down the words which had been last spoken by Mr. Conroy. Mr. Sinclair said he did not think he could from recollection. He had, perhaps, comprehended their import; but the precise words he could not recollect. Mr. Conroy then said, "If I have made use of unparliamentary language, I beg leave to withdraw it. I was much excited, and, in my warmth, not perhaps quite conscious of the full force of the words I may have used." Hon. Col. Gray—"The words are withdrawn, and the explanation must be admitted to be satisfactory."

Mr. Howlan then rose and, in substance, spoke as follows: The Hon. the Colonial Secretary had favoured the hon. House with a tirade of his usual filth, and had also been particularly kind and attentive to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Charlottetown, coupling his name with that variety of slang and scurrility for which his mind is so pre-eminently qualified. The Bishop of Charlottetown was well known to be a gentleman in the truest acceptation of that word, and one who had shewn himself to be so in every position of life in which he had been placed; and he (Mr. Howlan) could assure the Hon. Colonial Secretary that anything he might say about him, would have very little effect upon the mind of any gentleman, either in or out of the hon. House, and more particularly with those who knew the source from which it emanated. The Hon. Colonial Secretary was constantly trailing his coat-tails upon the arena of the House; and, no matter what might be the subject under discussion, endeavouring, by the venting of his filthy slang, to provoke some one to tread upon them, so that he might have an opportunity to give further indulgence to his amiable propensity for ribald abuse and the violation of decorum. That propensity, indeed, constituted his whole stock in trade. His whole political character depended upon it — and what a character! We could admire the statesman who brought forward measures for the benefit of his country, widely as we might differ from his political opinions in general; but, he would ask, was there anything seatesmanlike or patriotic in the Bill for the incorporation of Orange Lodges or in the Resolutions then under the consideration of the hon. House? No: that Bill had been devised for the awakening of the worst passions of our common nature, to set friend against friend, and neighbour against neighbour; and such was the opinion concerning it of one of England's leading statesman, the Duke of Newcastle, who, in his condemnation of it, had said that Orange Lodges belonged to a class of institutions which all experience had shewn to be calculated (if not actually intended) to imbitter religious and political differences. The evidence on that head of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle was surely superior to that of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, Mr. Pope, and much more worthy of regard. But not satisfied with contemning the opinion and decision of the Duke of Newcastle as respected that Bill, and most foully aspersing the character of Bishop McIntyre, he (the Hon. Colonial Secretary) had told them that the 11,000, who had signed the anti-Orange-Bill Petition—persons of all shades of religion, not one of whom were not quite as respectable as that hon. gentleman — men who had never disgraced themselves, either financially, socially, or morally—were all liars. Now, he (Mr. Howlan) happened to be one of the signers of that Petition, and could tell that hon. gentleman that it was got up in open day—they who were the promoters of it did not fear to call a public meeting for the purpose—the purpose of exercising a constitutional right—the petitioning of Her Majesty to disallow a Bill, the confirmation of which, they believed, would be detrimental to the good order, peace and well-being of the community, and act thereon as a moral firebrand; and the disallowance of which, they hoped, might, in a constitutional manner, go far to root out of the Island the narrow-minded bigotry and exclusiveness which have ever marked the progress of the social curse of Orangeism.

The hon. member then proceeded, by reference to the Journal of House for 1853, p. 5?, to prove the truth of the statement in the Petition, that the Bill had been carried by a majority of only 3. It there appeared that the motion—that the Bill be received and read, was carried by a majority of only 3; and, although it was true that, through the other stages, the Bill was carried by varying majorities, something greater than the first, according to the varying numbers on each side present on a division, yet, as the Bill could not have passed unless there had been a majority in its favour on the motion for its first reading, and as that majority was only 3, it was literally true that it had been carried by only that small majority.—Mr. Howlan concluded by saying, that it might well be questioned whether any clergyman in the Island—if fully aware of the unchristian feelings by which the Hon. Colonial Secretary was actuated—would receive him into Christian membership.

Hon. Colonial Secretary read from the Journal the several divisions which took place upon the Bill, and observed that except the majority in favor of the first reading of the Bill was only 3, no other majority in its favor had been less than 4. With respect to the majority by which the Bill had been carried, the hon. gentleman said, they could only take that on the motion that the Bill do pass, and that was a majority of 7.

Hon. Mr. Coles said the Hon. Colonial Secretary had been harping upon the final division—the division which took place when the Bill was passed—then indeed the majority in favor of the Bill was 7; but it was to be remembered that he (the Hon. Colonial Secretary) had waited to make the motion "that the Bill do pass" until some of its opponents were out of the way. When that motion was made there were only 6 of the minority in the House; but the whole of the 15 who were in favor of the Bill from the first were present. Two more of the minority having been brought in, the division was taken, and the Bill was finally carried by a majority of 7. That fact did not, however, invalidate the statement in the petition "that the Bill was carried by a majority of only 3;" for, in fact, the real division of the House was, at the last, as at the first, 15 in favor of the Bill, and 12 against it; therefore, what was stated in the Petition, with reference to the majority by which the Bill was carried, was perfectly true.

