Prince Edward Island); and we only utter these, our opinions, as a record of the feelings which one cannot but own are excited, on reading in the Maritime journals those humiliating displays of prejudice and claptrap with which the friends of Union have been interrupted in that part of the country.

"Take, for example, the Prince Edward Island anti-union movement. Mr. Palmer, its leader, may be consistent or inconsistent, that is a minor matter. But Mr. Palmer professes to have done all he has done in the best interests of his beloved Island. Mr. Palmer is moved by patriotic impulses: he is the Island Curtius, who is prepared to fling himself into his own gulf, in the excess of his self-devotion. Yet see what a future this gentleman would prepare for his garden-Island, should he succeed in his obstructive movements! The rest of British America in all human probability, will go on with the good work; the Imperial Government has already pronounced in its favor; the Union may, as it can, take place without the Island, and then where will Mr. Palmer and his policy be? Does any one suppose for a moment that Great Britain will keep up a separate colonial system in North America for Prince Edward Island or any other one Colony? If not, then the Island will be COMPELLED at the *thirteenth* hour, without honour, and with a very poor grace, to ask for admission into that very system of Provinces from which Mr. Palmer and his abettors kept her back at the start, when she might have entered with credit, and without the imputation of indifference or hostility to the general good. This we put as a suppositious case, but it is just possible it might become hereafter a practical one! If an honorable, high-minded gentleman like Colonel Gray, and the other able and honorable men who accompanied *him*, and were parties to the plan of Union, should be left in the minority among their fellow-colonists, let it not be, at all events, misunderstood in England or in Canada that there are gentlemen in Prince Edward Island whose personal honor is beyond question, and whose patriotism extends wherever the Queen's flag flies on this continent."

CONFEDERATION IN THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

We observe in the Parliamentary Summary of the *Quebec Gazette*, of the 1st inst., the following notice of the mode in which the question of Confederation is to be brought up for discussion:—

"Hon. Sir E. P. Tache gave notice that, on Friday next, (Feb. 3rd) he would move for an Address to Her Majesty, praying that she would be pleased to cause a bill to be introduced in the Imperial Parliament, for the purpose of uniting Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, on the basis of the Resolutions adopted at the Conference of Delegates from these several colonies, held at Quebec in the month of October last. This then is the signal gun, and it seems that the battle is to open in the Upper House. How long the debate will last it is not easy to conjecture, but from the well-known fact that most of the able men in the two Houses—and they are not few—have come down well prepared to discuss the question, we may *anticipate a lively time and some excellent* speaking. The Resolutions are subjoined to the motion, and will, of course, furnish texts to the members."

The press of all shades of politics, in Eastern and Western Canada, as well as our own private correspondence, assure us that the measure will be carried by overwhelming majorities in both branches of the Legislature—a general election to test it not being desired by any party. The next Mail will, we have no doubt, bring us intelligence of its having been disposed of in Canada.

"NOTES ON FEDERAL UNION; PAST AND PRESENT. BY THE HON. T. D. MCGEE."—We are indebted to our friend Mr. McGee for an admirably written Pamphlet, bearing the above title, published by Messrs. Dawson & Bros., Montreal, and printed by Mr. John Lovell, of the same City. It is designed to aid the discussion on the present all absorbing question of Federation. The distinguished author reviews every experiment of importance that has been made in Federation in ancient and modern times; and has brought all the rast resources of his knowledge to bear upon the subject in that felicitous style by which his public writings are always characterised.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, for November, has been received from the American Publishers, Leonard Scott & Co. it contains the following articles, over which we have been able to cast only a cursory glance:—Commercial Philanthropy; Lathams Johnson's Dictionary; Liturgical Reform; Early Roman Tragedy and Epic Poetry; Wildbad and its Water; Giuseppe Giusti and his Times; The Late John Richardson. For information respecting the terms on which the Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine can be obtained (which are very moderate) we refer to the advertisement of the Publishers in another column.

LOSS BY FIRE OF H. M. S. BOMBAY.

Intelligence had reached England of the destruction by fire of H. M. S. *Bombay* at Monte Video, on the 14th Dec. The fire is supposed to have originated close to the spirit room. The after magazine blew up, and the ship sunk in about eight fathoms.—O. K. Smallhorn, Assistant Surgeon, is the only officer drowned. A correct return of the missing is as yet unascertained, but believed to number ninety-three.

