many respects to regret the exchange. (Hear, hear.) We are an agricultural community, as you are all aware; and although not a very great one, yet we can send away a million and a half bushels of oats in one year, still leaving enough for our own use. Now, as to the proposed union. Your friends came down, and we listened to them, and we resolved since then that there should be an Union. (Applause.) In the first place, we resolved that the Union should be, as far as the circumstances of the country would permit, in accordance with the British Constitution. (Cheers.) The Provinces were unanimous in this. We then resolved that each of the Colonies should preserve its peculiar privileges and institutions, and that there should be no higher power to interfere with them. (Applause.) We next agreed that as far as possible the debts of the colonies should be dealt with fairly and equally, and that the tariff should be equal throughout. We next agreed that as regarded the outside world we should, between and amongst ourselves, enjoy free trade. (Applause.) I confess that in my Province there was at first no little anxiety with regard to this proposition, because we stand at present as happy and contented a people as any of the British Provinces. Yet I hesitate not to say that from all that has been witnessed by the Delegates representing that Island, they will not hesitate to recommend to their people the great union which I hope soon to see accomplished. (Cheers.) We have come here and been delighted with the enterprise of your people. We have become acquainted with your vast resources—the great perfection of your machinery — the great progress of arts and manufactures among you. (Applause.) Even today we were surprised to witness the admirable institutions of learning which you have among you, and had great pleasure in inspecting the *minutiæ* of the operation. We saw your wealthy merchants, your happy enterprising men making their fortunes—all convincing us that this country is one with which we need not be afraid to throw in our lot. (Cheers.) It is not the great hospitality alone that we have met with since we entered within your borders—it is not the kindness which we have received individually or collectively from the people of this Province — that causes us to desire to come into this union; your excellent institutions of all kinds, and your progress in everything that goes to make up a great country, impels us to such a desirable consummation — to form part of the great empire or colony, or whatever you choose to call it, which is to be constructed out of these provinces of British America, sharing the glories of the mother country, which we all desire to see perpetuated and increased. (Cheers.)

The great Ball on the same evening ended the festivities at Toronto, from whence the Delegates proceeded on the following morning to visit some other cities in Upper Canada, and also the Falls of Niagara.

THE UNION QUESTION.

Continued.

The calmness, moderation and forbearance, by which the discussion of this great and important question, through the Public Press of the Colonies, has hitherto, been distinguished, affords us a subject of most legitimate mutual gratulation; not only as affording a striking proof of the well-trained intelligence, disciplined ability, and steady sagacity of our Colonial editorial corps; but also as truly indicative of that high character for prudence, sobermindedness, love of fair play and fair *agitation* and knowledge of themselves and their position, to which our several peoples have attained, — and which are fast fitting them to become — *united* — a great, prosperous, and powerful nation.

But this reflection reminds us that, although we have done with badinnage, as respects our *Great Financier*, the Hon Mr. Beer, we must have another word with him—and that a rather serious one. In the plenitude of his wisdom and immaculateness, he has not hesitated to insinuate plainly, though not in direct terms, that, because Mr. Edward Whelan, who, at first, was disinclined to the Union, now seems to be in favor of it — the change in his sentiments concerning that question can have been brought about by nothing short of actual corruption — that nothing can account for it but the supposition that he *has sold himself for a price* to the Canadian advocates of the scheme, and is a traitor to his country This, guarded and scrupulous as he has been in the choice of his words, is "the true intent and meaning" of them. But the grounds of the impeachment are such that it includes not only Mr. Whelan, against whom it is immediately directed, but all our other Delegates also, with the exception of the Hon. W. H. Pope — even our premier, the Hon Col. Gray; for, at first, with that single exception, they were all, either directly opposed to the proposed Union, or disinclined to it. At the time, however, when Mr Beer was penning this impeachment, he did not, perhaps, consider how far it would extend; nor in what an awkward and pitiable predicament it would place him before those, in whose presence he esteemed it a privilege to be allowed to bow down. But the truth is, its application to the men of his idolatry was never contemplated by him: that it does include them is owing to sheer inadvertance on his part. He had no distinct intention of doing any thing beyond wounding if possible, the public character of Mr. Whelan; and — not daring to attempt it in any other way — he had recourse, for that purpose, to the expedient of dark insinuation. Such acts should always meet with public reprobation; but, nevertheless, in this instance, we are disposed to deal rather gently with the offender, and to give him all the advantage, which a due consideration of the great provocation he had received, can afford in the way of excuse. Great indeed was his provocation. To a man of his presumptuous and assuming disposition, scarcely any could be greater. Did not Mr. Whelan laugh at him, and hold both him and his "dazzling array of large figures" up to ridicule and contempt? And was not that provocation greatly increased by the consideration, that the honorable position occupied by Mr. Whelan, as a member of the Convention, as well as that of some of our other Delegates, was obtained at the expense of his humiliation in the eyes of the public; for, in the making of their appointments, had not the Government blindly and ungratefully overlooked his homage, his devotion to their power — despised his wisdom — and preferred to honor before him men to whom he felt himself to be infinitely superior? Was not all this too much for his patience to endure? What wonder then that, distracted by the pangs and writhings of his wounded vanity, bereft of his wonted prudence, and scarcely caring to distinguish friend from foe, he flung all regard for consequences to the winds!