Hon. Mr. Davies.—Taking the spirit of the division on the Bill, it was 12 against it, and 15 in favor of it; the Petition, therefore, in stating that the Bill was carried by a majority of only 3, was right, as to the spirit, although the statement was inaccurate, as to the fact.—He regretted that any hon. member should have given utterance to expressions calculated to wound the feelings of Roman Catholics. He disapproved of them at all times; and he thought whatever might be the subject under discussion in the House, they might very easily be avoided. They could add nothing to the force or weight of the arguments of any hon. member; but, in fact, their effect was rather damaging to his views than otherwise. He (the hon. gentleman) had voted for the Bill, not from any fondness which he entertained for the institution of Orangeism; but merely because he thought they were quite as much entitled to an Act for the incorporation of their Lodges as any other similar bodies of loyal subjects, whose principles were not inimical to the Constitution. He indeed regretted that the measure had been introduced; but he had yet to learn that from the existense of Orange Lodges in the community, there could be any reason to apprehend breaches of the peace or bloodshed. The Orangemen of P. E. Island were a loyal and respectable body; and there could be no just reason for saying that their existence as a legalized institution was likely to be detrimental to the best interests of the Colony. The Duke of Newcastle had no business, no right, to speak of the institution as he had done. He might, perhaps, as simply expressive of his own opinion, have been allowed to say that such institutions were calculated to embitter religious and political differences; but certainly he had no right to say they were intended to do so. As to their existence and influence in the community, he did not think it would make much difference whether they should be incorporated or not; but since Self Government had been conceded to the Colony, it was certainly an indisputable privilege of its Legislature to pass whatever legislative measures they thought proper, for local or domestic operation, provided they were not in any way adverse to the principles of the Constitution; and for a Colonial Minister to withhold from such laws the Royal allowance, was undoubtedly a breach of parliamentary privileges. Therefore, he (Hon. Mr. Davies) thought that, in asserting those privileges, the least the House could do, with reference to the Despatch under consideration, was plainly to say that the course pursued by the Duke of Newcastle, with respect to the Bill in question, they regard as a breach of their privileges; and to express their regret that he should have thought proper to determine, with respect to that Bill, as he had done.

Hon. Colonel Gray, said it was pretty clear that the sole reason why His Grace the Duke of Newcastle assumed to himself the right of withholding "the Bill" from the Royal consideration was simply our being a small Colony, and insignificant as respects the amount of our population. Similar institutions existed in Canada, and the Grand Master of the Orange Lodges in Canada, in his robes of office was, with all due consideration, received by Her Majesty. If His Grace the Duke of Newcastle thinks that the existence of Orange Lodges in a country is detrimental to the best interests of the community, it was evident Her Majesty did not think so, otherwise she would neither have granted an audience to the Grand Master of the Orange Lodges of Canada, nor would she have commanded the Colonial Minister to acknowledge her appreciation of the Address of Condolence on the death of the Prince Consort, transmitted to her by those Lodges. Such condescension on her part she did not deem at all derogatory to her royal dignity; and it such recognition on the part of the Sovereign was due to the Orangemen of Canada, was it not also due to those of P. E. Island? It was. The rights and privileges of Her Majesty's loyal subjects of this Colony were no less than those of her loyal subjects of Canada, or of any other quarter of the British dominions; and the refusal of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle to lay the Bill in question before Her Majesty for her royal consideration was a positive invasion of our constitutional privileges. If Orange Lodges were not to be honored by Royal recognition here, why to be so honored in Canada? The reason was simply this, 300,000 were by His Grace the Duke of Newcastle accounted worthy of all honor, but 80,000 scarcely deserved the smallest consideration.

Hon Mr. Coles. There was a wide difference between Her Majesty's granting an audience to a respectable man, like Mr. Cameron, the Grand Master of the Orange Lodges of Canada—between her commanding a due acknowledgment of a dutiful and loyal Address of condolence, on the death of the Prince Consort, and her giving her assent to a Bill for the incorporation of an Institution which was nowhere else so legalized in her dominions. As to the Resolutions, condemnatory of the Duke of Newcastle, for the course which he thought proper to pursue with respect to the Orange Bill, which Resolutions the Government were so determined to carry, they would, no doubt, receive the full sanction of the well drilled and pliant supporters of the Government; but he felt well assured that His Grace the Duke of Newcastle would regard them quite as little as a horse does the sting of a mosquito; nay, indeed, still less, for the mosquito might make the horse wince, but the Resolutions, however sharp and stinging they might be supposed to be by their concoctor and his approvers, would not affect the equanimity and determinaiion of the high-minded and consistent Duke in the smallest degree.

SUMMARY OF HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, April 18.

Hon. Leader of the Government submitted the joint Address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of P. E. Island, congratulating Her Majesty the Queen on the safe delivery of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales of a son—read and agreed to. Hon. Leader of the Government also submitted a Bill to settle differences between tenants and landlords in this Island, and to enable tenants on certain Townships to obtain the fee simple of their farms. Hon. Leader of the Government, in submitting this Bill, said—This is a Bill to secure certain indulgences and privileges to the tenantry. It will scarcely be necessary for me to advert to all the action which from time to time has been taken in our endeavours to bring about this desirable object. But there is one point upon which I will animadvert, which is the untruthful statement that I promised the tenants lands at any price they chose. Hon. members are now in this House who know that when I first stood on the hustings in Belfast, I distinctly declared over and over again that "I would promise nothing." Yet as soon as ever I took my seat I brought forward Resolutions praying Her Majesty to allow the appointment of Commissioners to negotiate between landlords and tenants, and endeavor to effect some amicable arrangement; and I asked that the basis of this arrangement should be a large remission of arrears of rent in such cases as might be reasonably asked for, and also the right of purchase at a fair rate. My motives for bringing this forward I declared at the time. I knew the Imperial Government had liberally granted indulgences to the landlords under the Original Grants, and had also remitted large arrears of quit rent. I therefore assumed that the advocates of the tenantry might fairly and reasonably be permitted to ask in return a boon from the landlords. The Commission was granted, and I will not refer to its proceedings, nor to the fact of three gentlemen in the highest social, political, and moral position in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick rendering such an Award. The fact is the Award has been inoperative and ineffective owing to the Commissioners exceeding their powers in deputating to others what they were required to do themselves. But, Sir, I maintain that the moral obligation remains the same. Under this belief Delegates were sent home to sound the Imperial Government, as to how far we might assume the proprietors would go. After obtaining every possible information this Bill has now been framed to carry out the two main points of his resolutions, viz: the remission of arrears and the right of purchase. Hon. members will see that great boons are here set forth applicable to the two classes of the tenants. 1st, those whose circumstances will admit of their purchasing their freeholds. 2d, those whose circumstances not being such as would enable them to purchase, yet by the remission of a crushing load of arrears amounting to £30, £40, £60—nay even to £100, and for the payment of which the Sheriff can sweep every horse, cow, pig, yes the very beds in the houses, and lastly the farms themselves. I say by such a load being removed every man will look forward with a bright heart to the future. The Bill is framed to bind those Proprietors who submitted to the Commission, but if it meets the approval of the Imperial Government, I confidently expect that other Proprietors will see that they are bound by every principle of justice, and I might say gratitude, for the favors they have themselves received from the Imperial Government, to give the same boon to their tenants.—The Bill was then received and read, and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