The Admiralty has received a despatch from Rear Admiral Elliot, giving some further details as follows:—The ship's company had been at general quarters in the afternoon till after 3 p. m. At 3.15 the fire was reported. The fire-bell was immediately rung, and with the greatest order and promptness an abundant supply of water was obtained, but the fire appears to have spread with uncontrollable rapidity. At 3.52, finding the fire was quickly gaining, the boats were hoisted at 4 p. m., and all boats were out with the exception of the second launch, when the flames coming up the hatchway, and the awning and sails having been burat, rendered it impossible for the men to work. The sick had already been passed into the boats, and the rest of the ship's company now followed. At a quarter past four the mainmast went over the side, the boats then being scarcely clear of the ship, and many officers and men were still holding on to ropes alongside, and to the fore part of the ship, and others floating on the spars, &c. Soon after the mainmast fell, the stoppers of the anchors fell, and it seems many who were upon, or near them must have lost their lives. The ship, which was under sail, hove-to when the fire occurred, steam not having been up. At 8.25 the after magazine blew up, and the ship sunk in about eight fathoms.

ANOTHER CANADIAN VIEW OF MR. PALMER.

WE find the following short editorial article in the *Montreal Gazette*, of the 16th ult.

The ministerial crisis in P. E. Island seems to be protracted. We publish elsewhere another letter from the gallant ex-Premier, in which he apparently convicts Mr. Attorney General Palmer of another misstatement; whose dissatisfaction seems to have arisen out a very petty point. He induced his colleagues to agree to ask for six members for the Island instead of five, the number to which they were entitled according to population. This was refused, and, therefore, for the lack of this one member, it seems he gave up the great scheme as noxious to the Island Province. Unless he was guilty of further duplicity, he could not have made this the ground of such a formal demand, intending, if it were granted, to maintain the same opposition as if his demand had not been admitted. Altogether, the course taken shows a littleness of soul and a narrowness of view which one could hardly fitly characterise by any other adjective than—contemptible. He professes to have feared for his country; it looks more as if he feared for himself. He speaks as if the legislation of the Confederate Parliament were likely to be inimical to the local interests of the Island. Perchance he thinks of diminished importance to himself. He loses sight altogether of the great local advantages specifically promised as a part of the scheme; and others which would flow of necessity out of it. The man is not to be blamed, perhaps, for his incapacity; but nothing can excuse his duplicity. It seems difficult to understand the seeming sanction of both by the Queen's representative in the Island.

The Hon. T. D. McGee, in an address recently delivered before the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal, said:—"None of us, men of the Emancipation era, should ever forget that the present venerable Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, Dr. Macdonnell (father of the present Governor of Nova Scotia,) was one of the first signers, in 1828, of the Dublin Protestant petition on behalf of Catholic Emancipation." He condemned in no unmeasured terms the Fenian organization, and paid the following compliment to the Irishmen of Montreal:—

"We, the Irish inhabitants of Montreal, are doing very well as we are; our mechanics compare favorably with those of any other origin; our young professional men are putting forth the promise of great talents; our civil and religious rights are respected by all our fellow-citizens, whose equal rights we, in turn, equally respect. (Cheers) I dare assert—and I speak from some degree of knowledge—that there is not, take them for all in all, a more respectable community of Irishmen and their descendants to be found anywhere throughout the new world. (Loud Cheers.) I say this with pride—for it is a proud thing to be able to say. (Cheers.) When I contemplate this community, rejoicing as I well may in the joy and sharing in all their trials—when I contemplate their peaceful, steady, onward career, exacting respect and confidence on all sides, I cannot but feel keenly that any newspaper, here or elsewhere, should attempt to asperse them as a band of conspirators, or that any one should dare associate them as a body with lawless and anti-social designs. Mr. President, in any good cause, you know, and I trust every one who knows me, can at any time command my slender services; but still you will grant me, as I am sure our fellow citizens at large will grant me, the cherished right of unrestricted free speech, whenever I am called out to address either a special Society, or the general body of the citizens of Montreal. I have exercised that right to-night, forgive me if I have gone beyond my limits; it was my zeal for your welfare, believe me, that prompted what I have mentioned to you. But this I think I may say, that wherever the flag above us is at stake—wherever our community is in question—we will be found by word and deed to shed the last of our Irish blood in defence of the common liberties we enjoy. (Loud cheers), amid which the hon. gentleman retired.

☞ Colonel Haultain, in seconding the answer to the address of the Governor General of Canada at the opening of the Canadian Parliament, "contrasted the peaceful and prosperous condition of Canada, for the past year, with the position occupied by other countries. With regard to financial matters he stated that the revenue for the past six months had increased fifty per cent. as compared with the same period of the year preceding; that sums paid forlands had also increased 25 per cent."