Having thus argued his excuse—although with what effect we know not—we will just ask the Hon. Mr. Beer to tell us, if he can, of what use Parliamentary debates, discussions, investigations, or enquiries would be, and what possible benefits could result from them, if they were not engaged in for the purpose of establishing the propriety and justice of some opinions, as opposed to other opinions, and, through conflicting arguments, arriving at a correct conclusion? The Convention was composed of men of various powers and various views — each, perhaps, in possession of information or knowledge, peculiarly his own — and each so placed as to regard the objects of disquisition in a point of view different from that in which they were seen by others; but all animated by a sincere desire to arrive at just and correct conclusions concerning them. In the course of their discussions and enquiries, they became acquainted with each other's views; and the true state, condition, and capabilities of the Provinces, individually considered, became known to them. What wonder was it, then, that, in the course of their deliberations, prejudices were eradicated and misconceptions rectified; and that through collision of opinions, an honest solution of the great question was arrived at? There are men, we are sorry to think — men who vainly strive to serve both God and Mammon — men, to whom, for the whole Intercolonial Convention, or indeed any Convention, to have *honestly* agreed in the solution of the difficulties and contending interests which they had to resolve, appears to have been impossible. They themselves are conscious that, if tempted as Balaam was, they would fall as Balaam did; and, believing that the integrity of other men is no stronger to resist temptation, than their own, they judge of them accordingly. That high sense of honor and rectitude of principle, which they are quite sensible they could never experience — that virtue, public or private, which they are fully conscious they could never practise — they believe can never be made the rule and guide of either public or private life by others. All other men they believe to be as corrupt as they know themselves to be — the only difference, in any case, in their estimation, being that some, as Burns expresses it, are gifted with a better art of hiding than others.

Surely the Hon. Mr. Beers is not one of that class of infidels who have no belief in the reality of either public or private virtue, and who think that all that is styled so is merely successful simulation and deceit; who, incapable of it themselves, cannot believe in an honest change of opinion on the part of others, and who look upon the best men as nothing but adept hypocrites — undetected cheats. We would hope not; although his wanton impeachment of our Delegates may, we fear, induce some amongst us to believe otherwise concerning him.

At whatever conclusions, concerning the Union Scheme, our Delegates may have arrived, either individually, or conjointly, we are bound to believe that they are the simple results of their honest convictions; for certainly, as yet, there can be found no just grounds to suspect them of having been influenced by any other views, than such as could be entertained by them as the faithful representatives of our people — fully sensible of the importance and responsibility of the trust placed in their hands, and zealous to acquit themselves of it in such a manner as—by the preservation or advancement of our public interests—may, in time to come, redound to their credit. If any thing could give us just cause to suspect their integrity, it would be to find them anxious to have the Union measure agreed to by our Legislature, independently of a direct vote of the people. This, however, we believe they are not; and, for this belief we are pleased to think we have sufficient warrant in the public declaration, made by the Hon. Col. Gray, our premier, at the banquet in Quebec, when he said, "the advocates of the Union—the Delegates—required the co-operation of the people, and could not attain the results they looked for, unless the people of their respective Provinces gave them their aid to the utmost." This aid can be obtained only by means of a direct appeal to the people; and, in our Province at least, we trust—nay, we feel all but confident it will be made.

THE *HERALD* AND *ROSS'S WEEKLY*.

All seems infected that th' infected spy,
As all seems yellow to the jaundiced eye.
—Pope.

When, in the foregoing article, we penned with much pleasure, our mite of commendation of the Colonial Press for the calmness, moderation, and forbearance, which had, up to that time, been so conspicuous in their discussions of the great Union Question — we little thought that, if that honorable and dignified course should be departed from, it would be by any of the conductors or *approved* correspondents of our own public journals. We thought all were impressed, not only with the propriety, but the necessity of dealing with this most important question, now completely before the public, in the spirit of calm and candid enquiry—a spirit which, whilst allowing the utmost latitude to fair discussion and searching enquiry, would yet most guardedly eschew and directly proscribe any thing, in argument, approaching to offensive personalities; and would, above all, shrink from meanly entertaining or basely circulating surmises or suspicions, calculated to effect, in the most damnatory and injurious manner, the public conduct or characters of the public men, who, irrespective of party considerations, were, by our Government, most fairly and wisely selected and appointed, to represent us in the Intercolonial Convention for the purpose of entertaining whether, with due regard to our own immediate public interests, it would, or would not, be advisable for us to become a party in the projected Union.

The Hon. George Beer had, indeed, led the way in this disreputable mode of pursuing a political controversy; but his excuse, we ourselves had argued, and we were, besides, satisfied that few, very few, if any, amongst us, would follow in the path which he had trodden with so little success toward the establishment of his views, or credit to himself, as a political moralist; we, therefore, most sincerely regret to find that, contrary to our honest and honorable estimate of the moral worth of the conductors of our local press, there have been found individuals, as respects two of our public journals—*The Herald* and *Ross's Weekly*—who, to "the airy nothings," the intangible suspicions, timidly indicated by the Hon. George Beer, have boldly given "a local habitation and a name," and reached the very acme of jealous, groundless, and malignant calumny.

Safely, however, may these individuals be left undisturbed in the grovelling and vicious engagement of suspicions and slanders, so congenial to their *nature*. Let them circulate their base calumnies as earnestly and diligent as they may, none, we are confident, but *men* capable of the same base and sordid views as themselves, will be found to give them credence or acceptance;—and of such, not one, we may safely attest, will be found in the ranks of the truly honorable, upright, and intelligent in our community. Indignation such calumniations are certainly not of sufficient consequence to excite; but to a full measure of unmitigated scorn and contempt, it must surely be admitted they are most justly entitled.

THE HON. EDWARD PALMER—NOT AN ANTI-UNIONIST—NOT RETARDATIVE.

The Editor of *The Herald* seems to be quite joyous in the expectation that the *Anti-Union party*—a party still in embryo, but which, he seems to doubt not, will, in a short time, through the skill of himself and other adepts—his confreres—in the political and obstetricart, be brought forth into the light of day—will have the Hon. Edward Palmer for their leader.

