cannot "retain his seat at the Council Board without being supposed to approve what he deems highly reprehensible conduct."

The very poor excuse of trying to make "things pleasant" to the Toronto people will hardly serve Mr. Palmer's purpose, since there could not have existed the same inducement for him to have placed his written approval of the resolutions of the Conference upon record. For it does so happen that the official and authorised parchment which forms the Report of the Resolutions bears Mr. Palmer's signature. Did the Attorney General for Prince Edward Island sign his name to this document also out of a sheer anxiety to make himself agreeable? It is not usual for gentlemen of his cloth to put their names to important documents loosely or without knowing that the *litera scripta manet*. But there, eighth upon the list, between those of Ambrose Shea and A. A. McDonald, stands, in good legible round hand, the sign manual of Edward Palmer. We can vouch for this, for we have seen the document and noted the fact. It will scarcely do for the complainant Attorney General to say that the time was not one "for controversy." Discussion, which it only a milder term for the same thing, was the very object for which Mr. Palmer and his co-Delegates were in Canada. Controversial sittings were the essence of their mission, and if mere assent to every proposal was to be a matter of course, what use of such lengthened journeys and a sixteen days' conference. The truth is that the Hon. Edward Palmer has been playing 'possum and is found out; the very proper sequence of which is the contempt that has prompted the following correspondence.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

R. M. S. *Asia*, Capt. Moodie, arrived at Halifax, from Liverpool via *Queenstown*, on Wednesday, the 4th instant, bringing passengers for Halifax, and European dates to the 24th ult.

Parliament was expected to meet on the 9th of February.

The cold had been piercing in Britain, and snow has fallen heavily there and throughout the north of Europe.

The London Daily Telegraph gives a minute and circumstantial account of the progress of manufacturing the Atlantic cable, which is now being carried on at the premises of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, formerly Messrs. Glass and Elliott's, at East Greenwich. All possible means are adopted to prevent the repitition of the unfortunate circumstances which attended the laying of the former cable. The new one is thicker, heavier, and more solid, and the experiments which have been carried out under the inspection of Mr. Fairbairn seem to testify with considerable force to the probability of the eventful success of the undertaking. About 650 miles are completed, and in the course of a fortnight the shipment on board the Great Eastern will be commenced by means of two hulks, which are now lying alongside the wharf at Greenwich. The total length of the cable will be 2,300 miles, for which, allowing for various contingencies, 16,000 miles of copper wire will be used. The various insulating materials make up a total length of 215,500 miles.

The Atlantic Cable was to be transferred from the factory at Greenwich to the hulks *Amethyst* and *Iris* by New Year's day.

The proceedings before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the well known case of Bishop Colenso have closed, and the Lord Chancellor has reserved judgment. The point before the Court had nothing to do with theology; it was simply whether the Court as representing the Crown had the right to review the sentence of deposition passed on Colenso by his metropolitan, the Bishop of Cape Town.

In an apparently "inspired" leader, the *Observer* protests against the lectures which certain journals have presumed to deliver to the Queen because her Majesty will not emerge from the privacy into which she retired on the death of the Prince Consort. The *Observer* says it is not true that any part of the business of the State has been neglected in consequence of the seclusion of the Queen, and declares that Her Majesty "devotes the early part of every day to the public business of the country—reading and examining, and signing every necessary document with the same care and punctuality that she always did. The business of the Government has been regularly carried on, and the Queen takes her apportioned and accustomed part therein. Even the Court ceremonials of the palace have not been neglected, but have been most appropriately and satisfactorily presided over by the Heir Apparent, and by his youthful bride, who has jumped at once into the ardent affections of the people of England.

FRANCE.—It is believed that the Corps Legislatif will meet on the 16th of January, when the Emperor will deliver his annual address. The Imperial statement is looked forward to with more than ordinary interest and anxiety, on account of important announcement relating to politics and finance being anticipated on that occasion. Many of the Italians resident in Paris believe there will be a war with Austria in the spring, and that Prussia will leave her alley to fight it out unaided.

Mortified at the prevailing Liberalism of Paris, the Emperor, it is said, has cogitated a plan to deprive the inhabitants of the ten electoral districts into which that city is divided of all voice in the selection of members to sit in the Corps Legislatif. This plan is for the Government to summon by writ certain persons to represent the electoral districts in the Chamber of Deputies, in the same manner that it now nominates the members of the municipal council. The silence of the official journals upon a question of so much importance has tended to increase public apprehension.

The spirit of the press in France is represented as completely broken down by the rigid enforcement of the press laws by the present Government.

A movement of great importance is being made known among the Catholic clergy in France, under the auspices of the Archbishop of Paris and the Bishop of Nancy, the ultimate object of which is to sever the Gallican Church from the Roman—or, in other words, to establish a national church on the model of the English.

That portion of President Lincoln's address which describes Mexico as "still in a state of civil war," and avows the determination of the Federal Government to maintain its policy of neutrality, occasions great dissatisfaction in France, as it is a contradiction of the statement in the *Moniteur* that an era of peace has commenced in Mexico, and it has also dissolved the expectations that President Lincoln would recognize the new Emperor Maximilian. To this hope is attributed the good relations which have subsisted for some months between France and the United States; but it is now fully expected that France will once more openly lean towards the cause of the Confederates, and probably ere long recognise their independence.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF LINCOLN'S RE-ELECTION.