On motion of Hon. Col. Gray, House went into Committee to resume the consideration of Public Despatches, Mr. Sinclair in the chair. The despatch relative to the Union of the Colonies having been read, Hon. Col. Gray rose and said he had a Resolution to submit on this important subject, important especially he said to the young people. The Resolution is as follows:—"Resolved, That His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be authorized to appoint Delegates (not exceeding five) to confer with Delegates who may be appointed by the Government of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick for the purpose of discussing the expediency of a Union of the three Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island, under one Government and Legislature; the Report of said Delegates to be laid before the Legislature of this Colony, before any further action shall be taken in regard to the proposed question." Hon. Col. Gray said, in submitting this Resolution, it was the duty of this Legislature to concur with the Legislatures of the Maratime Provinces, in appointing this Delegation. But before entering into any arrangements for a preliminary plan, the first duty of the Delegates, he presumed, would be to consider the propriety of the Union. Our winter position will be a delicate point. Where will the capital be established? where and when is the Parliament to be held? will Representatives from this Island have to jump from pole to pole, and from one iceberg to another, to attend the united Parliament? He said he would adduce no reasons for or against this Union. But these were questions that must necessarily engage the attention of the Delegates; and their Report will doubtless impart much useful information on all these points. He would not now give an opinion as to the advisability of the Union. It was, however, our duty in common courtesy, to appoint the Delegates, at the same time guarding against any further action on the subject until we have the Report of the Delegation submitted to us at the next Session of this House. Honbls. McAuley, Longworth, Davis, and Mr. Brecken also favored the appointment of Delegates in accordance with the terms of the Resolution, with the view that the information thus collected would be submitted to our Legislature at some future day, but would not under existing circumstances, by any means commit themselves to any line of policy relative to this great and momentous question. That it would be unsafe for us to adopt such Resolutions as have been agreed to by the other Provinces, they go for arranging preliminaries for a Union, we confine ourselves to the mere appointment of a Delegation for the purpose of eliciting information as to the propriety or impropriety of a Union; the desirability of which remains a subject for future consideration. That the heavy and rapidly increasing debts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, owing to their Railroad Policy, should be well considered: and how in the event of a Union would we be affected by it. That P. E. Island stands pre-eminent to the other two Provinces on this point, our public debt being but at the rate of about two dollars a head for our population, whereas their debts are about twenty dollars a head; their interests are territorially identical, they have common objects in view, in which we, from our isolated position, cannot participate. It therefore becomes us to approach this subject with great caution, the advantages of which must be clearly defined to us, before we venture on so hazardous a step as at present this Union appears to be. The equalization of the public debts of the Provinces, and the provision that we should only have to bear our just proportion should receive the first consideration.

Hon. Col. Secretary favored the legislative union of these Provinces, and advanced several reasons in defence of his position. He spoke of the unhappy state of party feeling in this country, owing to our population of Protestants and Catholics being almost equally divided; this religious strife and aiming at the ascendancy would, he said, be allayed, if not entirely obliterated by the union; the union, he said, would improve our position politically, socially, and commercially; we were in every way prepared for it. Our population exceeds that of the 13 noble colonies of the United States at the time of their revolt; our agricultural resources would be greatly improved; our fisheries would be developed; men of capital would settle in the country; property would become more respected and valuable; we have a hardy race, well adapted for the "pursuits of all that tend to make a country great," and our climate is better than that of many European countries; why then remain in our present isolated position, when the right hand of fellowship is being extended to us by our brethren of the other Provinces? What was there, he asked, to prevent these Provinces advancing as did the 13 colonies of America?—Hon. Mr. Coles would rather give his support to a Federal than Legislative union. He for many years viewed the necessity of some controlling Colonial power, by which we might be less dependent on Downing Street. He would rather go for a general union of British America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, each Colony retaining its own local legislature, with one national Congress for the control of important State matters. Canada would be the proper place for the seat of the general Government. This partial union would only create petty jealousies; he would not, he said, however, oppose the appointment of delegates, though he could not see the benefit that we could derive from it.—Hon. Mr. Speaker said that since he had the honor of a seat in that House, many important questions were debated, but this of all others was of paramount importance. True, the Resolution was non-committal, but hon members had a right to speak out boldly and let their sentiments be made known to the Delegates, and to the country at large. Courtesy might induce us to send Delegates, but no good can result to us from their deliberations. The railroads of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick will never pay the principal expended; their tabular statements were not very definite, but from the very best statistical information he could find their debt was enormous,—in New Brunswick $5,000,000, in Nova Scotia $4,000,000; while the debt of P. E. Island is only one quarter of a million dollars, and yet we are asked to share in the heavy taxation and debts of the other Provinces. Are we to put our neck in this yoke, and become literally hewers of wood and drawers of water for the aggrandizement of our neighbors? The great Tilleys, Tuppers, etc., of those provinces aspiring for leading offices in this beautifully pictured United Acadia that is going to confer such a boon on little P. E. Island, had better, if they can, produce tangible arguments in defence of their theory, and not taunt us about our petty jealousies and personalities. When have similar disgusting scenes and personalities to those which have disgraced their legislatures been enacted here? They should first take the beam out of their own eye. His honor then in a lengthy and eloquent address condemnatory of the Union scheme, reviewed the arguments advanced by the Col. Secretary. He expatiated on the advantages and privileges we, as a Colony, now enjoy, the progressive aspect of our agricultural and commercial pursuits, the increase of our revenue, etc., all of which, he said, would compare favorably with the other Provinces, and concluded by cautioning hon. members not to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage, and never till driven from the paternal roof of the Mother County think of bartering our constitution.—He was followed by Honbls. Hensley, Warburton, J. C. Pope, Laird, Kelly, and Messrs. Howlan, Howat, Montgomery, Haslam and Sinclair, all of whom concurred with the opinions so ably enunciated by his honor the Speaker.—Mr. Howlan then submitted an amendment to the Resolution before the House to this effect: "Resolved, That it is inexpedient under present circumstances, to appoint delegates to confer with those who may be appointed by the Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, for the purpose of discussing the expediency of a union of the three Provinces." In submitting this amendment, the hon. member adverted to the allusion made by the Hon. Col. Secretary to the unhappy religious strife and ill-feeling existing between Protestants and Catholics in this country, and charged the Col. Sec. with having produced that ill-feeling. To give up our Parliament, and form an integral part of a united Province, were preposterous; the advocates of this scheme in the other Provinces were actuated by selfish motives; he never would go for depriving his counrry of its constitution; he alluded to Ireland, the legislative halls of which could at one time boast of a Grattan and a Flood, now melancholy to behold. He spoke of the rapid growth of the fisheries, and which ere long would form one of the greatest fields of our enterprise; our supineness on this subject reprehensible. He contended that a union with the two Maratime Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick would not better our condition, nor tend to confer upon us any privilege which we now cannot enjoy.