If the record of the public speech made by this hon. gentleman, at the *Dejeuner* in Toronto, be written truly—as no one, we presume will question that it is—the *Herald's* fond expectation of having him for the leader of the *retardative* party about to be, can, it is clear, be based on no better a foundation than a vain wish arising out of a false conception of Mr. Palmer's views touching the Union scheme. On the occasion alluded to, we find it reported that the Hon. Edward Palmer, in the course of his speech, said:—"*The Delegates representing the Island would not hesitate to recommend to their people that great Union which he hoped soon to see accomplished*," and concluded "*by expressing a hope that the Union of the Provinces would soon be consummated.*"

To those who hope for the foundation of an *Anti-Union* party, what reasonable expectation can be entertained, after reading the above very plain declaration of the Hon. Edward Palmer's sentiments concerning the Union, that he will allow himself to be constituted the leader of any such party? None, surely. The hon. and learned gentleman, throughout the whole of his public career, has, it is very true, been actuated by something like an instinctive dread of change and progress; and he has never been known, incautiously, or on the mere spur of the moment, to commit himself to any course of public action whatever. His having thus, therefore, in the plainest and most unmistakable manner, declared his approbation of the proposed Union, and the hope entertained by him that it will be speedily consummated, renders it impossible for us to entertain, for one moment, a fear that he will fail to aid in the endeavour to accomplish, or be found allied with those, who, in the forcible and appropriate language of the Hon. Col. Gray, "are content to vegetate like dormice—for whom the time never arrives—whose blighting influence has retarded our prosperity beyond a parallel—who distrust and decry all attempts of the persevering and enterprising among us—who close their hands against their fellows—and whose aim it ever has been that Prince Edward Island shall remain isolated and unknown."

COL. GRAY TO THE PEOPLE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ON THE UNION QUESTION.

The Hon. Col. Gray has requested us to republish from the *Islander* of Friday last the following Letter to the Inhabitants of this Island on the Union Question. The Letter deals with the question from the plainest points of view, which no intelligent person can fail to understand. It is an honest appeal to the good sense of the people of the Colony; and it foreshadows another and greater appeal in a constitutional form:—

To the People of Prince Edward Island.

MY FRIENDS;

A question of paramount importance, one affecting our very existence, is now under our consideration.

Every one among you should have the privilege, as it is his undoubted right as a freeman, to be enabled to record his vote, either among those by whose action our country will be elevated to a condition of prosperity, such as our utmost imaginings have hitherto never pictured; or among those whose timidity, whose fears, and whose short-sighted policy have ever, as the enemies of progress, acted as a drag chain upon our country, and retarded its prosperity in a manner unparalleled in the history of any British Colony.

I will never consent that one of you should be prevented the proud boast which it will be in your power to bequeath to your children.

This question resolves itself into two phases, which I will place before you, and which I consider the people should have the right of well weighing and pronouncing their judgment upon.

1st. Shall we have a market opened to us by over three millions of people, whereby our Farmers will hold their heads among the most prosperous of their neighbors?

2nd. Shall our lands be purchased from the Proprietors, and speedily settled by immigrants?

3rd. Shall we have an influx of thousands of summer visitors, whose money freely spent among us will give a stimulus to all classes?

4th. Shall our Harbours be filled with shipping, and our Towns rise in equal proportions with those in every other British Colony?

5th. Shall we see our invaluable fisheries fostered and encouraged by our own nation, and not left, as at present, to make the fortunes of thousands of our enterprising neighbors of the great republic?

6th. Shall we have the protection of a strong Government, under whose shield we shall command the respect of Downing Street?

7th. Shall we form part of a nation extending from Halifax to Vancouver, as citizens of which our sons will reach distinction, and carve out for themselves fame and fortune?

8th. Shall we now enter a Confederation, which secures to us the most liberal terms, under which the proprietary lands can be purchased, and our tenantry made happy and free?—Or,

1st Will you record your votes among those who are content to vegetate like Dormice, for whom the time never arrives, whose blighting influence has retarded our prosperity beyond a parallel; who distrust and decry all attempts of the persevering and enterprising among us; who close their hands against their fellows, and whose aim it ever has been that Prince Edward Island shall remain isolated and unknown?

2nd Shall our noble farmers live in discouragement and gloom; shall our sons and daughters eke out a scanty livelihood here, or be banished to a foreign land?

3rd. Shall our Tenantry live dissatisfied and discontented?

4th. Shall our lands be occupied and our population remain one of eighty, instead of counting by hundreds of thousands?

5th. Shall the mine of wealth we possess in our fisheries be still robbed from us by strangers?

6th. Shall our towns remain unbuilt, our harbours comparatively deserted, and immigrants virtually driven from our shores?

7th. Shall our Legislature be slighted and thwarted, and its most solemn enactments trampled under foot?

8th. Shall we refuse to enter the Confederation, and forfeit all chance of profiting by the handsome terms now offered, through the liberality of the Convention; and hereafter find ourselves compelled to enter it without a shilling?

These are some few of the points to which I would ask your attention. I have now being living among you, in the closest intimacy, for twelve years; you have had ample opportunity of judging how far selfish motives have governed my desire and prayer for the prosperity of all in my native land; you can best judge how far a love of self has or has not characterized my walk among you I would now but say, whatever differences of opinion there may have arisen between some of us on minor points, I am not afraid to place this issue in your hands; it is a question of life or death to Prince Edward Island. I pray to the most high God to direct your decision.

Yours always faithful,
JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

Royalty, 16th Nov., 1864.

TO THE HON. EDWARD WHELAN.

