many years, and until a few years ago, he sat for his native county of Clare, in parliament, where he was a vast favourite; type of the old Corinthian Celtic chivalry, whereof he was a fitting representative, foremost in friendship and in fight; polished, placid and dignified; equally the reverse of a French maccaroni and of a Harry Lorequerized recipient of whiskey and perpetrator of horse-play capers; Lambro-like, "the mildest man that ever scuttled ship or cut a throat;" and who seemed as if he would feel the greatest pleasure in life in putting you to death, and scarcely less pleasure in allowing you to do ditto for him, provided, of course, it was done *en regle*, in strict conformity with the punctilio of the duello; otherwise Hangman Calcraft might have your *corpus vile* ere Macnamara would take the trouble to qualify you for the undertaker, or permit you to inscribe *hic jacet* on his whereabouts. The Major was always an object of more than minor interest in St. Stephen's and other clubs, and everywhere about town, in all parts of which he might be met; generally poring into gun-shop windows, or more frequently still, into the windows of pawnbrokers, containing "pledges" of the caloric prowess of other days, unsophisticated implements of homicide, which completely gave a man the quietus at once, and so an end. Macnamara, a name that signifies "Son of the Sea," and with him might signify son of a gun, looked with abhorrence on all *tanglements* of *arcana*. As long as a pistol sufficed to propel a ball through a gentleman's head, at a gentlemanly distance, the prime purpose for which such things were invented was answered; anything beyond that partook of the nature of scientific projectiles, demanding a professional training in trigonometry to understand. Hence he dated the decline of that great civilising element, duelling, from the introduction of novelties in locks and cocks, and so forth; and had he lived to behold that epitome of backwoods barbarism, a Colt, a Dean and Adams, he would have expired in a crack at the apparition of its multitudinous murder-chambers, apparently arranged on the assumption that a human being has as feline a tenacity of vitality as a Kilkenny cat, and requires to be annihilated, body and bones, before he is finished.

If the Major's ghost isn't beyond the range of fire, it must have glowed with a burning indignation at the sacrilege of the O'Connell pistols being sold for eight and thirty shillings—case and all! Shade of M'Manus, *only fancy the* indignity. One pound eighteen for immortal mementoes of a mortal set-to such as has been set forth! How the pistols came to be sold in London, 46 years after being used so fatally, is known only to the initiated in the disposal of the Darrynane goods and chattels, to which those relics probably belonged. They were bought by an apparent Terry Altish White Boy Ribbandman tenant-right "Munster Farmer," whose portrait would do for a frontispiece to a new edition of Captain Rock. When the hammer fell, and the name of the buyer was demanded, no name was given; but the stranger hurriedly threw down the money, snatching up the prize, and made off with it as anxiously as though it were the koh-i-noor;—to the intense amazement of the fellow-countryman of the late Mr. Sheriff Carlow Raphael, of "say a thousand pound" notoriety, and who evidently deemed the purchaser mad to give eight and thirty shillings for an article on which no judicious Jew would advance as many pence.

It is generally thought it was on the killing of D'Esterre that O'Connell registered a vow to fight no more. But not so. Not long after, in the August of the same year, he went out, or rather wanted to go out, with Peel, who called him out; but that discreetly valorous right honourable gentleman created such a hubbub as caused the non-combative belligerent's arrest as they were setting off for France, Peel having made the matter a town and country talk for weeks before in England. It would be unfair to insinuate anything derogatory to Peel's courage in this instance, were it not that he gave frequent cause for suspicion in after life by bullying those he knew wouldn't and could not fight. Thus he hecteringly called out Joe Hume and Dr. Lushington, whom all the world perfectly well knew would not come the more he called. The ridicule of these provocatives to impossible pugnacity was happily embodied in one of H. B's most quizzical caricatures, wherein Wellington is portrayed patting P. on the back, in ecstacies at his pluck, and vowed that the public would call him "Fighting Bob," in recognition of his irresistible aggressiveness. The F. M. was said to be immensely tickled at the time by this hit at a very weak point, in his demure but voraciously vainglorious civilian colleague; and to have laughed in a way that alarmed Wilson Croker for the Iron Duke's sanity, laughing in his sleeve being generally the extent of the ferruginous Arthur's hilarity in such cases, though his Grace found it no laughing matter to be the butt of sneering in his abortive business with Winchelsea. It was at the period of Peel's blank pointedness, in re Lushing and Hume, that inextinguishable cachinations arose concerning Lord Alvanley's endeavor to shoot one of the young O'Connells, because old O. called the noble a "bloated buffoon;" and doubly detonating peal on peal broke forth when Disraeli, then the "Younger," setting up this Alvanley antecedent aforesaid as a precedent, insisted than another juvenile O. should give him satisfaction because Daniel alleged that Benjamin was a descendant of the "Impenitent Thief." Disraeli, however, had plenty of the blood of Macabeus, and meant pistols when he talked of them. Luckily Morgan O'C. meant nothing of the sort, having had enough of such vicarial nonsense in standing two shots from Alvanley; and he pooh-poohed the flaming Israelite with some cool caustic badinage worthy of the bantering Benjamin himself. After this duelling fell into dissuetude, nearly every attempted revival being an additional nail in the coffin of the doomed practice, such, for instance, as the rencontre between Tearem and Roebuck and Doctor Editor Black;—the latter as blind as a bat, and the former being as invisible as a midge, but wanting to make himself as big as a goose, or as a double-headed eagle; not Austrian in those days. Then came the Black Bottle and Harvey Tuckett rumpus, followed by the farcical trial in the house of peers, so very ornamentally got up by the Plain Jock Campbell, who swallowed dromedaries while straining at gnats, and so let the non-changing cavalier bolt through the eye of a needle, which, however, proved rather a rasher in one sense, inasmuch as the *Earl* had to pay *some* £10,000 expenses in preliminaries to provide against the alienation of his estates by the Crown in case he didn't get off. Finally, there was the brother-in-law matter—not Cardigan and Lucan—but Fawcett and Monroe, in which the former was killed, and the latter sent to Newgate; and so no more; and quite enough too.