Hon. E. Whelan then rose and delivered a long speech, and differed from all the preceding speakers on this subject. I will, said he, take a higher and stronger ground. I am not for a legislative union, nor will I go for a federal union, until we are loosened from the apron strings of our venerable mother. Until all the Colonies of British North America are prepared to divest themselves of their present political position; and when that time, already fore shadowed, shall come—when the Government of England will cast us off, a federal union of the Colonies will be practicable, and not till then. The utterance of these sentiments may be called treason, but I am guilty of no treasonable language when I say that it would be an advantage to us to be cast off from the mother country. Our present dependent position mars our progress. Our acts must be submitted to the Colonial Office at Downing Street. We go through the parade of passing laws which must be submitted to the secret influence and intrigues of Sir S. Cunard and others in England. He alluded to our material power as being greater than that of the thirteen colonies when they revolted against Great Britain. In reference to area, population, trade, talent, and all the elements that can render any country great, we stand unequalled. He would advocate a separation from great Britain rather than the paltry slaves of Sir S. Cunard—better that we were joined to a foreign power than be subject to such a serfdom. The broad principle of a general union should be advocated. He spoke of the advantages we derive from the Railway to Shediac; but it were better for us to remain as we are than form any union with the neighboring Provinces under present circumstances.

The question was then put. For the resolution of Hon. Col. Gray, 18; for Mr. Howlan's amendment, 9.

Several Bills were then submitted, and their consideration announced for to-morrow—after which, at the hour of 11 o'clock, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 19.

On motion of the Hon. Col. Gray, the congratulatory Addresses of the Hon. Legislative Council and House of Assembly of this Island, to Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on the happy and auspicious event of a birth of a Prince, were submitted, received and read. The following Bills were read a third time and passed, viz:—A Bill for the inspection of pickled fish. A Bill to facilitate the partition of lands and estates in this Island. A Bill respecting the Church of England at Charlottetown. A Bill regulating Oyster Fisheries. A Bill amending the constitution of the Legislative Council. The Hon. Legislative Council, by message, informed the House that they had passed the following Bills, viz:—A Bill to enable the City Council to appoint Inspectors, Weighers, and Markers of Flour. A Bill to incorporate the Grand and Subordinate Temples of the Good Templars of this Island. Hon Col. Secretary laid on the table the vouchers connected with the Public Accounts for the past year. On motion of Hon. J. Warburton, the Bill relating to registration of Baptisms, was read a second time. Hon. J. Hensley submitted a Bill to amend the Act relating to Insolvent Debtors; also a Bill to facilitate proceedings in the Court of Chancery, both of which were received and read. Hon. J. Longworth moved the second reading of the Bill to revive and continue an Act relating to the fisheries of this Island; motion carried, and Bill agreed to. Progress was then reported on the Bill amending the law relating to Education and Prince of Wales College Acts. House adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

House in Committee resumed the consideration of the Acts relating to Education and Prince of Wales College, and after some time spent thereon, said Bills were agreed to on a division as follows:—Nays, Warburton, Conroy, Howlan, Coles, Whelan, Thornton, Kelly, Sutherland, 8; Yeas, Gray, Longworth, Haslam, Montgomery, Col. Secretary, Ramsay, McLennan, Laird, J. C. Pope, Howat, Yeo, Davies, Brecken, Kaye, Duncan, McAuley, Green, Sinclair, Hensley, 19. House in Committee on a Bill to provide for additional S. D. C. on this Island; the Bill was carried on a division as follows:—Nays, Laird, Howat, Davies, Thornton, Coles, McAulay, Ramsay, Yeo, Conroy, 9; Yeas, Kelly, Longworth, Whelan, Sinclair, Green, Sutherland, Hensley, Warburton, Howlan, Brecken, Pope, McLennan, Col. Secretary, Montgomery, Haslam, Gray, Duncan, 19. House in Committee on a Bill relating to Baptisms; Bill agreed to. The following Bills were also submitted and read, viz:—A Bill to incorporate the P. E. Island Steam Navigation Company. A Bill relating to Steam communication on the Hillsborough and Elliot Rivers. A Bill relating to alteration of time for holding Supreme Courts of this Island. House adjourned.

A. McNEILL, Reporter.

THE RELIGIOUS SENTIMENTS OF NAPOLEON I.

SECOND ARTICLE.

The Rev. Mr. Trudelle, in speaking of the divorce of Napoleon from Josephine, did not attempt to justify the French Emperor. He did not allude to the reasons sometimes urged to palliate the guilt of the Emperor in doing a great wrong to one of the most virtuous, amiable, and faithful of wives. In making this omission the Rev. Gentleman shewed that he did not wish to defend an act which is certainly one of the greatest stains on the character of Napoleon. But, said he, the greatness of a man, the vivacity of his faith, the sincerity of his repentance, are shown by the acknowledgment of his wrongs, and by a sincere atonement. Marie Louise of Austria was unfaithful, was criminal. A successor to Napoleon was born—the Count Neipperg, an Austrian General, was the father—Napoleon forgives all—"She is guilty, but am I innocent? she needs forgiveness, and I who am going to appear soon before my God, am I not in greater need of it?" Napoleon, observed the lecturer, acknowledged his fault, was sorry for it, forgave the same fault in others;—these were the actions of a Christian, and contrast favorably with the conduct of the crowned monster, Henry VIII, and hundreds of other kings or conquerors.