My Dear Sir:

You have doubtless read a copy of last week's *Herald*, in which in an article headed "The Confederation Scheme and its Supporters," you and most of your co-delegates, in the late Quebec Conference, are somewhat roundly abused for the views you and they are supposed to entertain on the truly momentous question you have been, as I heartily believe, so faithfully and laboriously discussing. How far the editor of the *Herald* imagines that his characterizing yourself and the Hons. Messrs. Coles, Gray, Pope and Haviland, as "conspirators against the rights and liberties" of your fellow colonists, is likely to influence the minds of the inhabitants at Fort Augustus, St. Peters' or any Electoral Districts in the Island, it is hard to say, but you and Mr. Coles know full well, that with good reason your *constituents* have placed *unbounded* confidence in your private and public integrity and unswerving political honesty for many years, and would more readily listen to an explanation of your views on the all absorbing topic of Colonial Federation, than trouble themselves to read such a howl of vituperation against yourself and others, as the editor of the *Herald* favored his readers with last Thursday. It must be highly satisfactory to your late co-delegates, Messrs. Palmer and McDonald, to know that the editor of the *Herald* "trusts that the people of this Colony will remember Mr. Palmer, the *incorruptible and independent man to his advantage*, and that he entertains a rather exalted opinion of Mr. McDonald's honesty and sense of justice." As I hope, very dear Sir, to have an opportunity ere long as a humble individual of thanking you and your brother Delegates publicly for your arduous labors in the late Conference, I will, expressing only my intention to hold, as yet, the same views I have always entertained of your political independence and foresight, subscribe myself,

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN SWABEY.

Charlottetown, Nov. 21, 1864.

Mr. Whelan begs to thank Mr. Swabey for the foregoing very kind and unexpected letter, which his private feelings would have induced him to withhold from the public eye, only that it appears to have been written for the perusal of others as well as for that of Mr. Whelan.

Mr. W. has read, but without much attention, the No. of the *Herald referred* to by Mr. Swabey. He certainly has no intention to reply to the base insinuations and false charges of that paper. The insinuations are evidently the offspring of envy and malice,—the false charges are encouraged by the same motives, and based upon ignorance.

Mr. W. is glad that he has not been praised by the *Herald* in conjunction with his co-Delegate Mr. Palmer, because it would not be in his power to make a return for the praise, as Mr. Palmer may do at the next January Term of the Supreme Court, when the Libel case of Webster *vs.* Rielly may be called for trial.

Mr. Whelan has no fear of meeting his constituents at St. Peter's, when it will suit his convenience to call upon them. The meeting will not be hastened by the threats or the false accusations of the *Herald*; and he is very certain that whatever the *Herald* may publish from the present time until Dooms day—(if it lives so long)—will not affect the relations, in the slightest degree, which now happily subsist between Mr. Whelan and his constituents.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir:—In the last *Islander* a Financial Statement is given, showing the local revenue this Island would be entitled to if the Confederation should be consummated. In this Statement the Editor gives the Excise duties on Tobacco and Spirits to the Local Government, amounting, he says, to £1,795 5s 0d. Now, by the decision of the Conference, all Excise duties belong to the General Government and not to the Local. This, Sir, with other calculations in which I differ from the *Islander*, I shall feel it my duty to explain in my place when the question shall be brought before the Legislature, which will lessen the amount of local revenue some thousands, as credited to the Colony by the *Islander*; and as I differ in some points from the decision of the Conference, I shall be prepared to give my reasons for so doing when the proper time shall arrive. Yours truly,

GEORGE COLES.

Charlottetown, 21st Nov, 1864.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir:—In a report of your own speech, and also of the Hons. Messrs. Haviland's and Palmer's, made at the Dejeuner at Toronto, *on the 3rd instant*, it appears that, not you only and Mr. Haviland, but that also Mr. Palmer declared his adhesion to the scheme of a *Union* of all the British North American Provinces. I have heard no question raised here adverse to the fact of yourself and Mr. Haviland having so declared yourselves for that Union; but I learn from good authority that Mr. Palmer denies his adhesion to the scheme, and that he here, at Charlottetown, declares his views in opposition to the *Union*. Receiving that denial and late union declaration as authentic, the combined fact startlingly contradicts the sentiments and policy alleged to Mr. Palmer in the report above referred to of his speech delivered at Toronto. For the purpose of eliciting truth and rectifying misrepresentation of Mr. Palmer here or at Toronto in the matter in view, will you do me the favor, to place per contra, in the *Examiner*, the alleged anti-union policy of Mr. Palmer in Charlottetown with his language on the subject of union, reported in his speech delivered at Toronto? "The Islanders," said Mr. P., "were a careful and a thinking people. Perhaps they were a little doubtful at hearing this proposition at first, because they were as happy and contented a people as any under British rule; yet, he would venture to say, whatever the community might be, the delegates representing the Island would not hesitate to recommend to their Government that great *Union*, which he hoped *soon* to see accomplished." "He concluded," says the Report, "by expressing a hope that the Union of the *Provinces* would soon be consummated." Yours, OBSERVER.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

HURRICANE AT CALCUTTA—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE—DESTRUCTION OF SHIPPING.

The Steamship Peruvian, from Liverpool on the 1st instant, via Queenstown on the 2nd, arrived at New York on the 14th. She brings some additional news.

The English journals unanimously concur in the verdict against Muller. The execution is fixed for November 14.

John Leech, the celebrated 'Punch' caricaturist, is dead.

Napoleon, after his visit to the Czar, visited Toulon and Lyons, en route to Paris. It is doubtful if the Czar will go to Paris

The Paris Bourse was firmer; rentes 64f 65c.

The treaty of pecce was finally signed at Vienna, Oct. 13th. The ratifications were to be exchanged three weeks afterwards, and Jutland was to be evacuated three weeks after the ratifications.