THE MEETING OF IRISH NATIONALISTS IN DUBLIN.

The Islander has more than once referred to the meeting of so called Irish Nationalists as evidence of a spirit of disloyalty in the people of Ireland. If such a spirit had been shown at the meeting in question, it would have been the duty of the Attorney General of Ireland to have noticed it in his official capacity; but the resolutions passed at it amount to really nothing, and the speeches which accompanied them are the tamest and silliest things we have ever read. There is a lengthy report of the proceedings in the London *Tablet*, with the comments of the editor thereon. We give the following extract from the latter, premising that the popularity and influence of the Tablet amongst the Catholics of Great Britain and Ireland are too well known to require any remarks:

"It is clear that, with the exception of The O'Donoghue, the Irish Nationalists, as far as these proceedings are evidence, do not number among them one single member of the Irish nation who by any ordinary use of language could be described in the words of the *Times* as "a public man of position in the country."

"We are more than ever pressed by our old difficulty to understand the principle on which, in a nation like the Irish nation, which in every grade of the social hierarchy contains numbers of men from the peer to the peasant, from the aristocrat to the artisan, fully entitled to rank as the equals in every way of those in their own condition of life in any other country in the world, the particular handfull of individuals whose names figure in the reports of the proceedings of the self-styled Irish Nationalists can assume to speak on behalf of and in the name of the Irish nation and the people of Ireland.

"Ireland without Bishops or Priests, without nobility or gentry, or landowners, or merchants, or manufactures, or bankers; Ireland without judges, magistrates, or barristers; Ireland without any men of eminence at all, without rank, land, or money, without universities, colleges, or schools, without church, law, or physic; Ireland with neither arts nor sciences—such an Ireland is beyond the reach of our imagination. And yet some such idea must be present to the minds of these self-styled Nationalists, or they would never take *it* on themselves to speak in the name of the Irish nation, in which, as it actually exists at present, they occupy so small and so obscure a place.

"We have read the speeches delivered at the meeting, and they were certainly remarkable; but if they represented, or were believed to represent, the feelings of the Irish people, or of the Irish nation, i. e., of the inhabitants of Ireland, they would be read with much more attention.

The O'Donoghue said that, unless something unusual takes place, a struggle is inevitable between the Northern States of America and England. And he said that, "Every people and every person venturing to exercise the privileges of freedom, will take whatever side appears most in accordance with his honour and interest."

But that is a great mistake of The O'Donoghue's. There never was a time when in any country, even the freest, it was left for every person venturing to exercise the privileges of freedom, to take whichever side appeared to him most in accordance with his honour and interest, when war had once begun between the Sovereign to whom he had sworn allegiance and another Government. It is quite a delusion to suppose that a man who has taken the oath of allegiance is free to make up his own mind whether he shall fight for or against his Sovereign, or whether he shall side with her or with her enemies.

Every man may undoubtedly exercise his free will whether or not he will commit theft or murder, perjury or treason; but it is a great blunder to confound the exercise of a man's free will with the privileges of freedom.

"A fearful responsibility is thrown upon us, for we must act. Though the responsibility is great, we cannot shrink from it without bringing disgrace on ourselves, and entailing misery on our descendants. It is clearly our duty at such a crisis, since England is resolved to go to war with the Northern States of America, to decide what course we shall take. Now, I am perfectly certain that the great majority of Irishmen will object to contribute either money or men for the purpose of enabling England to wage war with the Northern States. At the same time I am perfectly certain that the very contrary will be stated in addresses emanating from corporations (hisses and groans), grand juries, boards of guardians, town commissioners, and from those other sources which ivariably misrepresent our opinions."

Nothing can be more candid than The O'Donoghue. He is perfectly certain that the great majority of Irishmen will object to contribute either money or men, for the purpose of enabling England to wage war with the Northern States. And at the same time he is perfectly certain, that the very contrary will be stated in addresses emanating from corporations, gaand juries, boards of guardians, town commissioners, and from other sources which invariably misrepresent our opinions.

Now the grand juries may be taken as fair representatives of the gentry of Ireland, and corporations, boards of guardians, and town commissioners, are representative bodies, elected by the votes of the people, and the voters are assuredly no small restricted class. But it seems that they and their wishes are to go for nothing.

When does an Irishman, in The O'Donoghue's opinion, begin to be entitled to the name and privileges of an Irishman? Not, it would appear, until we have got lower down the ladder than boards of guardiansand town commissioners.

The O'Donoghue affirms, that he is perfectly certain that the great majority of Irishmen will object to contribute either money or men for the purpose of a war with the Northern States of America. Now, first, as far as the contribution of men and money for such a purpose is concerned, the only persons in Ireland who have power to act on behalf of their countrymen in these matters are the Irish Members of Parliament sent to the House of Commons by the votes of the Irish people. And we believe that the great majority of them differ from The O'Donoghue. But when we come to the private acts of individuals, the contribution of *men* is a matter settled between each individual and the recruiting sergeant, subject to nobody's approval except the medical board.

