.

January 16, 1860. 3w.

Bark! Bark! Bark!

500 CORDS OF HEMLOCK BARK wanted during the ensuing Summer, for which cash will be paid. The above quantity of Bark will be let to persons wishing to contract for the same, in lots from twenty cords and upwards, to be delivered between first of June and last of October next. Security will be required for the fulfilment of each contract. Any further particulars will be made known on application at the CITY TANNERY, West end of Grafton Street.

Jan. 16, 1860. 6w

Teacher Wanted,

FOR the Nail Pond, Lot 1, School, a TEACHER of the First or Second class. Application to be made to either of the undersigned Trustees.

PATRICK PHEE,
PATRICK MacK[illegible]
NICHOLAS [illegible]

Nail Pond, Lot 1, Jan. 16, 1860. 3w.

JAMES PEP[illegible]

Pump and Block-maker

IN intimating to his friends and the public the removal of his W[illegible] large, commodious, [illegible] nearly opposite the s[illegible] gratefully acknowledging [illegible] tronage which, for several [illegible] hands, feels that he may [illegible] continuance of the same; [illegible] always, by despatch, pu[illegible] and moderation in his c[illegible] undeserving of their [illegible]ours.

Ch.Town, Jan. 16, 1860. 1[illegible]

FISH! F[illegible]

FOR SALE at JAMES H. [illegible] Queen Square, next door to t[illegible] Office:

Pickled Salmon, Mackerel, Codfish, Labrador Herring; Dried Herrings.

Turkeys, Geese, Fowls, Parti[illegible] GROCERIES of every kind [illegible]

Jan. 16, 186[illegible]

Jour[illegible]

W[illegible]