☞ THE Anti-Confederates in New Brunswick are a curious set of fellows. They clamored for an appeal to the country upon the question, declaring, as their *confreres* in Nova Scotia do, that the Legislature should not deal with the question, but the people. Now, when Mr. Tilley has taken them at their word, they say the question ought to have been first discussed in Parliament, as the representatives of the people are the best suited to deal with it.—*Tel.*

☞ As we anticipated, the St. John *Telegraph* has come out in favor of Union. Our contemporary says:—

"We agree with the leading politicians of the country in believing that a Union of the Colonies is desirable, and that such Union should be consummated at an early day. We believe with the Hon. Joseph Howe that a Legislative Union is the proper form of Union, but, seeing that the leading men of the Colonies could not agree upon that system, in consequence of the backward state of public opinion, we are prepared to accept a Federal Union as the next best thing."

THE HON. JOSEPH CUNARD.

The death of the Hon. Joseph Cunard, which occurred at his residence, Upper Parliament street, on Monday, is an event that has caused general regret among all classes of the community. Mr. Cunard, though not what is generally known as a public man, was engaged in extensive mercantile business in Liverpool for many years, and enjoyed the confidence and respect, not only of his own immediate friends, but of every one on 'Change. His presence will therefore be greatly missed amongst commercial men. Mr. Cunard was the younger brother of Sir Samuel Cunard, Bart., the founder of the world-famous Cunard Line of American Steamers, and, like his brother, resided for a considerable time in North America.

In New Brunswick Mr. Cunard took a prominent part in public affairs, and much of the present prosperity of that colony is attributable to his energetic exertions. He was a member of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick. During the fourteen years of his residence in Liverpool he has carried on an extensive business.

He was a member of the firm of Cunard, Wilson & Co., the well known ship brokers of Liverpool, and was justly esteemed for his good business qualities and uprightness of character.

On 'Change Mr. Cunard was extraordinary popular,—his genial disposition, invariable courtesy and goodness of heart, making him a universal favourite. At the time of his death he was 67 years of age.—*Gore's (Liverpool) Advertiser, January 19.*

EXPECTED RAID INTO CANADA.

A Toronto telegram to the Quebec *Mercury*, dated 28th January, says:—

Private telegrams from Brockville to-day announce that reliable information has been received there from the American side, to the effect that one Burleigh, who has lately escaped from the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston, is maturing plans for a "raid" upon Brockville, by an organised gang of desperadoes, who are to cross the St. Lawrence on the ice, at various points between Ogdensburg and Cape Vincent, and then rob the banks at Brockville. The agents, therefore, of the Montreal, Commercial and Ontario Banks, are reported to have met last evening and decided at once to remove their funds (some $450,000 in notes) to Montreal for safety. This report has given rise to all kinds of exaggerated rumors in the streets this afternoon, among others that two thousand Confederates had singly crossed into Canada, and were about to make a raid from Prescott.

Burleigh had been imprisoned for enlisting British subjects into the American service.

THE TRADE OF CANADA.

(From the Toronto Globe)

The comparative statistics of the trade of the Province for the first half of the year 1864, furnished the other day by our special correspondent at Quebec, cannot but be regarded as exceedingly satisfactory. They indicate that, in spite of the derangement of business by the American war, and of other adverse circumstances, our trade is still on the increase. The importations for the half-year ending July 1st, 1864, as compared with those for the corresponding period of 1863, are given thus:—

	Half-year. 1863.	Half-year. 1864.
Dutiable goods	$9,588,666	$14,309,886
Coin and Bullion	2,077,834	2,475,504
Other free goods	8,426,740	7,096,826
	$20,093,240	$23,882,216

There has thus been a gross increase in the half year's importations of $3,788,976, or very nearly eighteen per cent. But there has been a very considerable decrease in the importations of free goods other than coin and bullion. The increase in coin and bullion has been nearly twenty per cent., while that in the dutiable goods has been almost fifty per cent. As just about three-fourths of the free goods, other than coin or bullion, which we import, comes from the United States, we must attribute the change in those articles in part to the state of affairs in that country. A very large share of our free imports from the United States is made up of agricultural produce, and its diminution may indicate what we would naturally expect, that the war is reducing the amount of such produce which our neighbours have to export. Nearly the whole of that produce which comes to Canada, comes to be sold out of the country again. So far as some articles of American agricultural produce are bought for Canadian consumption, it would be by no means unsatisfactory to find that kind of importation decreasing. That would simply show that our own farmers were coming nearer to supplying all that we require for home consumption. Our merchants and millers, of course, make profit on the American wheat which they import to be exported again, and a diminution of that kind of importation would be a loss, unless, indeed, it could be shown that the decrease had been made up by an increase in the production of wheat in our own country. The importation and exportation of coin and bullion are matters which fluctuate very much, and upon which it is difficult to build any very safe argument.