But the objection on the part of individuals to contribute money for the purpose is capable of being practically enforced. Will the O'Donoghue do it? Will he give in his own person that proof of his sincerity and determination by refusing to pay his taxes?

The only way in which any one will be asked to contribute will be by the payment of taxes. The only way in which any one can give practical effect to a resolution to refuse contributing to the war, will be to refuse to pay his taxes. That will bring things to an issue, and show what The O'Donoghue's speech really meant, and whether it really meant anything.

MR. DAVIES AND THE ISLANDER.

The letter we published in our last paper from the pen of Mr. Benjamin Davies has borne its legitimate fruit. We knew it would be eagerly seized by the Tories as proof that there has been some dissatisfaction or disunion in the Liberal ranks, and we were quite prepared to see the letter transferred to the 'Monitor' and 'Islander,' with eulogistic remarks on Mr. Davies. We are not so silly as to think that this glorification of our opponents at the supposed defection of Mr. Davies is likely to do us the least possible harm—the only one who can sustain any injury from it is Mr. Davies himself; for he has placed himself in a very absurd position by mistaking the opinions of a public journal for the decisions of a regularly organized Society, with which he acknowledges he has had no connexion. We may add, that if Mr. Davies had any real desire for the success of the petition, praying for a dissolution, and which *we* alone advised the petitioners not to present—he should have joined the Central Liberal Society, and by his influence there, and his standing in the country, have laboured to promote the object of the petition. We confess we have no admiration for that class of politicians who—thrusting their hands in their pockets and raising a cold shoulder—will stand aloof from the working men of the party to which they profess to belong, and then publicly censure them because the whims and oddities of the fault-finders and the indifferent were not carried out in every movement.

The 'Islander' appears to be greatly distressed that the petitions for a Dissolution were not favoured by Mr. Coles, and charges that gentleman with having practised "gross inconsistency and breach of faith" towards Mr. Davies in this matter. This, to say the least, is a very foolish and very false charge. Mr. Coles had as good a right as any one else to exercise his opinion as to the propriety or impropriety of promoting the petition. If he did not trouble his head about it, *neither did Mr. Davies; and one has, therefore, no right to find fault with the other*. The truth is, the 'Islander' is disappointed at not having an opportunity to gloat over the mortification which might be felt by the petitioners in having their application summarily rejected.

When Col. Swabey left the Colony a few weeks ago, he was denounced by Mr. Secretary Pope as a dishonest man, and when challenged to give his proofs of the charge, or stand convicted as a base slanderer, he replied that Col. Swabey advocated Escheat, and that the advocacy of that measure involved rank dishonesty. Now, he compliments Mr. Davies by saying:—"Among the few sincere advocates of Escheat we have always ranked Benjamin Davies, Esquire." According to the Secretary's doctrine, then, Mr. Davies must be a dishonest man as well as Col. Swabey, or the Secretary stands self-convicted of having foully slandered the latter gentleman.

It is very amusing to see Mr. Secretary Pope patting Mr. Davies on the back, and showering the most extraordinary compliments upon him. "Come, you are really a good and popular fellow—we shall forget your past nonsense about Escheat and Quit Rents—we shall never again call you 'Quit Rent Ben,' or 'Mad Ben,' only leave those rascally Liberals, who can do nothing for the tenants while we can do everything; confess that you were erroneous in advocating Escheat—reconsider the Land Question which you have spent many years in misunderstanding—acquaint yourself with what has been done by Colonel Gray and his friends, and we believe you will give your support to our Government."

The invitation to Mr. Davies to acquaint himself with what has been done by Col. Gray and his friends, is literally taken from the text of Mr. Pope's editorial. We ourselves should like to be made acquainted with anything which has been done by those gentlemen that would entitle them to the least gratitude from the people of this Island. They did, indeed, do something towards instituting a Land Commission, which has brought disgrace upon the Colony and oppression upon the tenantry, by inaugurating, in the first place, the detestable practice of espionage; and in the second place, by stimulating the cupidity of proprietors to recover by harsh means old arrears of rent, which they apprehended might be taken from them under the Commission; and the Award from which the tenantry were promised so much relief, has, in all probability, as Mr. Pope believes, been strangled by the proprietors, who have always connived with the party now in power to promote their mutual interests. If "Col. Gray and his friends" have done any other great and serviceable things for the country, we should like to be told of them.

It is a great misfortune to a public man of any position to be praised by a political opponent whose character as a politician stands extremely low—who has given no signs of amending his life, and against whom the finger of scorn seems to be continually raised; but it is adding insult to injury for a character of this description to ask the public man to become a renegade to his principles, and thus qualify himself for fit companionship with all that is base and contemptible. The case of Mr. Davies commends itself to our sympathies, for that gentleman is now suffering from a visitation of both these evils.

"When the Royal Commissioners held their Court in this Island, Coles and Whelan appeared before them and advocated Escheat."—*Islander, January* 24.

The above is a palpable falsehood. Mr. Coles *did not advocate* Escheat in his speeches before the Commissioners, as can be easily seen by reference to the printed reports of the proceedings; and Mr. Whelan *never* opened his lips in the Commissioners' Court, to discuss any principle of the Land Question.

THE REVENUE.

