and being friendly to the project, have to beg you will be kind enough to give it at least one insertion in your columns. I should like to see the other City papers insert it also, as the object is exceedingly praiseworthy, and I have no doubt would be cheerfully responded to by the citizens generally. Should this be the case, do you not think it would be well to carry out a similar design, on a larger scale, for a liquidation of the debt of the Colony!

QUERIST

Charlottetown, Feb. 27, 1862.

CITY ENTERTAINMENTS EXTRAORDINARY!!!—A few friends of the City of Charlottetown, anxious to obtain a fund whereby to liquidate the debt now due by said City, will hold themselves in readiness to meet all other of the citizens who sympathise with them in this respect, at such time and place as may hereafter be agreed upon, to take into consideration such measure or measures as will secure either a BAZAAR, a TEA PARTY, a MUSICAL FESTIVAL, a CHARITE MUSICALE, a REGATTA, a MOONLIGHT EXCURSION, or any other ENTERTAINMENT or RECREATION, or all together, the net proceeds of which shall be exclusively devoted to the above object!! Who will go in for this? Don't all answer at once, so that your names may be properly taken down!!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR—Any person who could deliberately and systematically plunder his benefactor, would have no hesitation in basely attacking his character: fortunately so utterly contemptible an accuser is beneath notice, otherwise the respectable portion of any community would be degraded indeed, if obliged, in self-defence, to descend to the level of such a traducer. Mr. William Walter Irving, in his letter to you and in defiance of a true bill found against him for *felony*, maintains the modest thesis, that he is, *in his own person*, honesty personified! and that he must assert that *fact himself* before the public will believe it. Notwithstanding this startling assertion, he will find that a Jury is the only tribunal to decide upon his pretensions.

Mr. Editor, my letter of Feby. 8th was written for the purpose of pointing out what appeared to me to be a defect in Criminal Jurisprudence, with a hope of seeing it rectified, and not to enter into a newspaper controversy with any body, and Mr. William Walter Irving greatly over-rates his present position, if he think I would condescend to take any farther notice of him, beyond prosecuting him criminally for his conduct to me.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obd't servant,
ROBT. A. FELLOWES.

Binstead, Feb. 27th, 1862.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, March 3rd, 1862.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE British, Colonial and American Mails arrived in town yesterday afternoon. The English Mail reached Halifax on Saturday, the 22nd February, bringing dates to the 8th of the same month.

Parliament was opened on the 6th instant. No session for many years has commenced so auspiciously. The opening night was marked by a sense of forbearance and feeling of cordiality between the two great parties that divide the Government of the country, almost unparalleled in the annals of political strife. Her Majesty's speech was read by the Lord Chancellor.

The first paragraph refers to the death of the Prince Consort, and declares that Her Majesty's sorrow has been soothed by the sympathising affections of all classes of the people.

Her Majesty's relations with all the European Powers continue to be friendly and satisfactory, and Her Majesty trusts there is no reason to apprehend any disturbance of the peace of Europe. Reference is made to the Trent affair. It is stated that that matter having been settled by the disavowal, by the United States Government, of the act of violence committed by their Naval officer, the friendly relations between the two Governments are now unimpaired. Her Majesty willingly appreciates the loyalty and patriotism which have been manifested on this occasion by her North American subjects.

Mention is made of the convention made with France and Spain to redress grievances in Mexico; also of the improved state of our relations with China; and the good faith with which the Chinese Government have continued to fulfil the engagement of the treaty of Tien-Tsin have enabled her Majesty to withdraw her troops from the city of Canton, and to reduce the amount of her force on the coast and in the seas of China.

Her Majesty regrets that in some parts of the United Kingdom, and in certain branches of industry, temporary causes have produced considerable pressure and privation, but Her Majesty has reason to believe that the general condition of the country is sound and satisfactory.

Enquiry was made in the House of Lords in reference to the arrest of a Canadian subject by Mr. Seward, supposing the party arrested to be a Southerner. The Earl of Carnavon said he would certainly move for the papers, and he hoped Government would not be content with remonstrances, but would demand compensation. The House thereafter adjourned.

In the House of Commons Sir J. Trelawney gave notice that he would move for leave to bring in a Bill for the abolition of Church rates.

THE HARTLEY COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—Subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the Hartley colliery accident continue to flow in at the Mansion House. The total amount received is upwards of £12,000.

The 'Prussian Gazette' announces that gymnastics are to be introduced as a compulsory branch of education in schools of every degree in Prussia.

The death of Lieutenant-General Taylor renders vacant the colonelcy of the 30th regiment.

NEW CANADIAN BISHOPRIC.—A New See, to be called the Bishopric of Ontario, is created, and her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Rev. J. Lewis to be the first bishop.

An order in Council is published, removing the prohibitions established, Nov. 30 and Dec. 4, preventing the exportation or carrying coastwise of gunpowder, arms, and other articles contraband of war.

A despatch from Hamburg, February 1, states that the navigation for sea-going steamers was open again, but for sailing vessels, without the assistance of steamtugs, it was impeded, owing to the drift ice from the Upper Elbe. The thaw still continues.

A trial trip of the new Canada steamer China has proved most satisfactory. The speed she attained was 14.9 knots, equal to 17½ statute miles per hour.

Very great distress prevails among all the manufacturing classes in France.

The discovery of the fossil bones of a new and gigantic saurian, in a cutting recently made for a railway near Poligny, has just been announced. The animal must have been between 90 and 120 feet in length, and must have existed towards the end of the Triassio period.

COCHIN CHINA.—PARIS, Feb. 5.—The *Presse* publishes despatches from Cochin China, announcing that Admiral Bonnard had taken the positions nearest to Bienhoa. This place, after an energetic resistance, causing the loss of a certain number of men, asked to capitulate. Admiral Bonnard narrowly escaped being killed. It was proposed to march to Hue, the capital, as the taking of that place would pacify the country.

SPAIN.—MADRID, Feb. 4.—The Queen of Spain has sent the decoration of the order of the Golden Fleece to the Crown Prince of Prussia.

MADRID, Feb. 5.—A ministerial declaration was made to-day in Congress, to the effect that Spain was free from any engagement, and that she would respect the freedom of the Mexicans to choose their own government. The ministry further declared that Spain would enter Mexico with the other allied powers.