The enormous increase in the importation of dutiable goods is an evidence of prosperity that cannot be gainsayed. The first six months of 1864 were not marked by any inflation, excitement, or spirit of reckless speculation. Our merchants were probably as cool and cautious at that period as at any time during their lives. The gross increase of $4,721,220 must be attributed mainly to legitimate demand and to a healthy increase of consumption by our people. The articles upon which the great augmentations took place, moreover, were such as would indicate general prosperity among the people. They are not the luxuries and extravagancies which come into demand in time of popular extravagance. The items in which the greatest increase has taken place are:—

	Half-year.	Half-year.
Cottons	$2,086,545	$3,277,985
Woollens	1,841,113	2,537,699
Tea	658,435	1,059,674
Linen	223,338	421,543
Hats, caps & bonnets	108,531	281,197
Iron and hardware	449,538	776,225

These six items furnish nearly three-fourths of the total increase on dutiable goods. Four of them, making up well nigh $3,000,000 of the augmentation, include staple articles which could only be in great demand in a prosperous community. Woollens, cottons, and linens are worn by the poorest in the land as well as the wealthiest. The large importation of iron and hardware is likewise a token of substantial prosperity. The only item in the list which can be denominated a luxury is tea, and that is at all events a very democratic kind of luxury, and one which is likely to be in very great demand where there is general prosperity, or at least an absence of the pinchings of poverty. We have not the figures yet of the last six months of 1864, but it is pretty well understood, we believe, that they too show a large increase over the corresponding period in 1863—though probably not so large as the increase which obtained during the first half-year.

The exports for the first six months of the past year likewise show an increased business, the augmentation being from $11,966,895 in 1863 to $13,883,508 in 1864. This increase of nearly two millions was mainly due to an increased exportation of animals and their products, ships, lumber and timber. By far the greater portion of our exports is sent out during the latter half of the year, so that the above comparison is not a very accurate test of the comparative business of the whole year. If the above proportion of increase were to hold good for the whole year's exportations, we should have a total increase of six or seven millions. When we remember that our exports in 1863 were larger than in any previous year, and when we reflect that the state of the American currency has thrown great difficulties in the way of exportations to that country, we are bound to say that a much smaller increase than that indicated by our first half-year's business would be highly satisfactory.

What makes the exhibit still more satisfactory, is the fact that the decrease of our own importation of free goods from the United States entitled us to infer that our exports are more nearly all of Canadian production, than they were when we imported more largely of American wheat, &c., to be exported again. As the resources of our country become, year by year, more fully developed, it is inevitable that our exports should increase. If we but preserve to ourselves the blessings of peace, of good political institutions, there is in store for our people a most prosperous career. Our circumstances are most favorable, and our destiny is in our own hands. Let us take fresh courage from the prosperity which has been ours during the untoward circumstances of the past year, and be more resolved than ever to accomplish that British American union which is so essential to our future greatness as a people.

MADNESS OF THE FEDERAL CONGRESS.

[From the New York 'Journal of Commerce.']

The determination on the part of Congress to terminate the treaty with Great Britain, in relation to the Provinces, furnishes another proof that feeling is stronger than reason. The weight of argument is all on the other side. A few local interests may profit by the abrogation of this agreement, but the nation, as a whole, must suffer by the change. We have shown this conclusively in past years, when the subject was discussed upon its merits, that it is quite useless to go over again the grounds of this conviction. The treaty is to be annulled in order to punish the Provinces for their real or supposed hostility to Northern interests since the inauguration of the rebellion. The blow will tell beyond a doubt. The change will affect a large number of people over the border, and prove a serious interruption to a very profitable trade. It may do more injury on that side than on this, although of that we have very grave doubts. It will, however, inflict an injury. It is effectual retaliation, if we assume that there has been cause of offence, and so far there has been no child's play about it. It is a serious business, and will be more extensive in its results than even its authors suppose. It will be serious, also, as we have hinted, because the damage will be mutual. The hand that strikes will feel the blow at least as much as the body which receives it. The assumptions to the contrary in Congressional debate are utter nonsense. We have taken vast millions of raw produce free from the Provinces, and sent them as many millions of our manufactures in return. Because they have paid their treasury a duty on these manufactured goods, therefore, it is said, we have the worst of the bargain. The man who uttered that speech is hopelessly incompetent to understand the first principles of political economy. This country would like such an interchange with all the world. The truth is, that the increased traffic has been a source of great profit to both sides, and its cessation will tell upon the material interests of both countries. It will cost our people less, it is true, for the time being, to strike a blow across the border in this way, than go to war with our northern neighbours; but if the war might soon be settled, and this is to last for years, the actual hostilities might prove to be cheaper in the final result.