We understand that the Revenue for the financial year ending 31st January, 1862, is likely to fall short of the expenditure to the extent of at least ten thousand pounds—adding that much to the public debt, which will be about eighty thousand pounds: thus showing that our Tory Government have added forty thousand pounds to the public debt in the short period of three years. This startling fact requires no comment.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

There is no news of much importance from the United States. We learn by Telegraph to other Colonial papers, that Mr. Cameron, Secretary of War at Washington, has resigned his post, and has been succeeded by the Hon. Edward M. Stanton, who filled the office of Attorney General under the late President. We are informed that Mr. Cameron proceeds on an embassy to Russia, "to cultivate," it is said, "the present friendly disposition of that power by an able representative." This is a poor compliment to the fire-eating Cassius M. Clay, who, a few months ago, so valiantly shook his fist at John Bull as soon as he had crossed the Straits of Dover. It is easy to understand the motive which prompts a desire to cultivate a "friendly disposition" at the Court of St. Petersburg. It was thought that Napoleon III. would gladly embrace an opportunity to avenge the fall of his great uncle at Waterloo, and General Scott was sent to sound the views of the crafty occupant of the French throne; but the General, who, it is said, went in quest of health, found the air of the Tuilleries not so agreeable as what he had inhaled in the Land of the Free, and hastened back to Washington. Now, Mr. Cameron goes to St. Petersburg, with the very vivid recollection that the Czar has the fall of Sebastopol to avenge. We suppose, however, it is a matter of indifference to the English Cabinet whether he can make things more comfortable at St. Petersburg than his friend General Scott did at Paris.

Other news by telegraph is quite unimportant.

WARLIKE SPIRIT OF THE FRENCH CANADIANS.—ZEAL OF THE CATHOLIC CLERGY.

The Catholic French of Lower Canada are setting a noble example to their fellow-Colonists elsewhere in their preparations to defend British power and territory against foreign aggression. We hope the 'Islander' will note the fact.

A gentleman writing from River du Loup to a Quebec paper, makes the following allusion to the feeling existing among the Canadians at that place. He says:—

"There is a capital feeling prevalent amongst the inhabitants in the vicinity, which has in a great measure been turned into a proper course by a circular letter from the R. C. Bishop of the diocese, addressed to the *cure*, exhorting the people to give all the aid in their power towards transporting the 'brave soldats' who were coming to protect their homes and country. The *cure* told them from the pulpit that the cause was a *just one*, and it was their duty to turn out and 'form,' in protection of their hearths. He further offered to the Commissariat Officer, now on the spot, the use of the church as a shelter *for the men on their arrival*."

The St. John 'Freeman,' a paper which ably represents the Catholic mind of New Brunswick, triumphantly calls attention to the loyal spirit manifested by the Catholic Hierarchy of Canada, *so often maligned by such pretenders to loyalty as* the editor of the 'Islander.' *Our contemporary* says:—

The French Canadians, as we anticipated, are amongst the most enthusiastic and earnest of those who prepare to defend the country. Perhaps some of our readers will be surprised to learn that the Archbishops and Bishops have published Pastorals, which are regular trumpet calls to the people to rally to the defence of their country, their institutions, *their altars*, and *their homes*; that these pastorals were read in all the churches, and that sermons were preached in which the people are exhorted to do their duty and take place in the front ranks of the defenders of the country. The French papers publish several inspiriting passages from the sermons delivered in the great church of Notre Dame and other churches of Montreal. The Bishop of Montreal in his pastoral, which is lengthy, reminds the people of their ancient sacrifices and victories and glories, and calls on them again to defend "our Canada, the happiest country in the world," and to prove that the blood of their ancestors flows in their veins, and they are worthy of the Liberal Institutions they enjoy. The Pastoral of the Archbishop of Quebec is not so lengthy, but it breathes the same spirit.

Small Pox.—Accounts received by the last Mail inform us that this dreadful disease is now raging in New York and other cities in the Northern States. We regret to hear that one of our young men from this Island, Mr. Malcolm McLeod, has fallen a victim to it in New York. He left here late in the fall for the latter city, intending to proceed to Europe from thence, with a valuable ship and cargo in his care—having, with Capt. William Welsh and others, we believe, a share in the enterprise. He was full of health, youth and vigour at the time of his departure from this Island, and had before him the promise of a useful, honorable and prosperous career. His untimely end will be deplored by all who knew him, for those who possessed that knowledge had abundant proofs that courtesy, kindness and gentleness of disposition were amongst the attributes of his character.

Alluding to the spread of Small Pox in Washington, the New York 'World' says:—

"We are informed by one of our most trustworthy Washington correspondents, that there are over four hundred cases of Small Pox among the civilians in Washington. Such also is the testimony of some of the best physicians there. The prevalence of this loathsome disease is owing to the wretched hospital management of the Surgeon General whom Congress still suffers to remain in charge of the Medical Bureau—itself an utterly insufficient organization for preserving the health of the army. *Let it be reformed* altogether."

Sunk.—The Halifax *Reporter* of the 11th instant, in its marine memoranda, reports that the American schooner Mahala, from Prince Edward Island, with produce, sunk off Country Harbour. The crew escaped in their boat.

LATER NEWS FROM THE STATES.

We have received by the Mail, which arrived on Saturday night, our usual files of Colonial and United States papers. The latest news from the seat of war is furnished by the 'Halifax Reporter' in the following telegraphic despatches:—

New York, 20th.—Despatches from Cincinnati state that on Saturday last a great battle was fought at Somerset, Kentucky, between the Federal force under General Schoeff, and Confederate force under General Zollicoffer.

The fighting commenced early in the morning, and lasted until dark.

General Zollicoffer was killed, and his army entirely defeated.

New York, 21st.

Despatches from Kentucky fully confirm the report of the Federal victory at Somerset on Saturday.

Zollicoffer attacked the Federals in their camp, and was defeated after a severe and prolonged fighting.