THE FIRST DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

THE debate on the Address in answer to the Governor's Speech at the opening of the Session, was not brought to a close until Friday evening last, five days having been spent in the discussion. Only two amendments were offered by the Opposition. The first had reference to the financial affairs of the Island—the Government party having attempted, in their answer, to screen their bad management by charging the excess of expenditure over revenue to the expense incurred in maintaining our educational system. The Opposition contended that as the Governor had not alluded to the subject of Education in his speech, there should be no reference to it in the answer, and their amendment was framed accordingly. The policy of the late Government and that of the present was fully reviewed and contrasted in this connection; and we must leave our readers to judge of the merits of the arguments used on both sides when the speeches will be placed before them. We will only remark that the ill-temper shown by, and the frequent interruptions from, members on the Government side, clearly indicated the weakness of their cause.

The second amendment related to the paragraphs on the Land Commission, and the non-arrival of the Award; and expressed regret for the detention of that measure since the Commissioners had sent it to England in July last. This, as might be expected, was the topic on which the principal part of the debate occurred. The Hon. Mr. Coles, who led the Opposition with his usual untiring energy and ability, left no point untouched in connection with the Land Commission. He charged the Government with disappointing the hopes and expectations of the people by using every means in their power to delay the settlement of a question which, as their leader had declared, could be adjusted in eight months. He referred to the well known fact of their keeping here, when it should have been sent to the Colonial Office, the Bill that was passed to give effect to the Award, and he commented on the obstacles that were put in the way of the Commissioners and the Counsel for the tenantry, by withholding all the documentary information which the public records could supply. He reviewed all the principles of the Award, as explained by Mr. Howe, and showed that no advantage could accrue from the application of any of them, except that in reference to the Loan under the Imperial guarantee, which was a recognition of the sound policy of the late Liberal Government, but against adopting which the present Administration stood strongly pledged, a very convincing proof of which was given in a letter from the President of the Executive Council a little more than a year ago. Mr. Coles commented also very strongly on the employment of the Spy Whitman, whose secret journey through this Island was undertaken for the purpose of discrediting the testimony given by hundreds of our most respectable fellow-Colonists before the Court of the Land Commissioners; and who, he believed, was remunerated for this disreputable service out of the money provided by the people whom he was employed to dishonour.

The arguments advanced by Mr. Coles were ably and eloquently enforced by other members of the Opposition—Messrs. Hensley, Cooper, Wightman, Thornton, Conroy, Doyle, Sinclair, and indeed all the Minority, taking a very active part in the discussion. We must admit, too, that the defence on the Government side was vigorously sustained. The principal speakers on that side were, Messrs. Gray, Longworth, Haviland, Pope, McAulay, Beer, Davies and Howat. These gentlemen argued that the House could not fairly deal with the Award until the official copy of it was received from the Colonial Office—that the Government here had not caused the delay with respect to the transmission of that measure—that should it be confirmed by the Queen, it would confer important advantages on the tenantry by remitting large arrears of rent, and giving them the privilege of purchasing their farms on easy terms under the arbitration clause. Mr. Whelan, in closing the debate on Friday, commented at considerable length on these points in the Award, and showed clearly that it was in vain for the tenantry to hope for any advantage under them; but we have not space to enter into the details of the arguments used by him. With respect to the employment of the Spy, the Government members denied all knowledge of the individual or his mission. They admitted, however, that His Excellency the Lieut. Governor and Mr. Palmer, the President of the Council, were fully cognisant of the Spy's employment, and they did not deny that he was paid out of the public funds of this Colony. The soreness exhibited by the partizans of the Government in reference to the business of the Spy was very remarkable, and showed that they were thoroughly ashamed of it. As to their declaration, that they were all ignorant of the matter except the Governor and Mr. Palmer, the country, we are confident, will hesitate to believe them. At all events, the whole Executive Council are responsible for the disgrace of having a Spy in the Colony, so long as he was recognised by their chieftains, and paid out of the public money. We have no space to make further comments on this subject. Meanwhile we refer our readers to a short letter, in another column, from Mr. J. P. Bevan, who was Secretary to the Spy, who testifies to the fact of having made pretty free use of the public records and of some of the rooms in the Colonial Building, for the purpose of assisting the Spy, who was paid for his services, while the poor Secretary has not yet been paid.

THE Editor of the 'Islander' again refers, in his last issue, to the well known false and scandalous charge of bribery against Mr. Coles in connection with the sale of the Worrell Estate. The 'Islander' does not say that there is the least truth in it, but makes several statements, which he calls "facts," with the view of erecting a very small foundation for the dastardly insinuation. The 'Islander' says that Mr. Coles told Col. Gray, when the property was first offered, or about to be offered for sale, that the Government of which Mr. Coles was the Leader, would not give more than £8000 sterling for it. On Friday evening last, Mr. Coles asked Col. Gray in the House of Assembly if he ever made such a statement. The Colonel said, in reply, that some years ago, before the Land Purchase Act received the royal allowance, he met Mr. Coles on one of the public squares, and asked the latter what he considered the Government would be willing to give for the Worrell Estate. Mr. Coles answered by saying that he himself would not give £8000 for it; nor would he advise the Government to do so. Now, as Col. Gray states, this conversation took place before the Purchase Bill was the law of the land, and, therefore, it must have been during Sir Alexander Bannerman's administration; and, as we all know, that administration ceased to exist in 1854, and the Government that purchased the Worrell Estate came into power after Sir Dominick Daly arrived in the Colony. There is a great difference between a member of one Government saying he himself would not give £8000 for a certain property, and saying that another Government, of which he was not a member for some considerable time after, would not give the like sum. But a mean calumny of this kind, invented for party purposes, and long since exploded, is not worthy of the notice of Mr. Coles or his friends. Even Mr. William H. Pope, who does all in his power to propagate it, does not believe a word of it, as he partially admits; and if there had been any bribery used in connection with the sale to the Government of the Worrell Estate, no one could have a better knowledge of it than Mr. Pope, as he was the principal vendor of the property.