There was a terrific hurricane at Calcutta October 5th. Of 200 ships in the Hoogley 19 were totally lost, and of the remainder only 20 were reported sea worthy. One hundred and fifty were driven from their moorings, stranded and damaged. It is believed that a greater portion of their cargoes will be saved. There was no serious loss of European lives. There was much excitement at Lloyd's in view of the heavy losses. The American ships Loochow and Singapore were totally wrecked; the Dirigo almost wrecked; the Red Rose, Southampton, Richard Busteed, Hindoostan, Western Star, Empire, Southern Cross, Eastern Belle, Continental, Southern Belle, Leonide and Harry Warren were more or less damaged.

The Allies had silenced the Japanese forts and forced a passage through the Straits of Simonosaki with trifling loss. The Japanese had sued for peace.

LATEST.

Cork papers of the 2nd contain the following:—

PARIS, Nov. 1.—Paris papers publish a telegram from Calcutta, giving the following details of the destruction caused by the late hurricane at Calcutta: 110 ships wrecked and 12,000 persons drowned, total loss estimated at two hundred million francs A great portion of the city was inundated, and the villages bordering on the river were under water.

THE CIVIL WAR IN THE STATES

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—The Herald's Shenandoah Valley correspondent says last Friday the rebel cavalry appeared in front of Gen Custar and Merritt apparently to feel Sheridan's strength in his new position at Kearnstown, four miles south of Winchester. After some heavy skirmishing our force fell back to draw them on, but the rebels soon fell back after following to where our infantry reserves were stationed and received several heavy volleys ....Early Saturday morning skirmishing was resumed, when the same plan of moving back was tried, Gen. Sheridan desiring if possible to bring on a general engagement, but the enemy would not follow. Gen. Powel was then ordered to advance with his divisions and the rebels were driven back with severe loss. They retreated in great haste and were pursued through Front Royal in a most spirited manner. Besides what they suffered in killed and wounded, Powel's men captured 2 guns and 150 prisoners, several wagons and a large number of horses. Our losses were considerable, the fighting being close and of a warm character. Nothing but cavalry were engaged either day

NEW YORK, 15th.—The Log Book of the pirate Florida captured shows that since January 16th 1863, she has captured 36 vessels, of which, 22 with their cargoes were valued at three millions and a half dollars.....The Government will sustain Collins in the capture of the Florida.....Gen Canby commanding the department of the Missi sippi, was shot by a guerilla while ascending the White River on the 6th inst, recieving a serious and perhaps fatal wound.....At the recent election the Republicans gained 36 Congressmen.....Gold 238.

NEW YORK, 16th.—The gunboat Tulip exploded a boiler on the Potomac river on Friday, by which fifty-nine persons, out of sixty-nine on board were killed.....The physician of Lord Lyons contradicts the rumor that the later has been seriously ill..... It is now reported that Gen. Johnston is in command of the rebel forces in the Shenandoah Valley. ....S & A. W. Smith, bankers in New Orleans, have brought suits against Gen. Butler, in New York, to recover $50,000 in coin, which, they allege, he seized in their banking house while in command of New Orleans.....One of the largest naval expeditions ever gathered in American waters is now in Hampton Roads, under Admiral Porter. Its destination is not made public ....Gold 244.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17th.—Confederate papers state that Forrest, in recent movement on Tennessee, destroyed four Federal gunboats, fourteen steamers and twenty barges, with a vast amount of stores. ....They also claim a victory over Sheridan's Cavalry in the Shenandoah.....Rumors current of proposed amnesty to all rebels, including Davis, if accepted before 8th January.....All officers and soldiers on furlough ordered to report to their headquarters immediately ....Richmond papers are anxious concerning Sherman's movements—he was at Atlanta on the 7th inst.....Forgeries to amount of $250,000 discovered in New York..... Parties arrested.....Gold 218.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Richmond papers of 15th announce the evacuation of Atlanta by Gen. Sherman, who destroyed such buildings as could be of use to the enemy, sparing most of the private residences.—No official advice received from Sherman for a week....Heavy revenue frauds have been discovered in New York.....Three distilleries have been seized by the government, valued at one million of dollars ....Reported that the Confederate army in Shenandoah have fallen back to Staunton .... Plot been discovered to capture the Pacific Mail Steamers in the same manner as the 'Roanoke' was seized ....Gold 210.

NEW YORK Nov. 19.—Richmond papers still appear ignorant of Sherman's destination, some express opinion he is bound for Mobile ....Federals evacuated Rome, Ga., after destroying all the buildings useful to the enemy....Reported that Breckenridge defeated Federal Gen. Gillan in Tennessee, capturing four hundred prisoners.....Report that Beauregard is advancing on Memphis creates excitement in that city ....Steamers leaving for England to-day take nearly a million and a half in specie....Grant's army still inactive....Gold 219.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several communications received during the past week, are unavoidably deferred for want of space.

TRADE AND MARKETS.—Oats which on the first of the week ranged as high as 2s. 1½d. per bush., went down yesterday to 2s. Barley is from 4s. to 4s. 3d. Turnips are still about 1s. per bush, and Potatoes from 10d. to 1s. 3d. The steamer *Franconia* sailed on Tuesday with a cargo of 13,000 bush. oats, 100 sheep, 200 fowls, 50 bbls. potatoes, 25 do. turnips, 50 do. pork, 200 bush. barley and 50 qutls. codfish. We understand that the Barque *Lotus* is fitting up to take a cargo of live stock to Bermuda; she will probably sail next week. The ship *David Cannon*, which arrived on Friday morning from Liverpool, was out 38 days, and experienced stormy weather, with heavy head winds. The Schr. *Nelly* was loaded this week by Mr. J. S. Carvell with oats for the New Brunswick market. The brigt. *Elector* is also about loaded with oats, barley, potatoes, turnips and pork for Newfoundland. The Pork business has been about the briskest this week: Mr. O. Connolly having purchased 53 carcases, weighing 14,000 lbs, J. Reddin 55 carcases—11,550 lbs, and Messrs. Owen & Co. 26 carcasses—5200 lbs. The price is from 4d. to 4½d. per lb.—*Protestant of Saturday.*

DAY OF THANKSGIVING.—We extract the following from a Proclamation by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in the "Royal Gazette" of Wednesday last:—

Whereas Almighty God, in his unbounded goodness and mercy, has been pleased to vouchsafe unto us the inestimable blessings of a plentiful harvest. I have thought proper, by and with the advise of her Majesty's Executive Council, to issue my Proclamation, enjoining that a GENERAL THANKSGIVING to Almighty God, for that his great mercy, be observed throughout this Island on THURSDAY the EIGHTH day of DECEMBER next.