Zollicoffer and Ballie Payton were both killed. The Confederates fell back on their entrenchments, pursued by the Federalists, who captured all their camp equipage and a large number of prisoners.

Confederate loss about 300—Federal loss *heavy*. This victory will have an important bearing on the campaign in Kentucky.

Washington, 21st.

It is rumoured that the Confederates have evacuated Manassas, moving further South, in *order to oppose the Burnside expedition*, it is supposed.

Alleged Disturbances in Newfoundland.—A telegraph despatch to some of the United States papers says that a disturbance took place at Carbonear on the 7th inst.—that several persons were wounded, but no lives lost, and that troops had been sent from St. John's to preserve order. A second despatch says that the excitement at Carbonear was intense, and that business was suspended—that at Harbour Grace there was much excitement, and an apprehension of hostilities; the telegraph adds that the disturbance arose out of religious differences. Of course it is impossible, with such meagre information, to pass any opinion on the subject, or say who are in the wrong. The Telegraph has so often conveyed false reports that no dependence can be placed on any of its despatches.

Death of a Good Man.—The Halifax Sun of a late date says:—

"We regret to have to announce this morning the decease of Daniel Creamer, Esq., in the 67th year of his age. The deceased was a native of County Cork, Ireland, and has resided in Halifax for nearly forty years. Perfectly upright in all his dealings,—a lover of his Church, and of his fellow-man, he has passed from earth with an unblemished character. In his death a widow and family mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and father; and the community a valuable citizen."

We, like many others in Charlottetown, were well acquainted with the deceased, who will sincerely lament in his death the loss of an honourable, upright, and useful member of society.

We understand that a Literary and Musical Entertainment will take place, at an early day, under the auspices of the Charlottetown Debating Club. The programme is in course of preparation, and will be published shortly. It promises to be quite a grand affair.

More Gold Discoveries in Nova Scotia.—The Digby (N. S.) 'Acadian' says:—"There may be seen at this office a fine specimen of gold-bearing quartz, obtained from a locality about four miles from this town. The place is about half a mile from the main road, in the rear of Marshalltown in this county. From this specimen it may be readily conjectured that gold is in great abundance in that locality. Owing to the severity of the weather, at the present time, parties are hindered from further prospecting. Persons having resided in California pronounce the above named specimen an excellent one."

Preparations for War not to be Stopped.—The probabilities of war or peace are merely a matter of opinion; but I think those whose views of public affairs are most valuable, from their position and experience, lean to war. When I say the result is feared, I use a word which is by no means applicable to a large number of our public men, who look beyond the affairs of the moment. The conviction forces itself upon many that the day is not far distant when the Southern Confederation must be recognized; and that recognition may be expected to bring about fresh difficulty in which we must be prepared to maintain our policy. It was with this view, and as a demonstration of our intention to hold our own way, that the Government are sending out ten thousand men to Canada without any reference to the reply of the American Cabinet. If Messrs. Mason and Slidell landed at Liverpool tomorrow not a soldier the less would be sent out. If we are to have a war with the North, *in connection with this United States schism*, there could be no more favourable time than the present. It would be a short and decisive war, and would have a vital influence on the preservation of peace and the uninterrupted freedom of commerce for many years to come, without our having to pass through the ordeal of social and mercantile confusion, which wars, as a general rule, entail.—*Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.*

Melancholy Accident.—On Thursday last, Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, of Lot 48, while engaged in the woods, with three others, was struck on the head by a portion of a tree near which he was working, with such violence as to render him instantly insensible, and in this state he remained until about one o'clock on Saturday morning, when death put a period to his sufferings. It appears that one of the company, in felling a tree, caused it—as frequently happens in spite of every precaution—to lodge in another tree at a short distance from it, a portion of which, suddenly breaking off, fell to the ground, in its descent striking the deceased on the left side of his head, and thus causing his sudden and melancholy removal. Mr. Macdonald, who was in the twenty-eighth year of his age, and recently married, was interred on Monday last, his funeral being attended by a large number of sorrowing friends and relatives. The mournful procession was headed by the officers and brethren of Rose Lodge, L. O. I., No. 1046, of which he was a zealous and useful member. We deeply sympathise with the young widow thus suddenly bereaved of her principal earthly support, as well as with the relatives of the deceased generally.—*Mon.*

Special Notice.—Holloway's Ointment and Pills—Health to the sick.—Purifying and renovating properties of a remarkable kind are the characteristics of these inestimable vegetable remedies. The poor sufferer, well nigh worn out by lengthened disease, may still be strengthened and restored by the tonic influence of these medicaments. In dyspepsia, loss of appetite, flatulence and liver complaints, while the Pills are taken, the Ointment should be rubbed over the digestive organs. In heart and chest complaints it should be rubbed on the back and chest, as assiduously as salt is rubbed into meat. By steady perseverance with this treatment, the blood is purged of all impurities, and the whole animal system thoroughly regulated. These excellent remedies, in most cases, restore the sick to health.

Catholic Young Men's Literary Institute.—The discussion on the American Civil War was resumed on Thursday evening last, and kept up with much spirit until the hour for adjournment.

On next Thursday evening J. J. Daly, Esqr. will lecture—subject, "The Nineteenth Century."

Married,

On Thursday, the 16th January, by the Rev. H. B. Swabey, at the residence of the father of the bride, Mr. Archibald McIntosh, of Lot 14, Commissioner of Small Debts, to Sophia, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Hooper, of Lot 14.