A very extraordinary admission was made by the Hon. Col. Gray in the course of the debate on the Governor's Speech. He said he had written to Mr. Thomson, as one of the Counsel for the Tenantry before the Land Commissioners' Court, recommending that gentleman to urge upon the Commissioners the propriety of awarding a remission of arrears of rent to a period within four years of that time. There is no doubt that the (No. 2.) Leader of the Government made this recommendation with the full concurrence of his colleagues in the Executive Council; and if so, it is evident that the Government wanted to make far better terms for the proprietors than the Commissioners were disposed to allow, as regards the arrears of rent. The Award, as we understand it, proposes a remission of rents up to 1858, which the Hon. Mr. Howe stated would enable the proprietors to collect only three years' rent, taking it for granted that the Award would go into operation in 1861. Here, then, we find the Government proposing to saddle the tenantry with two years rent more than the Royal Commission required. Why should not all the tenantry of the Island be allowed to enjoy the advantages accorded to the tenantry on the Worrell, Lot 11, and Selkirk Estates, which were bought under the operation of Mr. Coles's Land Purchase Bill, and by which the tenantry got clear of every shilling of back rent?

WE regret to learn that the Hon. George Bagnall has resigned his seat in the Legislative Council. Mr. Bagnall has been always a consistent and earnest supporter of Liberal principles—enjoys the respect and confidence of all who know him—possesses great local influence; and is altogether a fine specimen of the intelligence, respectability, and good social position of our country gentlemen. We believe Mr. Bagnall has retired from his legislative duties so that he may be able to give more attention to his important private avocations; but we hope the time is not far distant when he will be enabled to resume his place in the Council.

THE AWARD OF THE LAND COMMISSION.

IT is generally reported that the English Mail, received here on Sunday afternoon, brought out the Award of the Land Commission, or at least some communication from the Colonial Minister on the subject. The members of the Government walked through the Legislative Halls to-day, (Monday), evidently with perturbed spirits—not inclined for the despatch of public business—sullen—not communicative—not disposed to deny that there had been some imperial missive about the Award; but they were so thoroughly wrapped up in self-communion, as to show that even THEIR great intellects were scarcely sufficient to bear the ponderous secret brought to them by the English Mail.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE have a large number of communications on hand. We have not time or space to refer to them particularly. When we have more leisure, and find our columns less burthened than they are at present, we shall give full attention to the favours of our correspondents. In the meantime they must exercise a little patience, as we ourselves are obliged to do.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY INSTITUTE.—On Thursday evening last, Mr. Edward Reilly read a lecture before the above Institute, on "The art of Printing, its invention and importance." The lecture was well written, and well read, and was listened to by the audience in attendance with evident satisfaction. Mr. Reilly gave the history of the invention of Printing from the time of Guttenburg, Faust, and William Caxton, the fathers of the art, to the present time. He then described in an interesting manner the method in which Printing is carried on in China. The next part of the subject—the importance of the art, was treated in a very able style. Its importance was shewn in diffusing knowledge amongst the masses, which previously had been confined to the wealthy. The lecturer dwelt chiefly on the benefits of the newspaper press. In conclusion, he shewed that the Printing office was an excellent school for training and developing the mental faculties; and that it had given many eminent philosophers, statesmen, and literary characters to the world.

The lecturer was warmly complimented by the President, and the speakers who took part in the discussion which ensued after the lecture.

On Thursday evening next, J. J. Daly, Esq., will lecture "On England, her past, present, and future."

CHARLOTTETOWN DEBATING CLUB.—According to announcement, the question, "Is it expedient to apply the principles of Limited Liability to the commerce of this Island," was discussed at the above institution on Friday evening last. On division it was decided in the affirmative with but two dissenting voices.

The question for discussion on Friday next is as follows—"Which is of the greatest benefit to his country, the Statesman or the Poet?"

Next Wednesday evening, is, according to a resolution passed by the Club, set apart for Reading and Recitation.

LOUIS H. DAVIES, Sec'y.

NEWS FROM THE STATES.

THE latest intelligence from the Federal States, which we have seen, is contained in the following telegraphic despatch to the Halifax Express of the 24th ult.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.

General Halleck telegraphs to General McClellan that the National flag floats in Arkansas.

It is reported that General Price has been driven from Missouri, several miles across the Arkansas line, by General Curtis, thus cutting off Price's rear and hourly capturing prisoners and stores.

The report that Price had been captured is false.

It is rumoured in Philadelphia that Stephens has resigned the Vice Presidency of the Southern Confederacy, and favors a return to the Union; but the usual doubts exist as regards the authenticity of the report.

The Constitutional Convention of Western Virginia adjourned yesterday—the Free State measure has been defeated. The Convention is to re-assemble in case new States are not recognised by Congress. This is supposed to favor Free State project.

Five steamers left St. Louis for St. Charles, to embark troops for Cumberland.

7,000 of the Fort Donelson prisoners go to Chicago.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

Latest accounts state that Cumberland Gap and Russellville in Kentucky are in possession of the Federal troops.

Upon the occupation of Clarkesville two thirds of the citizens fled and the Confederate troops retreated to Nashville, firing a splendid Rail Road Bridge over Cumberland River, in spite of the remonstrance of the citizens.

General Buckner has been arrested on Warrant from Judge Catron and will be taken to Kentucky for trial for treason.

Confederate despatches state that they have no idea of surrendering Nashville.

Beauregard is at Nashville sick of typhoid fever; and Generals Pillow and Floyd are also there.

Commodore Dupont reports discovering a number of torpedoes in Savannah River, which were destroyed.

The President's youngest son is dangerously sick.

By telegraph to the Halifax Reporter.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22nd.

General Curtis has taken Broutonville, Arkansas, with a considerable quantity of baggage.

The Union sentiment in Tennessee is very strong.

The people say that they have been grossly deceived as to the character of the Federal army, and that they now desire to return to their former allegiance.

THE TROOPS FOR CANADA.—The Newport 'News' publishes the subjoined extracts from a private letter written in New Brunswick:—

"They say that England is preparing to recognise the Southern Confederacy. Troops are pouring into Canada through St. John and Halifax. One hundred officers have passed through Sackville, in one of the heaviest snow storms we have had for years; about five miles from here they had to get out of the sleighs and break the road for the horses. The soldiers went round by water to St. John, where Trinity school-house, the Temperance Hall, and indeed all the Sunday school-houses have been fitted up as temporary barracks. Among the regiments are the Scotch Fusiliers, and the Guards—the latter but seldom leave Great Britain. They appear to be splendid men, even to the tall New Brunswickers; most of the officers are noblemen. The enthusiasm and stir in St. John is very great; they have been feasted, stared at, and assisted in every way. The Emperor Napoleon gave them 2000 pairs of snow-shoes, which they will find useful: and Government sent out a number of sleds to draw the guns, but so absurdly made, that no amount of horse flesh, they say, could drag them through a drift, so they are piled up behind the Custom House, and a number of light sleds have been made here. Many troops have passed through the Province, but several regiments remain here all the winter, while our volunteers are drilling and preparing, *not that we actually expect to be attacked, but it is thought if we were not ready, and if England were to acknowledge the South, there would be no easier way to retaliate than by marching into Canada.*"

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE AND THE HABITANS OF LOWER CANADA.—From the *Courier du Canada*, which possesses the confidence of the Catholic clergy of the diocese of Quebec, we translate the following extract from a despatch of the Duke of Newcastle's to Lord Monck, communicated to the Bishop of Tloa, Administrator of Quebec, by the *Governor-General's Secretary:*

"Downing Street, Jan. 14, 1862.