And I do entreat that the said day of Public Thanksgiving be reverently and devoutly observed by all Her Majesty's subjects within this Island, as they value the favor of Almighty God, and that all Ministers do hold Public Service in their respective Churches and Chapels on that day.

The new Wesleyan Church in Prince Street was opened for Divine service on Sunday last. In the forenoon the service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Richey, in the afternoon by the Rev. Mr Pope, and in the evening by the Rev. Mr. Stewart The congregations at all these services were large and attentive, and embraced numerous representatives from all the other religious denominations in the City. The Sabbath collections amounted to £115. On Monday the Rev. Mr. Ryan preached an appropriate discourse, and on Tuesday evening the Rev. Dr. Richey again officiated in the new Church.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor and Mrs. Dundas, who were absent a few days on a visit to Halifax, returned by the steamer "Princess of Wales on Mond y last. Mrs. Dundas gave an "At Home," last night, at Goverement House, to a number of the inhabitants of the city and vicinity. —*Isl. Friday.*

We are happy to learn that the vessel, not known for certain to be the "Helen Davies," reported on shore at the Gut of Canso, has been got off the rock again with very little damage.

Steamer "Commerce" arrived this (Monday) morning from Boston.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Sunday morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, the building on the corner of Princess and Canterbury streets, occupied by the *Globe* and the *Telegraph* Printing Offices, and by Mr. John Curran as a liquor saloon, was in flames. The fire originated in the liquor establishment, in Canterbury street, and spread with great rapidity, passing up stairs to the *Globe* rooms and along the hall, shutting off all means of ingress, and preventing the removal of any portion of the material. The *Telegraph* rooms were damaged more by water than fire, and opportunity was afforded for removing a great portion of the stock to a place of safety. The building was completely gutted. The fire, water, and the falling in of the roof made sad havoc in the *Globe* rooms. Forms were knocked into "pi," cases were overturned and the contents scattered among the mass of burned debris on the floor, stands were broken and the stock of paper was rendered almost pulp. The only articles that escaped very serious injury were the presses. The *Globe* establishment was, we believe, insured for a small amount. On the *Telegraph* office there was no insurance, but the injury in this case will not be very serious, as there was only a partial disarrangement of the materials.—*St. John News.*

We sincerely sympathise with our friends in this misfortune, which must necessarily entail a very severe loss, besides the great inconvenience to which they have been subjected. Both offices had only recently been fitted up with every convenience at considerable expense, and it will be months before the confusion can be set in order. In the meantime, instead of being disheartened, our friends have gone manfully to work, and both papers have appeared as regularly as usual.—*St. John Courier.*

Married,

On the 17th instant, at St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown, by the Rev. David Fitzgerald, Rector of the Parish, ALBERT, son of Commander Charles Hensley, R. N., formerly of Newlands, Charlottetown Royalty, and now of 40 Burlington Road, St. Stephen's Square, London, to Sarah Wastie, only daughter of the late Stephen W. DeBlois, Esqr., of Halifax, Nova Scotia. (No cards)

At Airslie Cottage, Lot 56, on Thursday the 3rd instant, by J. C. Underhay, Esqr., J. P., Mr. Peter McMullin, of Grand River, to Miss Alice Howlett, daughter of Mr. Robert Howlett, of the Victoria House, Annondale, Lot 56.

At the same place, by the same, on Friday, the 10th instant, Mr. Bernett O'Hara, of Canso, Cape Breton, to Miss Elizabeth Blackett, daughter of Mr. William Blackett, Grand River.

Died,

At Georgetown, on the 4th instant, Maria Jane, relict of Capt. Maitland, of Stockholm, Sweden, and sister of Mrs. Scantlebury of this city.

At Halifax, on the 16th inst, Mr. James Romans, aged 38 years, formerly of Charlottetown.

Launched,

On the 10th instant, from the shipyard of Mr. Clement White, Charlottetown, a very fine brigantine of 172 tons, N. M., called the VICTORIA. This is the second vessel built by Mr. White this Summer.

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Nov. 18, 1864.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb	3d to 6½d
Do by the quarter	2½d to 4½d
Pork, (carcass)	3½d to 5d
Do (small)	6d to 7d
Mutton, per lb	3d to 5d
Veal, per lb	2½d to 4½d
Ham, per lb	none
Lamb, per lb	3d to 4½d
Butter (fresh)	1s 1d to 1s 3d
Do by the tub	1s 1d to 1s 2d
Cheese, per lb	3d to 6d
Tallow, per lb	9d to 10d
Lard, per lb	9d to 0
Flour, per lb	2d to 2½d
Oatmeal, per lb	1½d to 2d
Eggs, per dozen	10d to 1s
Vegetables.	
Potatoes, per bushel	1s to 1s 3d
Turnips, per do	1s
Plums, per quart	2½d to 3½
Grain.	
Barley, per bushel	4s to 5s
Oats, Do	2s to 2s 1d
Poultry.	
Geese,	2s to 2 6d
Turkeys, each	3s to 5s
Fowls, each	1s 6d to 2s 4d
Chickens, per pair	1s 9d to 2s 3d
Fish.	
Codfish, per q'l	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	70s to 80s
Straw, per cwt	1s to 3s
Wool,	1s 6d 1s 9d
Homespun, per yard	6s to 6s 6d
Calfskins, per lb	7d to 9d
Hides, per lb	4½d
Sheepskins,	4s to 4s 6d

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

800 PAIRS
LADIES' and MISSES'
GENT'S,
BOY'S and CHILDREN'S
Rubber Boots and Shoes,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
BEER & SONS.
November 21, 1864.