THE CIVIL WAR IN THE STATES.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Peace negotiations have failed. Southern Commissioners demanded recognition of independence as basis for negotiations. ....Richmond papers report Sherman's advance within 20 miles of Charleston on the 2nd. Another Federal column moving on Branchville..... A proposition before the Confederate Congress to purchase and arm one hundred thousand slaves. Deserters report Mobile evacuated. .... Debate on Confederation Resolutions commenced in Canadian Parliament last night.....Gold 215.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The Fifth and portion of the Second Corps of Grant's army occupies Kansas Station and Hatchers, ran south of Petersburg on Sunday, after storming enemy's rifle pits. Federals then threw up breast works and repulsed three desperate attacks, holding portion Sunday night. A great battle was expected on Monday. ....Army appropriation bill passed by Congress. Amounts five hundred millions.....Fire in Philadelphia to-day; 50 dwelling houses burned; 15 lives lost. Gold 209.....New Brunswick Assembly dissolved to-day, writs returnable 29th March.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The column of the Potomac Army which advanced to Hatche's Run on Sunday, made a further advance on Monday, of two miles to Dabney's Mills, where the rebels made a determined stand and finally drove Federal advance back to their breastworks at Hatche's Run. Federals got out of ammunition, they lost three to five hundred killed and wounded..... Davis had sent message to Rebel Congress stating President Lincoln had refused all proffers of peace, except on terms which South could not accept. Gold....212.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The loss of the 3rd division of the 5th Corps on Monday was 1147 killed, wounded, and missing. Federals fell back short distance where strong works had been thrown up. President signed notice to terminate treaty with Great Britain regulating naval force on lakes.—Confederate peace commissioners reported to Congress in effect that Lincoln declined to entertain peace propositions until they threw down arms.—"Australasia" at New York; dates to 29th.—Political news unimportant. Bank of England reduced rate of discount to 5 per cent.

THOMAS BEERS, ESQUIRE, AND THE TENANT LEAGUE.—We publish to-day by order of the Lieut. Governor and Council, the letter of Thomas Beers, Esq., in which that worthy Magistrate denies having seconded any Resolution at any meeting of the tenantry. This gentleman, it would appear, has been grossly wronged by the correspondent of *Ross's Weekly*.—*Id.*

The members of both upper and lower branches of the Canadian Parliament are about to form themselves into a drill association, to be exercised in the various movements of military men from 1 to 3 o'clock, p. m., daily, all under charge of Col. Wm. Gordon and a staff of drill instructors.

TEA PARTIES seem to be as popular as ever in all parts of this Island. That of Thursday evening last in the Infant Schoolroom, under the auspices of the British Templars, and that of Monday, under the auspices of Victoria Division, S. of T., were both very pleasant and agreeable affairs. But the Tea given in the basement of the Wesleyan Church, in this City, last evening, eclipses anything of the kind we have yet attended. The quality of the refreshments, the comfort and convenience of the spacious lecture-room in which the banquet was partaken of by about five hundred persons of both sexes, and the rich intellectual treat that followed, all will admit, fully entitled this to be designated "*the* Tea of the season." The proceeds are to be applied to the replenishment of the Sunday School Library in connection with the said Church. The speakers on this interesting occasion were the Rev. Dr. Richey, the Hon. John Longworth, David Laird, Esq., James Moore, Esq., the Rev. Mr. Faulkner, Mr. George Moore, Mr. John LePage, W. E. Dawson, Esq, Mr. Bertram Moore, and the Rev. Mr. Sprague. During the evening, three of the scholars recited pieces selected for the occasion. The singing was good but some of the leading voices afforded unmistakeable evidence that time's changes are not always for the better. —*Monitor.*