The Rev. Lecturer spoke next of the conduct of Napoleon in Egypt. He said that one must know very little of the life of the author of the Concordat who advances nothing less than that Napoleon was but an Apostate, and that he embraced the religion of Mahomet. Is it possible, asked he, that the man who said to England:—"I am a Catholic, and I will maintain Catholicity in France and every where, because it is the true religion, because it is the religion of the Church, because it is that of France, because it is that of my father, because it is mine"—is it possible that the man who would hold such language in the face of England, would turn Mussulman for fear of displeasing a far less powerful and far more degraded enemy? Could it be true that the man who said to the Emperor of Russia; "There can be no Patriarch, no Greek Chapel in the Tuilleries,—the wife of the Emperor of the French must be a Catholic;" could it be true that that man would on a sudden abandon his religion and for the pleasure of a few Turks embrace a form of worship which he himself used to call sensuality? The lecturer cited the testimony of Bourrienne on this point, who, although a personal enemy of Napoleon, says, in his memoirs, that the assertion that Napoleon was inclined to Mahommetanism does not deserve to be seriously discussed. Bourrienne shews that Napoleon never entered into a mosque but through curiosity. When one of Napoleon's generals, Menou, apostatized, he was severely reprimanded, and Napoleon refused to give him command of the army on account of his apostacy. When we have positive acts to prove the dislike, or even the horror of Napoleon for the fatal and impure doctrines of the Koran, the lecturer argued that it is very unfair to blame Napoleon on this head, more particularly when the charge is founded upon ungrounded suspicions.

The Rev. lecturer next described the influence of Napoleon in the re-establishment of religion in France. There is nothing in history more atrocious, more hideous than the apostacy of France and other countries at the end of the last century. The enemies of humanity declared themselves the enemies of religion also. They wanted to destroy religion, in order the better to destroy society. Hundreds of females were driven from the convent to the scaffold. Thousands of Priests were butchered, and thousands of altars laid in ruins. Vast numbers of Christians were put to death in the name of liberty. The strongest of all feelings, the love of human life, was becoming extinct in the minds of the terror stricken people. There was an infamous decree which proclaimed and sanctioned the annihilation of Christianity, and the most sacred of all liberties, the liberty of conscience. The ministers of religion were consequently proscribed, exiled, imprisoned, and guillotined. Who, asked the lecturer, annulled that decree? Who called back the priests to their country? Who reinstated them into their august functions? Who re-established religion? Napoleon; and we cannot acknowledge such a prodigy, we will not admit that proud alliance of a young and mighty warrior with God. The names of the authors of that decree remain stigmatized as the types of folly, debauchery and crime, and we have no praise for the heroic restorer of the Sanctuary. But many say that if Napoleon did some good, he was actuated by other motives, and not by his religious convictions. I answer, said the lecturer, that dissimulation is the vice of weak beings, and is repugnant to heroic souls.—To lie to another is baseness; but the one who lies to himself is a despicable wretch. It is after this rule that we ought to judge of a great man. Some say that the ambition of Napoleon was at the bottom of all his acts. My answer, said the lecturer, is that Napoleon's ambition was satisfied—he held the power in his own hands—the events, the spirit of the time, all the realities of the moment were against religion;—the dogs had devoured it—the temples were bare and falling to ruins—dogma was an object of ridicule, a shameful thing. Bonaparte places Religion on the throne, and kneels down before her. Napoleon asks the Pope to come to Paris; and there, before the altar, and in the face of the representatives of all Europe, he kisses the feet of the Sovereign Pontiff. The new Emperor repeats the creed of the apostles, and in a loud voice with his hand on the Gospel, he says "That is my faith.—I believe what the Church believes; I call heaven to witness—I swear to it." The lecturer argued that such an act could not be the act of a hypocrite. He appealed to conscience, to logic, to theology, to show that an action so obviously good in itself, could not be bad in its principle.

In summing up the charges made against Napoleon, the Rev. Lecturer stated that the most of them were falsified, and that many of them were invented by prejudice and malignity. He believed that the real faults of the Emperor were acts begun without reflection, followed up through obstinacy or vanity, but to which his heart was always a stranger; sometimes they were the suggestions of those who surrounded him, sometimes the impulse of anger excited by the hostility of events, but that he never acted from a calculated contempt of religion.

The Rev. Gentleman brought his lecture to a close by describing in some beautiful passages the last scenes of the great hero's life on the Isle of St. Helena, and by alluding to the removal of his remains to the France he loved so well. God, said the lecturer, dealt with Napoleon as he generally does with those he loves; he completed that master-piece of His Almighty hand with the trial of humiliations which he measured to the greatness of the man himself. Napoleon who had "made monarchs necks his footstool" beholds himself about to die an exile far away from the scenes of his greatness. He prepares to fulfil his last duties as a man and a Christian. As he was upon the throne, so is he at his last moments.—He preserves the same equity in distributing rewards and punishments—in giving praise or reproach. He retains the same memory of names and services, the same elevation of sentiments, the same empire over himself, the same impartiality, the same strength and sensibility of soul, the same heroism, the same religion. He declares that he dies a Roman Catholic, and that he forgives all his enemies. When the time came when his "light dream of life was vanishing," he understood the solemnity of the important and imposing duty he had to fulfil at his last hour. His soul, said the lecturer, was too eminently religious not to feel that to refuse God its last homage would be a real apostacy. He could not despise the formalities, and all the practises of religion without forsaking not only heaven, but also France itself and all his family. Napoleon then humbled himself before his God as much as he had raised himself before men. He kneels down to his confession; he receives the sacraments of the Church; he expresses the hope that his friends may be as happy at the hour of their deaths, and dies breathing the name of his Saviour.