MOLASSES and RAISINS.
EXPECTED daily, and will be sold immediately on arrival, at Auction:—
20 Puncheons Molasses,
75 Boxes Raisins (fresh),
In G. W. GRIFFIN, from Halifax N. S.
Nov. 24. N. RANKIN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMPLETED
AT THE
BRITISH WAREHOUSE,
QUEEN SQUARE,
IMPORTATIONS
FOR FALL 1864!
THE SUPPLY OF
British & Foreign Merchandize,
COMPRISING OUR
STOCK IN TRADE,
WILL BE FOUND
Second to None
IN THE CITY,
For Variety, Quality, Style or Value.
Selected with the greatest care, purchased on the best terms, and sold at the lowest remmerative prices.
We Solicit Inspection.
W. & A. BROWN.
Charlottetown, Nov. 21, 1864.

TO ARRIVE,
PER Schr. *Pacifique* from QUEBEC:
600 Bbls. No 1 sup. CANADA FLOUR,
25 Bbls. Fancy do do
30 Bbls. Extra do do
MONTREAL INSPECTION.
35 Boxes TOBACCO, 20 lbs. each,
34 Boxes CIGARS, L'Ansgona,
For sale by
J. ROBERTS ECKART.
Charlottetown, Nov. 21, 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL, G. B.

THE Clipper Ship L. C. OWEN 500 tons register, ROBERT FRASER, Commander, will sail from GEORGETOWN for the above port on the 1st DECEMBER. Has first class accommodation for passengers. Apply to
L. C. OWEN & CO.
Charlottetown, Nov. 21, 1864. 2in

YARMOUTH
Improved Stoves.
THE Subscriber has this week received from the Manufactory, a full and complete cargo of those celebrated
Cook, Box & Franklin Stoves,
Ex Schooner Blue Wave. Those Stoves cannot be beat for DURABILITY, NEATNESS and ECONOMY, and are the only Stoves imported here that give general satisfaction, and now offered for sale, LOW FOR CASH, Merchantable Produce, or twelve months' credit on approved notes.
A good assortment of Fall and Winter Goods.
R. J. CLARK.
Orwell Cheap Store, Nov. 21, 1864. tf

JOHN BELL,
Merchant Tailor,
ON behalf of the late Proprietor of BELL'S CLOTHING STORE, hereby tenders his thanks to his numerous friends and customers of the Establishment for the liberal patronage bestowed during the past twelve years, and would acquaint them, and the public generally, that he has commenced business in the old stand, on his own account solely, and is now prepared to receive and execute all orders for CLOTHING at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.
November 21, 1864.

The Fall Supply
OF
BRITISH AND FOREIGN
GOODS
IS NOW COMPLETED
by the arrival of Ships COMMODORE, UNDINE and LOTUS which, for QUALITY and CHEAPNESS, will contrast favourably with any other Importation for the season, and must insure a Rapid Sale.
WILLIAM HEARD.
Queen Square House. Oct. 31, 1864.

DAWSON'S BUILDING,
CORNER OF GREAT GEORGE AND KENT STREETS.
WILLIAM H. WILSON
HAS JUST OPENED A LARGE STOCK OF
General Merchandise,
—CONSISTING IN PART OF—
LADIES, DRESS GOODS, in all the latest styles; Coburgs, Alpacas, Lustres, Delaines, Winceys, French Merinos and Delaines.
Grey, White, Striped and Printed COTTONS.
SHIRTINGS, Tickings, Osnaburgs, Drills, Jeans, Sheetings in Grey and White.
White, Red, Blue, and Fancy FLANNELS. Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Tweeds, &c., &c.
Superior Meltons, very cheap; Mantle Cloths, Mantles, and Ready-made CLOTHING.
FEATHERS, Hats, Shawls, Bonnets, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c.
HARDWARE, Shovels, Hoes, Plough Mounting, Weavers' Reeds, Nails, &c., &c.
TABLE CUTLERY, Sheath Knives, Powder, Shot, Caps, Blister Steel, &c., &c.
BOOTS and SHOES, Ladies' Wellington RUBBERS, Rubber Shoes, &c., &c.
GROCERIES; TEA, superior quality; Sugar, Molasses, Raisins, Tobacco, &c., &c.
HOOP SKIRTS, in great variety.
W. H. W. begs to call special attention to his Stock of FURS, imported direct from the Montreal Factory, consisting of—
BOAS, in Mountain Martin, Stone Martin, Fitch, Mock Fitch, Lustred, Opossum and Minesota.
A few Princess Royal BOAS, very superior; CAPS, in Hair Otter, Plucked Otter, Grey Plushed Altred, and a lot of other styles.
Dawson's Buildings, Nov. 7, 1864.