On Thursday, the 16th inst., at the family residence of the bride, by the Rev. Mr. Sprague, Francis Dyer Beer, Esq., M. D., third son of George Beer, Esq., M. P. P. for the City, to Louisa Palmer, eldest daughter of Stephen Wright, Esq., of Elm Vale, Bedeque.

At Bonshaw, on the 24th ult., by Alexr. Robertson, Esq., J. P., Mr. Alexander McNeill, to Miss Sarah Lamont, both of West River.

Died,

On the 11th instant, at North River, Emily Louisa, beloved wife of Mr. James Corcoran.

At Marshfield Farm, Orwell, on the 13th inst., in the 26th year of his age, Mr. John Curry.

On the 6th instant, of slow nervous fever, Neil Campbell, of Souris, eldest son of the late Malcolm Campbell, North Lake, Lot 47, aged 58 years, leaving a wife and daughter to mourn their loss.

At Harlington, Vermont, on the 5th of October, Sarah, daughter of William Goff, Esq., late of St. John's N. F.

At his residence, King's Square, on Wednesday, Mr. William Hodgson, of this city, aged 59 years.

Arrivals in Europe from hence.

Alciope, Salmond, Falmouth, Dec. 28.
Flying Cloud, Goodwin, Scilly, from New York, for Exeter, with loss of jib-boom, head-rails and bulwarks, Dec. 29.
Catherine, Winch, Liverpool, Jan. 3.

PRICES CURRENT.

Charlottetown, January 25, 1862.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb	3d to 4d
Do by the quarter	2½d to 5d
Mutton, per lb	3d to 6d
Pork, per lb	2¾d to 4½d
Do (small)	4d to 4½
Butter (fresh)	1s 2d to 1s 4d
Do by the tub	11d to 1s
Cheese, per lb	4d to 6d
Tallow, per lb	9d to 11d
Lard, per lb	10d
Ham, per lb	5d to 7d
Pearl Barley, per lb	1½d to 1¾d
Flour, per barrel	42s to 45s
Do per lb	2½d
Oatmeal, per lb	1½ to 2d
Eggs, per dozen	11d to 1s
Vegetables.	
Potatoes, per bushel	1s to 1s 3d
Carrots, per bushel	2s 6d
Grain.	
Wheat, per bushel	none
Barley do	3s to 4s
Oats do	2s 3d to 2s 4d
Poultry.	
Turkeys, each	3s to 6s
Geese, each	2s to 2s 6d
Fowls, each	9d to 1s
Ducks, each	1s to 1s 3d
Partridges, each	9d to 1s
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl	18s to 20s
Herrings, per barrel	25s to 30s
Mackerel, per dozen	1s 6d to 3s
Lumber.	
Boards (Hemlock)	3s 6d to 4s
Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Shingles, per M	none
Sundries.	
Timothy Seed, per bushel	none
Clover Seed, per lb	none
Wool, per lb	none
Hay, per ton	75s to 80s
Straw, per cwt	1s 6d to 1s 9d
Homespun, per yard	3s 6d to 6s
Apples, per dozen	none
Calfskins, per lb	4d to 7d
Hides, per lb	3½d
Sheepskins, each	4s 6d to 6s

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Public Meetings in QUEEN'S COUNTY.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the house of Mr. Owen Simpson, at FORT AUGUSTUS, on TUESDAY, the 4th of February next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and at the house of Mr. P. Griffin, ST. ANDREW'S, at 4 o'clock same day, to ascertain the views of the Electors of the Third District of Queen's County with respect to the Land Commission, at which the members and supporters of the Government are invited to attend.

GEORGE COLES.
Charlottetown, Jany. 27, 1862.

The undersigned respectfully invites his friends and constituents in the Western section of the Second Electoral District of King's County to attend the meeting at Griffin's, where he will explain his political views on the Land Question and other matters, and cheerfully joins with Mr. Coles in offering an invitation to the members and supporters of the Government.

EDWARD WHELAN.
Ch.Town, Jany. 27, 1862.

Meeting at Montague Bridge.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of the Third and Fourth Districts of King's County will be held at Montague Bridge, on THURSDAY, the 13th of February next, at 11 o'clock, a. m., to take into consideration what course the Legislature should adopt in the coming Session, with regard to the Land Question. The Hon. Mr. Coles and other leading members of the Liberal Party are expected to attend.

Montague Bridge, Jan. 27, 1862.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that all persons indebted to me for former transactions, previous to the year 1861, to whom accounts have been furnished, who do not pay or satisfactorily settle them, (as per previous advertisements in 'Examiner' and 'Islander,') on or before the 15th February next, WILL BE SUED WITHOUT DISTINCTION OR FURTHER NOTICE.

R. A. FELLOWES.
Charlottetown, Jan. 27, 1862. 3i pd

Ship from Liverpool to Charlottetown in March, 1862.

THE Clipper Bark THERESA, A 1 at Lloyd's, Robt. Frazer, Commander, who is well known in the trade. This fast-sailing and favourite Ship will sail from Liverpool, G. B., on Friday, March 28th next.

For Freight or Passage apply in Liverpool to Messrs. William Stewart & Co., Trafford Chambers, South John Street, or in Charlottetown to

L. C. OWEN.

Goods shipped by this Vessel will be insured at lowest rates.

January 27, 1862. 3w

Valuable Business Premises in Cascumpec FOR SALE.

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

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

For terms and particulars, inquire on the premises, or in Charlottetown to James B. Cooper, Esquire, Monitor Office.

ADAM C. FIFE.
Cascumpec, Dec. 27, 1861. [Jan. 27

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the late Firm of BEER & SON, whose accounts became DUE LAST FALL, are requested to call and settle the same, without further notice.