His mean, petty jailors placed a guard upon his tomb, but a more generous spirit allows his remains to be carried back to France, in the midst of the acclamations of all parties. That, said the lecturer in conclusion, was not a vain demonstration, it was an appeal to the qualities of the Emperor, qualities as rare as they are indispensible to the safety of empires. The removal to France of the remains of Napoleon was an appeal to a royal intelligence which did not consult public opinion, but conscience alone; an appeal to the lofty mind which knew how to command the minds of others, an appeal to the noble heart which knew so well how to win other hearts, an appeal to the Sovereign who had so much faith in his sovereignity. It was not a mere coffin, a mere corpse, that was brought from the extremity of the ocean. It was the one who put a check to evil passions; it was the energetic will which crushed the frenzy of the Revolution: it was the enemy of anarchy; it was a religious symbol; it was the truth of the political genius who attacked and destroyed the genius of impiety and established with religion the beautiful order of ranks, virtues and principles; it was, in fine, the admirer of all noble sentiments, the protector of the altars; it was the saviour or rather the founder of the present civilization of the world.

Such, as we understand them, were the views enunciated by the Rev. Mr. Trudelle. Though we have given a pretty full account of his lecture, there were several striking passages in it which, from want of sufficient space, we must pass over. Though we may not agree with every statement made by the Rev. Lecturer, yet from the perusal of some works suggested by the Lecturer, as well as from the lecture itself, we are convinced that the Rev. Gentleman took the correct view of the character of Napoleon. As to the ability with which the Rev. Gentleman defended the great hero of modern France, we need only say that it was such as entitles him to be placed in the first rank of our literary men in this Colony.

SATURDAY last was the three-hundredth anniversary of Shakspeare's birth. We have reason to believe that the day was honoured with considerable eclat in most parts of the British dominions. Here, it was almost unnoticed. Certainly there was no public demonstration of any kind in regard to it—not even a holiday in the public departments—although the attention of the Government had been long ago invited, by a National Committee in England, to consider favourably the propriety of celebrating the tri-centenary of the greatest author known to ancient or modern times. We regret that there is very little taste in our public men and people for the fine arts, and we fear that any censures of ours upon them would effect no reformation. We intended, however, to make some remarks on Shakspeare's genius, merely for our own divertisement and that of our readers who take an interest in the subject, but we find, by the crowded state of our columns that we must withhold them until next week.

MRS. WENTWORTH STEVENSON will give a Concert, varied by readings from Shakspeare, at the Temperance Hall, this evening, in honour of the Tri-Centenary. Mrs. Stevenson is so well known as an artiste of superior powers, that it is quite unnecessary to say anything in her behalf—nevertheless, we hope that the Concert will be liberally patronised on account of the illustrious name connected with her entertainment.

SOME of the admirers of Shakspeare propose to regale themselves at a Supper at the North American Hotel, to-morrow evening, also in honour of the Tri-Centenary. We have no doubt the enterprising Proprietor will make everything very comfortable for them, so far as the cuisine and the vintages are concerned; and we must only hope that the intellectual part of the festivities will not be unworthy of the occasion.

WE believe the Legislature will be prorogued in the course of the present week—either on Thursday or Friday. There is nothing more than routine business before it, and this will be disposed of as rapidly as possible. We have neither space nor time to comment at any length upon the debates. We have, however, a long recess before us, of which we shall take advantage for that purpose. For information as to the actual business done in the House of Assembly, we must refer our readers to the summary of the proceedings published elsewhere, for which we are this week indebted to Mr. Archibald McNeill, who, with great industry and impartiality, has been reporting during the Session for *Ross's Weekly*.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY INSTITUTE.

The Education Question was discussed last Wednesday evening. The debate was opened with a very able and argumentative address, delivered by the President of the Institute, the Rev. A. McDonald, in the course of which the Rev. gentleman strongly condemned the sectarian system at present adopted in this Island. He shewed that religion should be the foundation of all education, and he referred to the good results which the combination of the religious and secular elements of education have proved in countries where the denominational system is judiciously carried out. As the subject is an important one, the debate will be continued next Wednesday evening.

W. W. SULLIVAN, Sec'y.

April 25th, 1864.

COLONIAL.

In the Canadian Parliament on the 30th ult., Mr. Cauchon, after announcing the formation of the new Ministry, gave the following sketch of the policy of the new government. It will be seen that no allusion whatever is made to the Intercolonial Railway. The House adjourned till the 3rd of May, and writs were ordered for the elections rendered necessary by the acceptance of office of the new Ministers:—

The Government will give a constant and careful attention to the defence of the country; and will adopt proper measures to place the Militia on such a footing as will ensure its being of prompt and efficacious service in the time of need, without increasing the actual expenditure.

It will use all its efforts to continue and extend the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, and the bonding system, in virtue of which goods now pass free of duty through the two countries, these measures being not only important in themselves, but also being calculated to maintain those friendly feelings which it is so desirable to foster.

The sister provinces will be invited to a conference, with the view of establishing a more intimate commercial alliance.

Measures for the opening of the North-West territory, and the improvement of our communication with the seaboard, will be submitted at an early stage to the consideration of Parliament, and in the canal tolls, changes, which may be judged necessary, will be made in order to prevent the Western trade from being removed from our waters.

The promise made by Parliament, this session, on the subject of the transfer of the Seat of Government to Ottawa, in answer to the Speech from the Throne, will be faithfully carried out.

Departmental reform will be persistently followed up, and the most rigid economy will characterize all the public expenditure.

Measures will be presented, this session, to establish an equality between the revenue and the expenditure.

The question of Representation by Population will continue to be an open question.

The opening of public lands in Upper and Lower Canada, adapted to culture, will be energetically and systematically encouraged, and above all will be placed the encouragement of the great agricultural interests.

The general policy of the Government will be guided by those broad constitutional principles, which have so long characterized the councils of the mother country, and which will ensure the prosperity and contentment of the Canadian people.