The Cheapest House
IN THE TRADE.
NEW GOODS.
FALL 1864.
DAVIES & WEEKS
Respectfully announce
The Arrival
of their
FALL IMPORTATIONS,
Which are now opened for Sale—embracing a large and carefully selected Stock of
SCOTCH and ENGLISH
GOODS,
bought by an experienced hand, and offered wholesale and retail at their usual low prices, for CASH.
☞ *DUNCAN'S BRICK BUILDING, QUEEN STREET.*
October 24, 1864. 4in

D. M. HARINGTON,
WATER-STREET,
Wholesale Dealer
IN
Teas, Flour & Groceries, &c,
Ch'town, Nov. 14, 1864. isl rw 3m

King Square House!
NOW READY,
OUR FALL SUPPLY OF
BRITISH and AMERICAN
GOODS,
COMPRISING ONE OF THE
Largest and
BEST ASSORTED STOCKS
to be found in the Colony,
is now offered at prices which will compare
FAVORABLY with those of
ANY HOUSE IN THE TRADE.
BEER & SONS.
October 31, 1864.

Fall & Winter
1864.
The Importations
OF
FALL GOODS
ARE
NOW COMPLETED
AT
LIVERPOOL HOUSE!
WILLIAM FULL
DESIRES to announce to his customers that he HAS RECEIVED, per Barques *Commodore* and *Undine*, from LIVERPOOL, and *Lotus* from LONDON, his Fall Supply of
BRITISH and FOREIGN
MERCHANDIZE,
which has been purchased in some of the BEST HOUSES in GREAT BRITAIN, and will be sold at his usual low prices.
THE STOCK COMPRISES:
STAPLE DRY GOODS—Cotton Warp in all colours, Grey and White Cottons, Striped Shirtings, Tickings, Drills, Oznaburg Bagging, and Flannels in Scarlet, White and Blue.
SHIRTING FLANNELS in great variety.
Blankets, Rugs, Carpetings, &c.
A Choice assortment of WINTER CLOTHS, in Beaver, Pilot & Whitney.
MANTTE CLOTHS, in all colours and qualities.
LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS, in Plain and Checked Winceys, Knickerbockers, Camilets, Coburgs, Alexandra Cloths, &c.
Dress Trimmings and Linings, in great variety.
MANTLES and SHAWLS, in all the newest styles and materials.
LADIES' FELT HATS, in all qualities. A choice assortment of
BONNET RIBBONS, in all Colours and Widths. A select assortment of
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, Plumes, Feathers, Borders, &c. &c.
WINTER GLOVES, in great variety, in Cashmere, Cloth, Ringwood & Kid.
In LADIES' WOLLEN GOODS, a large assortment of Garibaldi Jackets, Polka Do., Breakfast Shawls, Chest Protectors and Opera Hoods.
A great variety of FUR BOAS.
Gentlemen's Furnishing GOODS.
A large assortment of fashionable
READY-MADE CLOTHING, in Over-Coats, Pants and Vests, Fancy FLANNEL SHIRTS.
MUFFLERS, Fur Hats and Caps, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, Collars, &c. &c.
ALSO,
THE USUAL ASSORTMENT OF
GENERAL GROCERIES,
Muscovado Sugar and Molasses, Prime COFFEE, TEA warranted, Coffee, Crushed Sugar, Raisins, Currants, Spices, Soap, Candles, &c. &c.
New York Sole Leather.
IRON and SALT.
The above GOODS have been well bought, and will repay inspection at
THOMAS'S OLD STAND.
WILLIAM FULL.
Charlottetown, Nov. 7, 1864.

City Stove Store!
THE subscribers are now prepared to sell Furnaces, Ranges, Stoves, Register Grates, Marble and Slate Mantels, as cheap as can be retailed in the United States.
Stoves purchased, will be delivered, set up and warranted to do all represented, or no sale.
Pieces and Parts of Stoves, &c, furnished at the shortest notice; second hand Stoves repaired, exchanged, or bought; Gas Stoves supplied and set up.
ALSO,
CAST IRON CINQUES and CISTERN PUMPS, both copper and iron.
Ships' DECK IRONS and CABOOSES, from £3 and upwards.
Extra FIRE BRICK and SOAP STONE, for all kinds of Stoves.
Lock smithing, Bell hanging and Gas-fitting done with despatch,
Parties wishing to procure Cooking Stoves will find it to their advantage to call and examine the celebrated Stoves "Welcome" and "Western Chief," expressly adapted to burn Bitumous Coal, and are now extensively used in the Canadas.
N. B.—Being Agent for the New England Roofing Company, the subscribers have also on hand Asphaltum, Felt and Gravel ROOFING, covered at the shortest notice, and warranted water and fire proof.
E. R. TAYLOR,
W. A. LOCKERBY, Agent.
Nov. 14, 1864

Tobacco, Flour, Leather, &c.
TO ARRIVE.
125 Boxes Cavendish TOBACCO,
500 Bbls. FLOUR,
50 do Kerosene Oil,
50 Boxes Candles.
IN STORE,
50 Bbls prime Labrador Herring.
4 casks Cod Oil,
For Sale Low.
P. W. HYNDMAN.
November 14, 1864. 4in

TAKE NOTICE.
ALL parties indebted to the Estate of the late GEO. F. C. LOWDEN, Esquire, by Note of Hand, Book Account, or otherwise, are requested to make payment before the FIRST of NOVEMBER NEXT, as legal proceedings will be taken, without further notice, to recover any amounts remaining unpaid after that date.
By order of the Administratrix,
October 3, 1864. WM CUNDALL.
P. S. Owing to the lateness of the season for shipping Grain, time will be extended until the FIRST OF JANUARY, 1865. In the meantime, payment will be received by Mr. D. J. RICHARDSON, at the Office of MORIN LOWDEN, Esqr., next door to the Bank of Prince Edward Island.
November 14.

NOTICE!
IS HEREBY GIVEN to the TENANTS on the Estate of the Honorable LADY GEORGINA FANE, that I will be at Mr. HALL'S and at Mr. C. LOWTHER'S, in CRAPAUD, at or about the end of this month, for the collection of Rents, settlement of Accounts, and other purposes.
Dated this 10th day of November, 1864.
4in HENRY PALMER, Agent.