BEER & SONS.
King Square House, Jan. 27, 1862. 1m

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, bearing date the 25th day of January instant, executed in my behalf by Francis A. Kelly, of Fort Augustus, assigning to me all debts due to the said Francis A. Kelly in this Island and elsewhere, I hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Francis A. Kelly to make immediate payment to me of the several amounts due by them, otherwise legal steps will be taken to recover the same.

H. J. P. TERLIZZICK.
Charlottetown, January 25, 1862.

LAND OFFICE.

MESSRS. BALL & SON take leave most respectfully to inform the Public that they are prepared to treat with parties desirous to sell or purchase Land Property, or requiring Surveying or Conveyancing; and trust, from their local knowledge of the country, extensive experience, and punctual attendance to business, they may be favoured with general patronage.

Several Properties are now for sale, of which full particulars may be ascertained by applying at their Office, East corner of Prince and Water Streets, Charlottetown.

Charlottetown, January 20, 1862. RW

Boat Found.

PICKED up near the East Point, on the 11th inst., a whale boat, about 25 feet keel, with the name "FLUSH" on the bow. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses, on application to the subscriber,

Capt. JOHN McINTYRE.
Fairfield, East Point, Jan. 20, 1862 3i.

Notice.

THE Subscriber, purposing to leave the ISLAND NEXT SPRING, would request all INDEBTED to him to make IMMEDIATE PAYMENT. All accounts remaining UNSETTLED on the 15th APRIL, will be then placed in the HANDS OF AN ATTORNEY for collection.

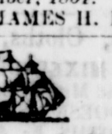
JAMES McCOMB.
January 6, 1862. RW 4i

NOTICE!

TO be Sold by AUCTION, on the 27th day of FEBRUARY next, at the Colonial Building, in Charlottetown, under a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 14th day of February, 1848, and made between John Hobs, of Chalottetown, of the one part, and James H. Peters, of the other part: ALL THAT PIECE OF LAND, being part of Town Lot Number Twenty-nine (29), in the fourth hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, which said Piece of Land to be sold is bounded as follows, that is to say: having a front of 83 feet on Great George Street, on the north side by a part of the said Lot conveyed by the said John Hobs to John Hardy, on the southern side by another part of thesaid Lot conveyed by the said John Hobs to John Gibson, and on the rear by Town Lot Number Twenty-eight (28), together with all Houses and Buildings thereon, comprising the Dwelling House, Workshop and Stables occupied by the said John Hobs. Terms Cash.

Dated 14th November, 1861.

JAMES H. PETERS.

SPRING  1862.

From Liverpool Direct.

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

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

For Freight or Passage, please apply to Andrew Duncan, Esqr., 12 Canning Place, Revenue Chambers, Liverpool, England, or to

JAMES D. MASON.
Charlottetown, January 20, 1862.

First Spring Ship for 1862.

THE well known Barque "GAZELLE," R. Cameron, Master, will sail from Liverpool for Charlottetown on the 28th March next. For Freight or Passage please apply to Messrs. D. Cannon, Sons & Co., Merchants, Liverpool, or to

W. W. LORD & CO.
January 13, 1862. Charlottetown.

FALL IMPORTATIONS!

1861. 1861.

BELL'S Flour, Grocery and Provision Store

HAS received ex Barque Theresa from England, Schooners Orion from New York, Agility from Halifax, and Annie McKie from Saint John, New Brunswick—

400 barrels of Family and Bakers' Extra Flour
50 do Kiln dryed Corn Meal
10 do Pilot Bread, 10 boxes Butter Crackers
10 boxes Water and Soda Crackers, 2 boxes Yeast Powders
2 do Baking Soda, 3 barrels Washing Soda
40 puncheons Bright heavy Porto Rico Molasses
10 hhds Bright Porto Rico Sugar, 6 bbls Crushed ditto
2 barrels Curants, 40 boxes Raisins
6 do chewing and smoking Tobacco
Kegs Lowden's do do
50 chests best Souchong and Congou English Breakfast *TEAS*
5 boxes Ground Coffee
20 do Adamantine Candles
40 do Tallow Candles
50 do Best St John made Washing Soap
3 do Washing Blue
1 do Indigo Blue
12 do Glenfield and Corn Starch
2 do Ground Pepper
2 do Ground Ginger
2 do Ground Allspice
2 tins Mustard, 2 cases Matches
4 boxes Clothes Pins
10 coils Manilla Rope
8 dozen Buckets and Pails
6 dozen Brooms
6 nests Tubs
1000 bushels Liverpool *SALT*
400 bushels Turk's Island ditto
24 bags Table ditto.

☞ The above Goods will be sold at

Wholesale and Retail, for Cash or approved

CREDIT, AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

November 25, 1861. 3m

New Goods from New York.

The subscriber has just received at

MANCHESTER HOUSE, Queen Street,

From NEW YORK, via Cape Traverse,

225 Reams Wrapping Paper
1000 Pieces Room Papering
20 Half-Chests superior TEA
4 Boxes excellent Tobacco
15 do. No. 1 Soap
10 oo. Pearl Starch.

Which are now offered to the public at low prices.

S. W. McMURRAY.
January 20, 1862. 1m pd

DODD & ROGERS

Have still on hand a few of the celebrated

"MAGICIAN COOK STOVES,"

wholly adapted for BURNING COAL.

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

Also.—Extra Soapstone and Grates, for the above Stoves.

Charlottetown, Dec. 23, 1861.