"Before entering into any of the other articles of your despatch, I must hasten to express the extreme satisfaction with which I heard of the marks of loyalty and zeal given given by the district around Bic on the occasion of the disembarkation and transport of troops. The fact that they could place a thousand sleighs and horses at the disposal of the military authorities is extraordinarily remarkable. Your Lordship will be good enough to present to the Roman Catholic Bishop administering the Diocese of Quebec, my thanks for the circular which he addressed to the clergy—a communication which must have had a most useful influence with the people to induce them to lend a hand with such good will."

On the night previous to his death, Prince Albert, unable to speak, took the hand of the Queen and that of the Prince of Wales, and clasped them together.

SALE OF A QUEBEC BUILT SHIP.—We understand that advices by the *Bohemian* have been received stating that the ship *Ontario*, 1062 tons, which was built here last year, by Mr. Henry Dunning, has been sold in England for £8 16s. sterling per ton. The price is considered remunerative, and it will be encouraging to shipbuilders here.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

EXAMINER OFFICE,
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1862.

THE publication of THE EXAMINER has been delayed a few hours beyond the usual time, owing to the circumstance of a very large *amount* of matter, which could not well be postponed, having been thrown on the hands of the printers at a very late hour before the regular time for going to press.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *World* furnishes the following information on the 23rd:—"Small Pox.—There seems to be no diminution in this disease here. A debate in the city council elicits the statement that there are some eight hundred cases among civilians, and a communication in one of the city journals presents the evidence that small-pox convalescents are permitted to roam about the streets, spreading this loathsome and contagious disease everywhere. Most of these are soldiers, who, under the imbecile management of the surgeon-general, are allowed to leave the hospitals before the disease has fairly ended. All of the regiments on this side of the Potomac have been vaccinated, though, it must be admitted, at a late day."

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—The steamer Baltimore arrived from Havana on the 6th. Miramon was arrested on board the Avon, and confined on the British frigate Challenger. He will not be allowed to land. The British steamer Gladiator is still at Nassau, mounting guns. She will change her flag, and become a rebel privateer. The Commissioners of the allied forces had returned from the city of Mexico. The Mexican government insist on the withdrawal of the Spanish forces, and will accept the intervention of France and England.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Assurances against disease.—Who would barter health for wealth? Yet strange is it that while men will pay immensely for the assurunae of their property, they grudge a few shillings for the preservation of their health. By their policy they are freed from loss by fire, by the possession of Holloway's remedies, they may be secured against sufferings by disease. Let all avail themselves of these unfailing and inexpensive safeguards. They cannot hurt, they must be salutary in any disease, and under any circumstances. Holloway's Pills strengthen the stomach, prevent flatulency, purify the blood, and invigorate the nerves. Holloway's Ointment soothes and heals external ailments. This valuable policy of assurance against disease should by promptly purchased.

MAGDALEN ISLAND'S CENSUS.—The Miramichi Gleaner publishes the following acts in relation to the Census of the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, as taken in 1861.

Population 2659. Acres occupied 7083. Barley 4196 bushels. Oats 8531 bushels. Wheat 1232 bushels. Potatoes 21,637 bushels. Hay 2731 tons. Value of stock $48,849.

Schooner 38. Fishing Boats 232. Nets, &c., 574.

Average of 3 years.	Imports $42,929.
do.	Duty, 3,000.
do.	Exports,

Pickled Fish 104,000 barrels. Dried Fish 16,000 quintals. Oil 30,000 gallons. Value of Furs. $5,500.

Vessels entered 250. Tons 10,300. Men 1373.

About 100 vessels arrive every year and do not enter. In the above estimate is included the Fish, &c., taken and consumed by the people, and the probable value of the Coasting Trade.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Debate continued from first page.)

Hon. Dr. JOHNSON. The document would be of no effect, and, therefore, it would be of little use in allaying that agitation.

Hon. Mr. PALMER. When the amendment was read I understood it to express a regret that the Award had not been received; but if it expresses a regret that the Commissioners have not forwarded a copy of it to this Island, I cannot agree with it, because, if they had, his Excellency would not be justifiable in making it public. When the Commissioners agreed to that Award it should not have been made public till it came through the Colonial Office. I believe that the act of the Commissioner, the Hon. Mr. Howe, in making the Award known has not received the approbation of his fellow Commissioners, nor yet of the Colonial Minister. Some parts of the Award may be confirmed, and others set aside; and therefore it would not be justifiable to send a copy of it to this Island. The Despatch of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle in refenence to the Award, mentions, that some supplementary Act may be necessary to give it effect. It is supposed that our Legislature may have to legislate upon it; and therefore to send out a copy of it would be impolitic. The people might begin to act upon it; and afterwards various suggestions might be offered by the Colonial Minister. I look upon it, therefore, as acting wisely to withhold the Award till it comes before Her Majesty's Ministers, and receives the royal allowance.

The motion of concurrence was then put on the amendment, and it passed in the affirmative.

The President then resumed the chair, and the chairman reported the Address agreed to.

PRINTING THE JOURNAL OF THE COUNCIL.

Hon. Mr. Ramsay, from the Committee appointed to receive Tenders for printing the Journal of this House for the present Session, reported, that the Committee had received three Tenders, which are as follows, viz:

One from John S. Bremner, engaging to perform the work for the sum of sixteen shillings and nine pence per sheet of four pages, and to bind each copy for the sum of three shillings.

One from Mr. Henry Cooper, engaging to perform the work for the sum of sixteen shillings and six pence per sheet of four pages, and to bind each copy for the sum of two shillings and nine pence.

And one from Mr. F. W. Hughes, engaging to perform the work for the sum of sixteen shillings per sheet of four pages, and to bind each copy for the sum of three shillings.