INSPECTION OF VOLUNTEERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. — On Wednesday, the 8th instant according to orders previously issued, the City Companies, commanded by Captains Morris and McIntyre, and Lieutenant Robins, and joined by Capt. Beer's, from Southport; Capt. Mabon's, or Col. Gray's, from little York; and Capt. Wright's, from the Royalty, formed under the command of Lieut. Col. the Hon. T. Heath Haviland, received His Excellency, accompanied by his Staff, with a general salute at 3 o'clock. The object of the inspection was chiefly to test the progress made by the members of the Military School, opened on the 17th Jan., under the auspices and direction of the Commander-in-Chief, who has ever taken the most lively interest in the Volunteer movement, and to the constant support which His Excellency has afforded in order to keep up the efficiency of this valuable body, is to be attributed the satisfactory result of this day's inspection. Much credit is due both to the members and officers appointed to superintend this school, (Mr. Rowan, assisted by the zeal and assiduity of Mr. Atkinson, with the support also of Capt. Cropley, Inspector of Volunteers,) for the advanced state of Drill as evinced in this day's proceedings. And though a few trifling errors occurred in the firing, and manual and platoon exercise, they are not to be chargeable to the members of the school, but to those belonging to Companies who have not had the opportunity of participating in the advantages derivable from the school. Major Pollard was called to the front, and put the line through the manual and platoon exercise; after which Lieut. Col. Haviland resumed the command. At this period the weather became so unfavorable that it was thought advisable to discontinue any further exercise; but after one round of blank cartridge, a sudden change in the aspect of the weather took place, when several manœuvres were gone through, and the whole concluded at half past 4 o'clock with a general salute. His Excellency expressed himself much pleased with the proceedings of the day, especially with the soldier-like appearance and bearing of both officers and men. —*Isl.*

Holloway's Pills.—General debility, low spirits, and nervous irritation, are the consequences of dyspepsia or indigestion. The Pills soon give tone to the stomach, renovate the digestive powers, purify the blood, and give strength to the whole system. Sluggishness of the body and depression of the mind are succeeded by a cheerful activity of the physical and mental functions. Indigestion is the parent of so many evils, and is so common, so universal a complaint, that it is a great blessing that such a remedy as this invaluable medicine should have been discovered. No one need long suffer from indigestion with these Pills at hand.

FLORA TEMPLE. — Horsemen, think! have you ever considered what was the reason that "Flora, the queen of the trotting turf," has so long distanced all competitors? Would you like to know? We know you would, and we can tell you. Her owners give her, whenever necessary, one of CARLTON'S CONDITION POWDERS, and the result is, she makes her mile anywhere from 2.19¾ to 2.25, and the exertion does not hurt her in the least. A word to the wise is sufficient. Sold by all Dealers, at 25 cents per package.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE! ☜

TO READERS OF THE EXAMINER, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

The undersigned would respectfully ask attention to the preparations known as

HUNNEWELL'S UNIVERSAL COUGH REMEDY.

The Great Remedy for all Throat and Lung Complaints.

HUNNEWELL'S TOLU ANODYNE;

A perfect relief for Neuralgia, all Nervous Complaints, and Loss of Sleep.

Hunnewell's Eclectic Pills;

Declared to be the most perfect Cathartic and Family Pill; seldom requiring more than ONE for a dose, act without Griping, and one that should be known to every family.

These preparations will be noticed each month, and originating from most potent questions in Medicine, enjoyed for ten years unbounded reputation, readers are invited to accept such notices as a true index of character, and give me their confidence to test them.

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

☞ For sale by Dealers in every City and Town.

☞ Dealers with good business references supplied on commission.

W. R. WATSON, T. DESBRISAY, and M. W. SKINNER, Wholesale and Retail Agents, Charlottetown.

December 26, 1864. 2m

Married,

At Charlottetown, on Tuesday, the 31st January, by the Rev. George Sutherland, Mr. Henry Anderson, to Miss Elizabeth E. Coffin, both of Lot 37.

At the Manse, Summerside, on Saturday, the 28th ultimo, by the Rev. W. R. Frame, Mr. Robert Carruthers, jun., to Miss Hannah Gray McWilliams, both of Cape Traverse.

On the 2nd instant, by the Rev. R. Laird, Donald A. Thompson, Darnley, to Penelope, second daughter of Mr. Neil McGougan, sen., Malpeque.

At Dundas, on Saturday, the 28th ultimo, by Rev A. McLean, Mr. William Fallow, to Miss Jane Coffin, second daughter of Mr. Joseph Coffin, of Bay Fortune.

At Liberton, on the 16th ultimo, by the Rev. John Stewart, Samuel Swabey, Esq., M. R. C. S., son of the Hon. Captain Swabey, E. A., Langford Maldon, Essex, to Victoria Henrietta Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Robert Stewart Cumming, Esq., M. D., Surgeon R. A., and niece of the late Sir Kenneth Cumming, Bar., of Culter.