NO CREDIT,

BUT all Goods at lowest paying rates and Cash. Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Eggs, Butter, Wool, and other Produce taken in payment at market price for

PORT WINE	TEAS
FLOUR	Sherry
Coffee	Pork
Claret	Sugars
Hams	Molasses
Champagne	Bathchaps
Brandy	Tobacco
Holland's Gin	Cigars
London Gin	Starch
Scotch Whiskey	Soap
Old Tom	Blue
Jamacia	Indigo
Demerara	Candles
Maraschino	Compo. Candles
Noyau	Sperm Candles
Milk Punch	Tallow
Lemon Syrup	Lard
Crackers	Cordage
Cheese	Oakum
Buckets & Brooms	Blacking
Washing Soda	Spices
Figs	Raisins
Currants	Candied Peel
Sardines	Anchovies
Sauces	Pickles
Butter	

and other small articles too numerous to mention.

N. B. Grain Cargoes purchased on commission, and liberal advances made against consignments, by

SWABEY & ROBERTS,
Commission Merchants.
Great George Street, P. E. I.,
March 18, 1861. Isl RW

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to pay the same, at Grand River Mills, Lot 56, before the 1st day of February next, as, after that date all amounts due will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

ELIZABETH DINGWELL,
late of Little River, Lot 56.
Grand River, Lot 56, Jan. 20, 1862.

GEORGETOWN.

Extensive Importations and Consignment of

British & Foreign MERCHANDIZE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old friends, acquaintances, and the public in general, that his present Importations and Consignments embrace almost every article in a general line of business, and are all of first rate quality, suitable for the season, and will be sold the lowest prices for CASH, Oats in exchange, or approved credit at three months. Call, friends, call at the Warehouse opposive Trinity Church, and judge and buy for yourselves.

The periodical sale by Auction of CONSIGNMENTS, will take place on the 12th DECEMBER next, at his Auction Room in the Warehouse.

ON COMMISSION, AND FOR SALE—

A Splendid PIANO,

"Mason's First Class Horizontal," cost £120, will be sold cheap and terms granted.

N.B. Those parties who granted their Notes of Hand and Bonds to the subscriber during the past Summer, for flour, &c., are requested to make immediate payment, as further delay will cause trouble and expense, which should by all means be avoided.

W. SANDERSON, General Agent.
Georgetown, Nov. 18, 1861.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has just received his

FALL & WINTER SUPPLY OF DRY GOODS,

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

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

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

IN DRESS STUFFS.

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

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

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

JAMES PURDIE.
Charlottetown, December 9, 1861.

Flour, Molasses, Tea, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE—
40 Chests Congou TEA,
20 Half-chests do
6 Puns. High Wines,
20 do Molasses,
40 Cases American Boots & Shoes,
120 Bbls Dbl Extra Flour,
20 do Superfine do
20 Boxes Soap.

ALEX. McKINNON.
January 20, 1862.

1861 FALL SUPPLY OF 1861

British and Foreign MANUFACTURES.

THE latest selected ASSORTMENT of GOODS to be found in the CITY, comprising—

DRESSES,
MANTLES,
MILLINERY,
HOSIERY,
FURS,
FANCY GOODS,
WINTER CLOTHS,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
WINCEYS,
COTTONS,
&c. &c. &c.

An Additional Supply of Jewellery.

LADIES' WORK BOXES, DRESSING CASES, &c. &c.

WM. HEARD.
Queen Square House, Nov. 18, 1861.

WAR AND RUMORS OF WAR!

THE Subscriber having given up the idea of going to New Zealand, begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he has returned to the Island, and taken the premises lately occupied by Mr. W. Dodd, North Side Queen Square, where he intends carrying on the *SADDLE AND HARNESS BUSINESS in all its branches.*

Having personally selected his STOCK in ENGLAND, will enable him to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

A good assortment of WHIPS, BRUSHES, BELLS, &c &c.

JOHN STUMBLES.
Charlottetown, Dec. 23, 1851. 1m

To Saddlers and Harness-makers.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, Three good Workmen in the above line of business.

JOHN STUMBLES.
North Side Queen Square, Dec. 9, 1861.

Notice.

DR. HOBKIRK having, during his absence from this Island, authorized me, by Letter of Attorney, dated 28th November, 1861, to collect all DEBTS due to him, I hereby request all persons indebted to him immediately, to pay the respective amounts due from them to him to me, at my office, in Charlottetown.

JOSEPH HENSLEY.
Ch.Town, Lower Great George Street,
16th Dec., 1861.

CARD.

MESSRS. BEER & SON desire to express sincere gratitude to their numerous Friends and Customers, for the very liberal patronage received from them for several years past. They also take this opportunity of informing them that Mr. LEMUEL L. BEER is this day received as a Partner in their Firm, which will for the future be conducted under the name of

BEER & SONS.

They hope by continuing to keep as great a variety of useful GOODS as heretofore—importing without delay what is specially ordered, and charging the most moderate prices—to merit a share of public confidence and support for the future.

GEORGE BEER,
GEORGE R. BEER.
Charlottetown, 1st January, 1862. 1m

Removal.

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

Charlottetown July 1, 1861.

GRAND RIVER WHARF, LOT 56. RONALD WALKER

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his Friends and the Public that he has commenced Business in the Store lately occupied by Messrs. McAulay & Johnston, where he has received a LARGE ASSORTMENT of

NEW GOODS,

suitable for the present and approaching seasons, which will be sold cheap for cash.

R. W. assures his Friends and the Public that nothing shall be wanting on his part to render his Establishment worthy of their patronage.

October 14, 1861. Ex. only, 6m