Resolved, That Mr. Hughes' Tender be accepted, it being the lowest.

Mr. Hughes also offered to publish the debates of this Council in the 'Examiner' newspaper, to bind 75 copies of the "Reporter" in the same style as that of last year, and to furnish each member of this House with printed sheets from time to time, for the sum of £23 10s. A short discussion ensued in regard to the mode of publishing the debates, in which his Honor the President, Hon. Mr. Palmer, Hon. Mr. Simpson, Hon. Mr. Bagnal, Hon. Dr. Johnson, and Hon. Mr. Ramsay took part. It was finally agreed that no sum should be granted for publishing the debates of this House; and that the Reporter should be directed to furnish "copy" to the first printer who should apply for the same.

Resolved. That the postage on all letters and printed papers, both foreign and inland, to members of this House, and the postage on the same, when inland only, from members of this House, shall be charged to the contingent accounts of the House.

Adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

TUESDAY, Feb. 25th, 1862.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Walker, the Address in answer to His Excellency's speech at the opening of the present Session was read a third time and passed.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by the whole House.

Ordered, That the same Committee who prepared the draft Address be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency to know when he will be pleased to receive this House with their Address.

Adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26th.

Hon. Dr. Johnson, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency to know when he will be pleased to receive this House with their Address, reported that they had waited upon His Excellency, and that he had been pleased to say that he would receive the Address to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

Hon Mr. Gardiner obtained leave of absence until Monday the 10th of March next. Adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

Married,

At St. Dunstan's Cathedral, on the 3d instant, by His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown, Mr. James Burns, of North River, to Miss Mary Charleton, of this city.

Died,

At Londonderry, Ireland, on the 23d January last, after three weeks illness from internal inflammation, Mr. Anthony Begley, formerly Reporter to the House of Assembly of this Island, Book Agent, &c.

On Sunday evening last, after two days illness, Daniel, youngest son of Mr. Daniel McKinnon, of this City, aged two years and six months.

At Flat River, on the 19th instant, after a long illness of consumption, Christy, eldest daughter of the late Lachlan Morrison, aged 45 years, much regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives.

On Tuesday, at Bedeque Road, Mr. Richard Knight, aged 75 years.

On Sunday last, of inflammation of the lungs, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. John Lockhart, Fitz Roy Street, Charlottetown, aged 23 years.

At Brackley Point, on the 19th ult., after a lingering illness, Eleanor, beloved wife of Ewen McMillan, Esq., aged 68 years.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR—"A notice, evidently designed to deceive" (inasmuch as it accuses me of deception), signed by 'a. Mr. J. S. Carvell, recently located in this City," having appeared in the 'Islander' of the 21st inst., I beg publicly to request that individual to prove the truth of his imputation, and to show in what respect my notice was "designed to deceive," and where it was at variance with the facts; and while on the question of deception, perhaps this Mr. J. S. Carvell will kindly inform the public whether, at the time his advertisement of the agency of the "Queen's" appeared, his appointment was made from the Home Office or was merely a sub-agency from St. John, New Brunswick, and whether at that time it had received the direct sanction of the Company in Liverpool. This information may be useful to insending insurers. The best refutation of the slander contained in this person's "Notice to the Public," is simply to publish as below, in extenso and verbatim, the requisition referred to by me in my notice, together with some of the names of the gentlemen who signed it. The signatures numbered between 70 and 80. I regret that I can now only give, with certainty, the 63 named below. Having been informed by one of the gentlemen who signed the requisition that an impression, which he shared, pretty generally existed, that the office which Mr. Carvell advertised was THAT to which the requisition was directed, was there any deception in simply stating that such was *not* the case, or, *in other words*, that the "London and Liverpool Fire and Life Insurance Company" was not the "Queen's," and this was the substance of my notice, containing no imputation on any person or Company, and couched in language which, I think, will contrast favorably with that employed by this Mr. Carvell.

Was it not the *exposure* of a deception, from which he hoped to gain, which galled this individual and led to his charge against me? The coarse and unprovoked attack of this individual makes it evident that he is unaccustomed to the amenities which prevail amongst *gentlemen*. This perhaps, will excite but little surprise. It is equally clear, I think, that he does not comprehend the meaning and force of language used, either by others or himself. And this, while it is, perhaps, the most charitable excuse to be made for him, may excite but little more wonder.

He must learn, however, that to be entitled to the privilege of even a controversy with *gentlemen* it is necessary for him to assume the language and bearing of a gentleman, but as it is just possible that the application of this rule might impose on this individual the penalty of *silence*, I have, though with some humiliation, I must confess, stooped, for this once, to notice his imputations, as ungentlemanly as they are malicious. He must not, however, expect this honor a second time.

I do it now the more readily, because those leading merchants who kindly gave me their names share with me, I will not say, the odium of this person's slander.

It is not necessary here to notice his statement, that I had applied for the Agency of the "Queen's," as it is not the point in dispute. If it be necessary I can go into this matter hereafter, and, perhaps, Mr. J. S. Carvell will find that he will gain as little on this point as he does on that under discussion. The publication of the names to the requisition is the only answer I shall make to his impeachment of the correctness of my statement "that all the leading merchants in town signed it."

The public will wait with interest for the publication of the names of the leading merchants who did *not* sign it. The principal of one prominent firm, while he expressed himself very favorably to the object of the requisition, declined signing it only on the ground that it might be considered incompatible with his position as President of another Fire Insurance Company—the Mutual. And the executor of a very wealthy house, whom I have the honor of regarding as a personal friend, while he offered me his name, if it would be of any service, stated that he had adopted the rule of not signing his name to any petition whatever. There is one omission, however, and it is, perhaps, simply on account of this that the correctness of my statement is attacked, (his modesty probably prevented his mentioning it publicly), the name of a Mr. J. S. Carvell, will be found wanting; fill that in, and, in his own estimation, I presume, the list will be complete, and my statement fully correct.

In conclusion, I may state that it is with the greatest reluctance I appear before the public in this manner. Coming here as a stranger it was my intention, as it still is, of living quietly and peaceably with my fellow citizens; but when attacked publicly I must defend myself, and in this case I have certainly not been the aggressor. This is the first imputation ever made on my character for truthfulness. It is satisfactory to know that it is made by one to whom I have the *pleasure* of being an entire stranger, and by a comparative stranger, like myself, in the community where he resides.