At the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday, the 7th instant, by the Rev. Richard Smith, Mr. James Barrett, of this city, to Mary B., daughter of John Lea, Tryon.

On the 8th instant, at Southport, by the Rev. Donald McDonald, Mr. Alexander McKinnon, of Charlottetown, to Miss Sarah Compton, of Belle Creek.

On the 9th instant, by the Rev. J. Davies, Mr. W. T. Scott, of Lot 32, to Miss Ann McLean, of Lot 65.

At St. Pierre, on the 10th ultimo, Monsieur Edward Littaye, of the Commissary department, to Mary Virginia, only daughter of Captain Peter Ladrat, French Imperial Navy, and Captain of the Port of St. Pierre.

At St. Eleanor's, on the 2nd instant, by the Rev. Jos. W. Forsyth, M. A., by Licence, Rev. Richard Pratt, Wesleyan Minister, to Miss Sarah Clarke, both of Cascumpec.

Died,

On Saturday morning last, after a short illness, from Paralysis, MARY ANN, the beloved wife of Mr. Richard Faught, of this City, in the 66th year of her age. Endeared to a large circle of friends, and much lamented for her many excellent virtues and qualities [Funeral postponed until Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock.

At St. Peter's, on the 5th instant, Mr. John Walsh, an old and respectable inhabitant, aged 80 years.

On Saturday, the 11th instant, in hope of eternal life, Eleanor Gibson, relict of the late Richard Gibson, of this City, in the 69th year of her age.—Funeral to take place on Tuesday (to-morrow) the 14th, when her friends are respectfully requested to attend.

At Charlottetown, on Wednesday, the 1st instant, after an illness of nine days, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Mr. John Dillon, aged 28.

At Strathalbyn, on the 6th instant, Mary, the wife of John Ross, in the 71st year of her age, after a long and lingering illness.

At New London, on the 9th January, Alexander, aged 28 years, third son of John and Jane N. Woodside.

At Little Harbor, on Friday, the 27th January, Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Donald McDonald, in the 6th year of her age.

In this City, on the 31st ultimo, after a painful illness of two weeks, Anne E, the beloved and youngest daughter of the Widow Harrington, Hope River, in the 19th year of her age.

At Bedeque, on the 30th ultimo, James Ramsay, aged 49 years, leaving a wife and 7 children.

On the 30th ultimo, at New Bideford, Lot 12, after a painful illness, endured with meek submission to the will of her heavenly father, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Mr. John Ellis, sen., aged 61.

At Charlottetown, on the 9th instant, aged 78 years, Barbara, wife of Mr. William Wilson.

On Thursday, the 9th instant, at 6 o'clock, p.m., Gunner James Boyd, Volunteer Artillery, aged 28 years.

The Springfield *Union* says that since the war tax struck the whiskey in that place, it has become so weak that it is run in candle moulds, frozen, and sold by the stick.

Cleanse the Blood.

With corrupt, disordered or vitiated Blood, you are sick all over, it may burst out in Pimples, or Sores, or some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA purges out these impurities and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as *Scrofula*, or *King's Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Biles, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose* or *Erysipelas, Tetter* or *Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancer* or *Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases*, such as *Retension, Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, Sterility*, also *Syphilis* or *Venereal Diseases, Liver Complaints*, and *Heart Diseases*. Try AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures these disorders.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call the compound "Sarsaparilla," and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. We think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. We can only assure the sick that we offer them the best alterative which we know how to produce, and we have reason to believe it is by far the most effectual purifier of the blood yet discovered by any body.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipeut Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidence of its virtues. The world knows them.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co, Lowell, Mass, and sold at wholesale and retail by

GEO. A. BAYARD, St. John, N. B.
AVERY BROWN & Co, Halifax, N. S.
W. K. WATSON, Ch'town, P. E. I.

TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children, is an old and well-tried remedy. It has stood the test of many, many years, and never known to fail. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and gives rest and health to the child, and comfort to the mother.