DISTRESSING CALAMITY.—A correspondent of the Miramichi *Gleaner*, writing from Dalhousie, furnishes the following account of a most distressing accident which occurred in that place on the 30th ultimo:—

A calamity of a most heart-rending nature occurred here on the night of Friday last, which has spread a gloom over the whole county. Mr. David McIntosh, of Jacquet River, with two of his sons and son-in-law, had gone up the river some 8 or 9 miles to prepare for sugar making. It appears that they had been busy making bark dishes for gathering the sap, and for that purpose had a great deal of ignitable birch bark in their camp, which was strewn about the floor, a large portion of it being piled up by the door, inside of the camp. Things were in this state when they went to bed, leaving a good fire burning. About midnight or a little before it, they were aroused by a sense of suffication and heat, but the work of destruction must have been fearfully rapid, as two of them, the old man and one of his sons, only woke to the dreadful realization in its fullest extent, of a situation the most horrible, perhaps, that the imagination can conceive.

The camp when they awoke was one blaze of livid fire and smoke from the burning bark. The two men who escaped, rushed to the door and through the thickest of the smoke and hottest of the fire made their way out; but though dreadfully burned and scathed—not a hair having been left on their heads, and their lower limbs all blackened—they had not yet experienced the full measure of that, to them, awful night of agony. They were now six miles from the nearest house, without a stitch of clothing save their shirts, and a pair of socks each, one of them happening to have two pair which he generously shared with his comrade. In this state, add to which an extremely cold night, they set out for help, and kept together for about three miles, when one of them could go no further. He desired the other, however, to proceed, and if he succeeded in reaching the house to send assistance to him. What must have been the feeling of these men now? One chance out of two, humanly speaking, for the preservation of their lives in any condition, gone, and the distance from whence they set out to the nearest house but half accomplished. But the fears and forebodings which must have then oppressed them were destined not to be realized.—The poor fellow reached the house completely exhausted, when his first care was to send after his comrade, who was brought in burned, charred, frost-bitten, and altogether such a mass of dire suffering as we would, in God's providence, hope never to have to recount its like again.

The two men are under the treatment of Dr. Shaw, who entertains hopes of their ultimate recovery. The remains of the old man and his son were committed to the grave yesterday.

The family thus plunged into distress are highly esteemed and respected in their neighborhood, and have the heartfelt sympathy of the whole community.

P. S. Since writing the above I have learned that one of the two men, the other son of Mr. McIntosh, has died from the effects of his terrible burning.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH.—The annual meeting of the congregation was held on Monday last. Principal Inglis, L. L. D., in the Chair. After hearing the report of the Trustees for the past year, the following members of the congregation were elected office-bearers, viz: Trustees, Messrs. Watson, Brown, Anderson, Morrison, Kennedy and Mason. Chairman, J. W. Morrison, Esq. Treasurer, Mr. Ambrose Brown. Secretary, Mr. M. McLeod. Janitor, W. Johnston. The receipts for the year amounted to £50.—*Mon.*

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor and Mrs. Dundas entertained a large party at Government House, on Thursday evening last. Dancing was kept up until a late hour.

We understand that John Morris, Esq., of Charlottetown, has been appointed Sheriff for Queen's County; John Dalziel, Esq., of Murray Harbor, for King's County; and John Rhodes Gardiner, Esq., of Bedeque, for Prince County, for the ensuing year.

The Steamer *Heather Belle* was launched from the Marine slip on Wednesday night last, and is now ready to proceed to Picton and Shediac as soon as the ice departs from those ports. Charlottetown Harbour is now nearly clear of ice.

The Legislature of New Brunswick was prorogued by His Honor Colonel Cole, Administrator of the Government, on the 13th inst.

Picton has been quite jubilant of late on the prospect of the Railroad being extended from Truro to that place. Balls, illuminations and displays of bunting have been the order of the day.

SHIPS AND TIMBER.—Liverpool circulars of 19th ult., report the sales of very few ships. The *Argonaut*, 1188 tons register, built at Quebec in 1853, and now classed A 1 in red at Loyds', brought £5000; *Pladda*, 982 tons, Quebec, 1757, classed A 1 7 years, £6000; *Delta*, 971 tons, St. John, 1846, and now classed 5-6ths in French Lloyds', £3670. Outward freights firm at previous quotations. A vessel has been fixed from Quebec to the Bristol Channel at 30s. per load. The timber market is quoted very quiet; no sales by auction; one or two sales of deal cargoes at private sale.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A fair trial is all that is asked to prove the sterling and superior merits of this Ointment, and to demonstrate how much more successful it is in curing old ulcers, inveterate sores, and disfiguring eruptions than any other application. When properly used it lessens the inflammation, which invades parts adjacent to the wound or ulcer, whereby much local pain is immediately assuaged, and, in the course of an hour or two, the most satisfactory results invariably follow, which will steadily advance to a thorough and permanent cure. This treatment, so much at variance with the old-fashioned views of cauterizing, blistering, leeching, &c., has, by common consent, been pronounced to be the greatest blessing to persons thus afflicted.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS.

How strange and wonderful it often seems to us that a medicine composed of simple mountain herbs and roots, should so certainly search out and cure disease. How surprising that the Indians should know and preserve so long and well a secret that has escaped the search of the greatest physicians that the world has ever seen. True, the ancient inhabitants of Mexico were a strange race, found by the Spaniards living in large cities, and allowing for their strange customs and religion as well civilized as their conquerors. In the words of a writer of some celebrity, "They have perished from the eath, their cities are gigantic piles of ruins, their Kings and Princes so mighty in their life, are forgotten; their ruins and their medicine alone are left." The united testimony of all intelligent persons is, that JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS are the most successful medicine in the world in curing disease.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Married.

On Thursday, the 7th of April instant, by John Haszard, J. P., Mr. David Milligan to Miss Marian Smith, all of Lot 11.

Died.

At her residence, Beechworth, Bedeque, on the 3rd inst., Catherine, wife of Mr. Peter McRae, and youngest daughter of Mr. John Stewart, Lot 48, aged 36 years.

At Miscouche, on the 14th instant, the wife of Mr. Neil Gillis, Lot 16, aged 50 years.

At Lot 30, of Croup, on the 14th instant, James, youngest son of William and Barbery Pollard.

At Georgetown, on the 18th instant, of inflammation of the liver, Mary Ann, wife of Sergeant James Heggs, Jailor in Georgetown, aged 49 years.

SHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, April 2—Loading for P. E. Island: Edwin & Lizzie, Isabel, Theresa, Gazelle, Prioress and Commodore.

BRISTOL, April 4—Sailed: Barque Superb, for Richmond Bay.

LIVERPOOL, March 20—Arrived: Prioress, from Baltimore.

MALTA, March 12—Sailed, Ship Lady Seymour, for Quebec.

Ship Elizabeth Yeo, from Genoa, at Newport, for Quebec, 23th.

We find the following among the list of disasters, under the date of April 8, in the Boston papers:—Long Beach, opposite Mannahawkin, March 31—The Brig Hunter, Capt. Bell, loaded with sugar and molasses, from Sagua, 11th inst., for New York, came ashore 29th inst. All hands saved. The captain reports he took the gale on the 23rd, and lost rudder head, which compelled him to come on shore. The captain and crew lost all their clothes and ship's papers, with the exception of one bill of lading and one invoice, which came on shore. This vessel is owned by him and others of Prince Edward Island. She lays well up on the beach, and will be a total loss. The keel has gone out of her.

Arrived in Liverpool, on the 1st April, the Brig W. W. Lord, McRae, Master, after a passage of 34 days from Baltimore.

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, April 22, 1864.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb	4d to 7d
Do by the quarter	3½d to 6d
Mutton, per lb	4d to 7d
Pork, per lb	3½d to 4½d
Do (small)	6d to 7d
Ham, per lb	6d to 7d
Butter (fresh)	1s 3d to 1s 4d
Do by the tub	11d to 1s
Cheese, per lb	3d to 6d
Tallow, per lb	9d to 10d
Lard, per lb	8d to 9d
Pearl Barley, per lb	2d to 2½d
Flour, per barrel	42s to 45s
Do per lb	2d to 2½d
Oatmeal, per lb	2d to 2½d
Eggs, per dozen	8d to 10d
Vegetables.	
Potatoes, per bushel	1s 4d to 1s 6d
Turnips, per bushel	1s
Grain.	
Barley do	5s to 6s
Oats do	2s 8d to 3s
Poultry.	
Turkeys, each	5s to 8s
Fowls, each	1s 6d to 2s
Ducks, each	1s 3d to 1s 6d
Partridges, each	none
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl	18s to 20s
Herrings, per barrel	30s to 40s
Mackerel, per dozen	1s 6d
Lumber.	
Boards (Hemlock)	3s 6d to 4s
Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Shingles, per M	10s to 15s
Sundries.	
Timothy Seed, per bushel	12s to 15s
Clover Seed, per lb	1s 3d to 1s 4d
Hay, per ton	75s to 85s
Straw, per cwt	1s
Homespun, per yard	3s 6d to 6s
Apples, per dozen	3d to 4d
Calfskins, per lb	6d to 7½d
Hides, per lb	3½d to 4d
Sheepskins, each	10s to 12s

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RUM and GIN!

TO be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, immediately on arrival of 'Edwin & Lizzie' from LIVERPOOL, G. B.:

15 hhds Choice Demerara Rum,
15 do DeKuyper Gin.

TERMS—All sums under £50, three months; over £50, six months' credit, on approved joint notes.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.
Ch'town, April 25, '64. isl

A Freehold Farm FOR SALE.

CONSISTING of 175 acres of FRONT LAND, in a high state of cultivation, with a good DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, COACH HOUSE, THRESHING MACHINE, and all other requisites suitable for a Farm. Also, One hundred acres of WOOD LAND, in the rear, situate on the South side of Elliot River, about seven miles from Charlottetown, and quite near two Public Wharves, for shipping Produce, &c. The above property is well worth the notice of any person wishing to purchase a good Freehold Property, being the Estate of the late J. C. WRIGHT, Esq. Time will be given for two-thirds of the Purchase Money. Enquire at the Office of HENRY PALMER, Esq., or at the residence of the Subscriber in Prince Street.

CATHERINE WRIGHT, Executrix.
Ch'town, April 25, 1864. 4m

S. T. — 1860. — X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supercede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœ, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, winter green, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum.

"* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect. G. W. D. ANDREWS,
Sup. Soldier's Home, Cincinnati, O."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters cured me of liver complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate, and had to abandon my business.
H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, O."

"* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.
Rev. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

"* * * Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefitted by their use.
Thy friend, ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa."

"* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.
Rev. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N. Y."

"* * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which are daily increasing with the guests of our house.
SYKES, CHADWICK & Co.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C."

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Such are one in thousands of certificates daily received. They are immensely beneficial to weak persons and delicate females.

Be cautious of re-filled bottles. See our signature on a fine steel plate label. They are not sold by the gallon. They are only sold in our patent log cabin bottles, by respectable druggists, grocers, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.
202 Broadway, N. Y.

LANGUAGES.

GREEK, LATIN, FRENCH and ITALIAN, also DRAWING and PERSPECTIVE, taught by JOHN F. NEWBERY, King-st.

TERMS—One lesson per week, £1 per quarter; Two lessons per week, £2; Three lessons, £3; and thus in proportion for a further number of lessons and longer periods.

Feby. 22, 1864.

North American Hotel, Kent-street, Charlottetown.

THIS HOTEL, formerly known as the "GLOBE HOTEL," is the largest in the City, and centrally situated; it is now opened for the reception of permanent and transient Boarders. The subscriber trusts, by strict attention to the wants and comfort of his friends and the public generally, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ The BEST OF LIQUORS always on hand. Good Stabling for any number of horses, with a careful hostler in attendance.

JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor.
Ch. Town, P. E. I., Nov. 23, 1863. 1y

ROSE & McINTYRE, General Commission Merchants, 88 Cedar-street - - - New York.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION to Sales of OATS and other PRODUCE, and purchase of Merchandize for the British American markets.

Refer to—A. N. Brown, Esqr., 185 Greenwich street, New York; Messrs. Elliot & Co., 16 Lemoine street, Montreal; Hon. P. Walker, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. CLEMENT McINTYRE.
June 15, 1863.