Thanking you for your kindness in giving this letter insertion, I am, my dear sir, yours very truly,

W. A. JOHNSTONE.

Feb. 25, 1862.

To the Directors of "the London and Liverpool Fire and Life Insurance Company."

GENTLEMEN:—

WE, the undersigned Merchants and others, of Charlottetown, in the Island of Prince Edward, have heard with much gratification, that you have it under your consideration to establish an Agency in this Island of your well known Insurance Company. The want of an English Office of respectability and standing such as yours, is sincerely felt in this community, and we think you could not have chosen a more favorable moment than the present for the introduction of an Agency, as we believe there now exists a large and profitable field for your operations, there being at present but three Companies doing business in the Island—one a Home Mutual Office, which though respectable, is limited in its liabilities, and confined in its business to its own shareholders—a Branch of a small English Office, the state of which we know but little, and an American Office of which we know less. The reputation which your Office has acquired gives us little room to doubt, that should you be the first to occupy the present comparatively vacant field, under judicious management, a large and profitable business will be soon secured to your Company. In this connection we have much pleasure in seconding the recommendation already made, as we understand, of Mr. W. A. Johnstone, late of Halifax, Barrister, as a gentleman well qualified in our opinion, to act as your Agent, should you determine—which we trust you will—to establish an Agency in this Island.

Hon. Daniel Brenan,	P. Gaul,
Messrs. D. G. & S. Davies,	Hon. Ed. Palmer,
Benjamin Davies,	" John Longworth,
W. & A. Brown,	" Joseph Hensley,
Beer & Sons.	W. H. Pope,
W. B. Dean,	Charles Palmer,
J. McMurray & Co.,	James Reddin,
W. W. Lord & Co.,	Dennis Reddin,
Swabey & Roberts,	W. E. Dawson,
Cuthbert C. Vaux,	Wm. Smardon,
W. R. Watson,	Charles Dempsey,
James Duncan,	Theo. DesBrisay,
James D. Mason,	James DesBrisay,
Bobert Hodgson,	J. H. Turner,
J. & T. Morris,	Owen Connolly,
G. F. C. Lowden,	Alfred Philips,
Morin Lowden,	William McGill,
P. W. Hyndman,	Alex. McKinnon,
Hon. P. Walker,	Neil Rankin,
" R. Hutchinson,	Hon. George Coles,
J. Purdie,	" William Forgan,
William Cundall,	William Dodd,
Elz. D. Gauvreau, M. D.	John Coll McDonald,
John Jenkins, M. D.	William J. Forgan,
W. H. Hobkirk, M. D.	Hon. E. Whelan,
A. H. Yates,	W. W. Irving,
Michael Stevenson,	T. B. Tremain,
John Bell,	Henry Haszard,
J. Williams,	James McComb,
J. Higgins,	David Stewart,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FINAL CLEARING OUT SALE
BY AUCTION!

WITHOUT RESERVE, TO COMMENCE on TUESDAY, March 18th, at 11 o'clock, ALL THE REMAINING STOCK, at the

BRITISH DRY GOODS' STORE,
GREAT GEORGE STREET.

Consisting of, Bareges, Muslins, Poplins, Fancy Dresses, Light Coburgs, Rich Silk Dresses, Summer Capes and Shawls, Straw Hats and Bonnets, Black Crapes, Grass Cloths, Ribbons, Ribbon Velvets, Muslin Window Curtains, Men's Mohair Hats, and a lot of English Room Paper. All of which are in good condition, and just suitable for the coming season; thus offering a rare chance to lay in a Spring stock, at low Prices.

ALSO, for sale, one LARGE OFFICE DESK and Stool, and one PYRAMID STOVE. Terms at Sale.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.
Charlottetown, March 3, 1862.

Sugar and Tea.

10 Bbls. New York Crushed SUGAR,
2 Hhds. BRIGHT SUGAR,
Only 10 chests of that Superior TEA left.
CHEAP FOR CASH.
March 3. 2i J. & T. MORRIS.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for FLOUR, by Notes of Hand, which should have been paid on the 1st of NOVEMBER last, are hereby notified, that unless those Notes are paid before the 20th inst., they will be sued for without distinction.

ROBERT BELL,
Queen Square.
Charlottetown, March 3, 1862.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEA, MOLASSES,
High Wines, Boots and Shoes, Sole Leather, Raisins, &c., &c.

THE Subscriber will sell by Auction, at his SALE ROOM, on TUESDAY, the 11th MARCH, at 11 o'clock, the following

GOODS:

5 puns. Molasses, 12 boxes Glenfield Starch, 20 Sides Sole Leather, 10 boxes Pipes, 40 chests Tea, 2 crates Crockeryware (assorted), 2 cases Women's Rubber Shoes, 3 kegs Raisins, 15 boxes Raisins, 10 doz. Chain Traces, 3 bags Horse Nails, 12 doz. mixed Pickles, 10 doz. Buckets, 10 doz. Brooms, 1 keg Cloves, 4 puns. High Wines, 15 cases Gin, 30 cases Boots and Shoes, 1 can Varnish, 25 kegs Cut Nails, 2 bbls. Crushed Sugar, 100 sides Split Upper Leather, 3 bbls Dried Apples, 40 bundles Cotton Warp, 1 bbl. Whale Oil, 46 Nutmegs, 8 doz. Wood Cards, 1 keg Baking Soda, 3 boxes Clothes Pins, 30 bladders Putty, 3 bbls. Washing Soda, 3 kegs Copperas, 10 galls. Castor Oil, 14 coils Manilla Rope, 1 bbl. Sweet Oil, 9 doz. Grain Bags, 1 keg Sulphur, 1 keg Salts, 24 boxes Candles, 20 bbls. Herring, 20 gross Matches, 1 doz. Axes, 1 box Indigo, 5 bbls. Onions.

TERMS.—All sums under £10, Cash; over £10, three months credit, on approved Joint Notes of Hand.

ALEX. McKINNON, Auctioneer.
March 3, 1862.

STEAMERS WANTED.

REQUIRED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, a FIRST CLASS BOAT, of at least TWO HUNDRED TONS REGISTER, new, and Coppered or yellow metalled, capable of maintaining a speed of 12½ miles per hour, at a pressure of thirty pounds of steam, with accommodations for Passengers similar in style to the accommodations usually found in the better class of American Passenger Boats. To be built of JUNIPER, under inspection of Lloyd's Surveyor; the butts to be fastened with screw bolts. To draw not over seven feet of water, when with coals for 18 hours on board.