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Feb. 10, 1865.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb	3d to 6d
Do by the quarter	2½d to 5d
Pork, (carcass)	3½d to 4½d
Do (small)	6d to 7d
Mutton, per lb	3½d to 6d
Veal, per lb	2½d to 4½d
Ham, per lb	5d to 7d
Lamb, per lb	2½d to 5d
Butter (fresh)	1s 1d to 1s 4d
Do by the tub	1s to 1s 2d
Cheese, per lb	3d to 6d
Tallow, per lb	9d to 10d
Lard, per lb	9d to 10d
Flour, per lb	2d to 2½d
Oatmeal, per lb	1½d to 1¾d
Eggs, per dozen	11d to 1s 1d
Vegetables.	
Potatoes, per bushel	1s 2d to 1s 4d
Turnips, per do	none
Plums, per quart,	none
Grain.	
Barley, per bushel	3s to 4s
Oats, Do	2s
Poultry.	
Geese,	2s to 3s
Turkeys, each	3s to 8s
Fowls, each	10d to 1s 6d
Chickens, per pair	none
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl	18s to 20s
Herrings, per barrel	30s to 40
Mackerel, per dozen	1s 3d to 1s 9d
Lumber.	
Boards (Hemlock)	3s 6d to 4s
Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Shingles, per M	10s to 15s
Sundries.	
Hay, per ton	56s to 65s
Straw, per cwt	1s to 3s
Wool,	none.
Homespun, per yard	6s to 6s 6d
Calfskins, per lb	7d to 9d
Hides, per lb	4½d to 4¾d
Sheepskins,	4s 9d to 5s 3d

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Information Wanted,

OF MRS. JUDITH THOMAS (maiden name Nolan), wife of JAMES THOMAS, Farmer, supposed to be living in Prince Edward Island. Should the above-named Mrs. James Thomas be still on the Island, she will learn something to her interest by applying at this Office.

February 13, 1865.

A CARD.

THE TENANTRIES of Sir Graham Montgomery and the Rev. James T. Montgomery, on Township 34, and the Islands of Boughton and Rustico, and also the Tenantry of George Montgomery and William Montgomery, Esqrs., on Township 51, are requested to pay their ARREARS OF RENT to the Subscriber at once, in order to save themselves from legal proceedings.

T. HEATH HAVILAND, Agent.

Febraary 13, 1865 4in

BAZAAR!

Under the patronage of Mrs. Dundas.

THE LADIES in connection with ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, in this City, intend holding a BAZAAR on THURSDAY the 6th JULY next. for the purpose of paying off the debt due on the Rectory. Further particulars in due time.

Feby. 13, 1865.

FINAL NOTICE.

THE undersigned Executors of the last Will of WILLIAM SMARDON, late of Charlottetown, deceased, hereby give Notice that immediate payment of all amounts due to this Estate is required; and that such amounts as shall remain unpaid on the First day of March next will be sued for without further notice.

THOMAS DAWSON, } Executors.
JOSEPH HENSLEY, }

Charlottetown, 13th February, 1865. 3in

A NEW PICTURE GALLERY!

The Best in Town.

I HAVE fitted up a NEW GALLERY, entrance through Mr. I. J. Waldron's Glassware Store, (next door to Mr. M. W. Skinner's Drug Store,) QUEEN STREET, where I take LIKENESSES VERY CHEAP.

CARD PICTURES for 1s 6d. each.

FERROTYPES put in Brass Frames or in Cards (suitable for sending in Letters or placing in Albums), for 6s. 3d. per dozen.

LIKENESSES inserted in Lockets, Brooches and Rings.

An assortment of Lockets and Brooches for sale. Also, a few Ferrotype Albums for sale.

☞ COPYING DONE NEATLY. ☜

☞ Please call and see, and judge for yourselves. N. B.—The changes of the weather does not interfere with taking of likenesses.

G. H. WELLS.

Ch'town, Feb. 13, 1865. 3w

P. E. Island Steam Navigation Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 7 o'clock, p. m., at Mr. INGS' OFFICE. By order,

F. W. HALES, Sec'y.

February 13, 1865. 1in

NEW CHURCH.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber till MONDAY, the 20th FEBRUARY, at 7 o'clock, p. m., from parties prepared to enter into contract for procuring scantling for a Church 75 × 50 feet, in accordance with a bill of scantling and instructions, which can be obtained by applying to WILLIAM BEAIRSTO, Esqr., Summerside. DAVID RAMSAY, Esqr., Port Hill, or the Subscriber. The Scantling to be laid on the Church-building Lot, Princetown Royalty, not later than the 1st JUNE next. Also, for 20 M feet good merchantable HEMLOCK INCH BOARDS, to be delivered at the same place on or before the 1st JULY next. Sufficient securities, named with the tenders, will be required for the due performance of each contract.

D. S. MACNUTT,
Chairman Building Committee.

Princetown Royalty, Feb. 13, 1865.

Farmer's Bank, Rustico, P.E.I.

THE days of Discount at this Bank will be WEDNESDAY in each week, until further notice. Notes to be left with the Cashier on that day, before one o'clock.

MORIN J.