A second BOAT, of same class, in size not less than ONE HUNDRED TONS REGISTER, of Wood or Iron, with Engines below decks; to maintain a speed of not less than ten miles per hour. If of wood to be coppered or metalled, and to be fitted commodiously for passengers.

These boats are required for the conveyance of Mails and Passengers. The larger one to run from CHARLOTTETOWN to SHEDIAC, calling at SUMMERSIDE, three times a week, and from SHEDIAC to CHARLOTTETOWN, calling at SUMMERSIDE, three times a week, under the direction of the Post Office authorities.

The smaller one to run from CHARLOTTETOWN to HARBOR BRULE' and PICTOU, four times a week, namely, three trips to BRULE' and one to PICTOU, and from BRULE' and PICTOU to CHARLOTTETOWN the like number of trips.

The Boats to be at all times under Government inspection, and subject to regulations similar to those required by the Laws of New Brunswick relating to Steamboats.

The above boats required to ply on the above respective routes, from the opening of the navigation to the 10th December or the closing of the navigation in each year; and to be placed on the routes assigned to them in the month of May, 1863.

ALSO,

SEPARATE TENDERS will be received for a STEAM BOAT to perform, next summer, the Mail service between Prince Edward Island, and Pictou or Brule Harbor, and Prince Edward Island and Shediac, four trips a week, namely: from Charlottetown to Pictou or Brule Harbor, (whichever of the latter ports may be determined on), twice a week, and from Charlottetown to Shediac twice a week. This boat to be a substantial and suitable sized boat, of the description of the smaller boat above referred to, or similar to the better class of American passenger boats.

Tenders for the performance of the above mentioned services, as regards the two first above mentioned boats, will be received at the office of the Colonial Secretary of Prince Edward Island, until Saturday, the 7th day of June next ensuing, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon; and as regards the last mentioned boat, until Saturday, the fifteenth day of March ensuing, at the like hour. Tenders to state the amount per season for which such services, to be undertaken by the two first mentioned boats, will be performed for a term of ten years; and the amount for which the services of the last mentioned boat will be performed for the one summer. Payment to be accepted by the Contractor in Warrants on the Treasury of Prince Edward Island; and the Tenders to be accompanied by the written undertaking of at least two responsible persons, expressive of their willingness to become sureties in the sum of £2000, as respects the two first boats; and £500 as respects the last mentioned boat, for the faithful performance of the contracts.

Tenders to be marked "Tender for Steamboats." The Government reserve to themselves the right to accept such tender or tenders as they may deem most advantageous to the public interest.

W. H. POPE, Col. Sec'y.
5th February, 1862.

Legislative Council Chamber,
THURSDAY, Feb. 20, 1862.

RESOLVED, That the following Standing Order of this House be inserted three times in each of the newspapers published in Charlottetown, for the information of the public, viz:—

"XXXVII. That no Bill, Resolution, or other Proceeding, furnished upon any application addressed to the House of Assembly, be sustained by the Council, (except petitions relating to the appropriation of moneys for the service of Roads, Bridges and Wharfs), unless an application to the same effect, with such documents as may accompany the same, be also presented to the Council in General Assembly."

J. BARRET COOPER, C.L.C.

In the House of Assembly,
THURSDAY, Feb. 20, 1862.

RESOLVED, That no petition praying aid for Roads, Bridges, or Wharfs, or for any object of a local or private nature, be received after Tuesday, the 11th day of March next.

ORDERED, That the said Resolution be inserted in all the newspapers published in Charlottetown.

JOHN MACNEILL, C.H.A.

Queen Insurance Company
OF LIVERPOOL.
FIRE AND LIFE!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed agent for the above first class Insurance Company, is prepared to take risks on all descriptions of property.
J. S. CARVELL.
Charlottetown, Feb. 10. tf

Very Superior Congo Tea.

A FEW Chests and Half Chests imported from the best Tea House in Liverpool, G. B., and warranted superior, is on sale by
Feb. 24, 1862. WM. McGILL.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the late Firm of BEER & SON, whose accounts became DUE LAST FALL, are requested to call and settle the same, without further notice.
BEER & SONS.
King Square House, Jan. 27, 1862. 1m

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has just received his
FALL & WINTER SUPPLY OF DRY GOODS,

PER Ship *Isabel* and Barque *Gazelle* from Liverpool, consisting of

Black Cloths	Black Doeskins
Fancy Doeskins	Union Cloths, fine wool
Black Sealskin	Brown Sealskins
Saber do.	Drab do.

Woollen Black Cloth, do. Doeskin, Medium Blankets, Mackinaws do., Indian do., assorted Horse Rugs, Coat Trimmings of all descriptions.

IN DRESS STUFFS.

Fancy Coburgs, Alpacas, Repps. French Merinos. Mixed Alpacas, Tartan Plaids, Union Damasks, Fancy Repps, Winceys, Scarlet Flannels, White do., Blue do., Saxony do, Carpets, Reversable Caps, Canadian do., Sealskin do., Musquash Hats, Shawls, Mufflers, Cravats, Woollen Shirts, Tweed do, White do, Regatta do, Chintz Braces, Woollen do, Black Cloth Mantles, Brown do, Grey do, Zouave Shawls, Plain Black Shawls, Fancy do, Paisley do, Diaper Linen, Drill, Fine Towelling, Darlington Towels, Bed Tick and Bedding, Three and Four Bushel Sacks.

Ladies' Indian Rubber Boots and Shoes, Gentlemen's Indian Rubber Boots and Shoes, Gentleman's Napoleon Rubber Boots, Gentlemen's Wellington do.

Together with a large assortment of small articles, too numerous to mention, will be sold low for cash.

JAMES PURDIE.
Charlottetown, December 9, 1861.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, March 4th, at Twelve o'clock, noon, the Remaining

Farm Stock and Implements,
AT GLENALADALE,

Township 36; comprising Horses, Cows, Sheep, Pigs, Carts, Sleighs, Wagons, Ploughs, Harrows, Patent Rake, Harness, Fanners, Potatoe Picker; Ship's Boat, Scow, Barrels of Herring, Cod-fish, Potatoes, Straw, and other articles, too numerous to mention.

Terms Liberal, and made known at the time of Sale. JOHN A. McDONALD.
Glenaladale, Feb. 17, 1862.

First Spring Ship for 1862.

THE well known Barque "GAZELLE," R. CAMERON, Master, will sail from Liverpool for Charlottetown on the 28th March next. For Freight or Passage please apply to Messrs. D. CANNON, SONS & CO., Merchants, Liverpool, or to
W. W. LORD & CO.
January 13, 1862. Charlottetown.

Horses, Carriages,
Household Furniture, &c.

TO be Sold by Auction, on SATURDAY, the 8th MARCH next, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of JAMES McGINNIS, next door to the Globe Hotel, Kent-street, the following

Stock and Furniture,

1 HORSE, 4 years old, 1 Horse, 5 years old, 2 Horses, 9 years old, 1 Foal, 1 Sup'r Cow, lately calved, 1 single Waggon, 1 double Wagon, 2 pair Gig Wheels, 1 pair Truck Wheels, 1 pair Cart Wheels, 1 Covered Wagon, 1 Sett Harrows, 1 Good Samaritan Cooking Stove, 1 Plough, 1 Franklin Stove, for Coal, 1 small Shop Stove, 1 Kitchen Table, 3 Washstands, 3 Dressing Tables, 2 Looking Glasses, 4 Bedsteads, different patterns, 2 Stretchers, 2 Feather Beds, 1 Doz. Pictures, in frames, 3 Tables, different patterns, 1 Doz. Chairs, nearly new, 1 Doz. Chairs, common, 1 Doz. Decanters, 1 Doz. Tumblers, 1 Mississippi Board, 2 Coal Scuttles, 1 Large Bench, suitable for a Bar Room, 1 Eight Day Clock, 1 Water Cask; a lot of old Harness and other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS—All sums over £2, 9 months' credit on approved Joint Notes of Hand.
WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.
Ch. Town, Feb. 24, 1862.

SPRING 1862.
From Liverpool Direct.

THE Clipper Ship "ISABEL," A. McDONALD, Master—coppered and copper fastened—having a FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE—will sail as above for this Port, as usual, about the first of April next.

The superior sailing qualities of this Ship have already been sufficiently proved; while the condition in which she has discharged her Cargoes, commend her to the attention of shippers.

For Freight or Passage, please apply to ANDREW DUNCAN, Esqr., 12 Canning Place, Revenue Chambers, Liverpool, England, or to
JAMES D. MASON.
Charlottetown, January 20, 1862.

VESSELS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a SMALL SCHOONER, well built and well rigged: also, a SHALLOP, two years old, a good seaboat, and well adapted for Fishing purposes.

Also, the SPARS, SAILS, and RIGGING, suitable for a SCHOONER between fifty and sixty tons.

If the VESSELS are not sold by the Opening of the Navigation, they will be up for FREIGHT.

For further particulars, apply to
JOHN A. McDONALD,
Feb. 17, 1862. 2m in Charlottetown.

ROOM PAPER.

THE subscriber has on hand 3500 pieces ENGLISH ROOM PAPER in variety of style, varying in prices from 9d to 6s each.

Lengths warranted 12 yards, and 22 inches in breadth. A piece of English paper covers nearly double the space of the American manufactures.
BENJ. DAVIES,
Cheapside, Queen Square.
Feb. 24, 1862. 10in

Hats, Hats.

MR. BENJ. DAVIES keeps continually on hand the latest style of FASHIONABLE PARIS HATS, varying in prices from 9s. to 30s.
Store, Cheapside, Queen Square.
Feb. 24, 1862. 10in

Valuable Business Premises in Cascumpec
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Property at present owned and occupied by him, either in one lot or in separate building lots. The Property contains two acres, with a dwelling-house, store, granary, barn, stable, and other out-buildings; is pleasantly situated by the side of the harbor, and in one of the best business situations on the north side of Prince Edward Island.

If not sold by the first day of June, it will then be offered at Auction.

For terms and particulars, inquire on the premises, or in Charlottetown to James B. Cooper, Esquire, Monitor Office.
ADAM C. FIFE.
Cascumpec, Dec. 27, 1861. [Jan. 27

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons being indebted to the Assignees of Mr. NEIL RANKIN, by and under Assignment made by the said Neil Rankin, of Charlottetown, to them in August last, of his Books of Accounts, Book debts, Notes of Hand, judgments, and other securities then due and owing to him, are hereby *finally* notified that immediate payment of their respective liabilities is required to be made to the undersigned; and are further notified that all obligations remaining unsatisfied on the 25th day of March next, will be prosecuted for at law.
ANDREW MITCHELL,
Attorney of Assignees.
Ch. Town, Feb. 24, 1862.—P.R.W.I.M 4i

DODD & ROGERS

Have still on hand a few of the celebrated
"MAGICIAN COOK STOVES,"
wholly adapted for BURNING COAL.

THIS is a superior first class STOVE in every respect,—the OVEN is very capacious. It is economical in its consumption of fuel, and the large size of its flues always insures a good draught.

ALSO.—Extra SOAPSTONE and GRATES, for the above Stoves.
Charlottetown. Dec. 23, 1861.

BANK OF P. E. ISLAND.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank will take place at the Bank premises, Queen Street, Charlottetown, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of MARCH next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of choosing Seven Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as shall be then laid before them.

N. B. By the 6th Bye-Law all persons voting for others by proxy must deposit their authority to vote with the Cashier at least one day previous to the day of meeting.
WM. CUNDALL, Cashier.
Feb. 24th, 1862.

NOTICE.

SOME individual drove into my Stable yard on the night of Saturday, the 1st instant, and there left a wood sleigh, and cart saddle, and breeching, which articles have not yet been claimed by any person.

This is to give notice that the owner can have them by proving the property and paying the printers for this advertisement.
MARK BUTCHER.
Charlottetown, Feb. 24, 1862. 2i

Removal.

DR. GAUVREAU has removed to the corner of POWNAL and SYDNEY STREETS, where he may be consulted at all hours. Entrance on Sydney Street.
Charlottetown July 1. 1861.

DR. KNOX

HAVING resigned his pastoral charge may be consulted in the various branches of his PROFESSION.
Lot 48, Feb. 17. 1862. 1m pd

RAFFLE.

TWO pictures, viz: "The Origin of Music," in water colors, and the "Little Scare-crow," in oil, will be raffled for at the "Osborne House" as soon as the list is filled up. The paintings are on view at the Drug Store of W. R. Watson, Esq., where all particulars may be obtained.
Ch. Town, Feb. 24, 1862.