The London *Daily Telegraph* devotes a leader in a recent issue to considering the probable results of Mr. Lincoln's re-election. Through strong will or mean weakness, says the *Telegraph*, or the timidity of the well disposed, Mr. Lincoln is President of the United States for four years from March, 1865. There is vast meaning in those few words. Even in the olden time—when the army of America was not 20,000 men, when its revenue was small, when its patronage consisted mainly of a few hundred "good things" in the Custom House or the Post Office—to be President was an object of ambition: for the official word of the tenant of the White House was law from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the frontier of Canada to the Gulf. But now it is one of the greatest thrones of power within the reach of man. Leaving aside for a moment the moral and religious scruples which war arouses in all but very hard hearts, what a world of living force awaits the word of the present ruler of the North. He makes and unmakes the generals who command half a million of soldiers. On whose wisdom or cunning, or folly and fear, in suggesting or permitting a campaign, depend the lives of hundreds of thousands. By a stroke of his pen he summons the stalwart sons of toil from the far fields of the West, or the grave younger sons of the Puritan States; and many a New England home is forced to render unto the ranks its dearest and its best. Not alone are these in his hands, but on his honesty, ability, and good faith, in selecting subordinates and supporting them, depend all the thousand-fold varieties of the immense labor involving in the rule of a great people at a great crisis of its national fate. The finance of a gigantic war—the interests vested in the manufacture and commerce of an able and ingenious race—rest with him. History gives us grand examples of the mighty dead; but the most potent statesman of the past would have confessed the work now set before the President of the United States enough to strain powers of the highest order. It is a task to which Cromwell might have addressed himself with diffidence; it would try the "deep-revolving" brain of Richelieu; it would test to the utmost the hearty courage of Cavour. Loaded with a tremendous debt, the nation of the North, after four years war, has to face the future with the failures of the past clinging about his neck. It has to confront a foe made bold by four years' resistance, embittered by wrongs, enough to drive men mad, and taking courage from the general despair of peace. It has to solve that stupendous problem, the future of the negro race, which squats across the continent like a black sphinx, mouthing the horrible riddle, "What is to be done with me," and, as it gets no answer from North or South, preparing to destroy both. The nation has also to solve the future of a grand territory, as fair and wide as ever invited human enterprise or rewarded human toil. For this enormous task we might expect a wise and thoughtful people to choose from amongst their statesmen one of supreme dignity and wisdom—some grave, good patriot, of calm heart, of noble nature, and clear intellect. But the people of the North, coerced or duped, honestly misled or wantonly corrupted, have chosen for their ruler Mr. Abraham Lincoln—a man whose moral and mental unfitness is known, and has been avowed even by his political friends; a man who could and did make jokes grimly indecent among the dying and the dead on the blood-stained slopes of Gettysburg, and whose political dishonesty in conducting this election has been openly proclaimed by himself; a man who cannot write a state paper that is not a burlesque—whose one idea of rule is to trim his sails to catch the mob breezes—and whose sole idea of war is "to keep pegging away" so long as he shall have human lives to stake against the foe.

The *Telegraph* does not consider the re-election of Mr. Lincoln as a matter of very great surprise. And it remarks of the Northern people that they do not care for the homes they have desolated in the South; they do not feel ashamed when Mr. Lincoln grimly jokes amidst the wretchedness of the conflict. If the wanton, wicked, rentless war is to proceed, who can deny a certain kind of fitness in the new election of a politician who has made the awful strife an occasion for jest, has indecently clung to misused power, and who is as utterly unable to grasp the great issues of time as the wretched negroes he has dragged from Southern homes to be butchered in Grant's front ranks, or to die in the marshy camps on the Upper Missisippi. But that such a man should be elected by such a people is still a saddening sight. A brave and quick-witted people—who can think, talk, and vote, who read newspapers and books—have selected as their leader and their chief, in this agony of their fate, one whose personal demeanour and intellectual deficiencies would probably exclude him from the mayoralty of any self-respecting English town. God grant that no fierce temptation of foreign war or domestic rebellion may ever so inflame to insanity the English people—or, if it must come, that we may be able to despise the threats of the chance occupants of place, to rise above faction and intrigue, and to choose from amongst us our best men.

What then does this re-election mean? In the North new conscriptions, abridged liberty, the free press fettered, and free speech suppressed; throughout the invaded South a renewed outburst of all the horrors of war. It means the roar of the battle and the raving of the hospital, the mangled corpse, the shattered limbs of the living, the field of writhing, wounded humanity, the cruel lack of water for *dying lips*. It means social anarchy over a scene of conflict fifteen hundred miles long by a thousand broad. The vast dread river of national suffering now stretches from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, deepening and widening every day, leaving the coast of Texas, drenching the plantations of Louisiana, and gathering a pool of blood at Mobile. It has left its mark forever at Vicksburg; it has flowed down the valley of the Cumberland and the Tennessee; past Forts Henry and Donelson, where the early snows of 1862 shrouded the victims of Grant's first victory; past Pittsburg Landing, where Albert Sydney Johnson, the Southern Hoche, found a noble death; past Murfreesborough, where twenty thousand men died crying to Heaven against the authors of the strife; through Tennessee and Alabama, until it flows into the inland sea of gore that spreads out at Chattanooga. It is eddied and whirled around well defended Richmond; it has made the smiling Shenandoah a valley of terrors and of tears. This is a stream whose source is in a people's hearts; and now war has got a new lease—the people of the North have so willed it. Mr. Lincoln has fresh leave to carry desolation to the homsteads of Virginia, to let loose more havoc among the cane brakes of Louisiana, to burn Georgian homes, to lay waste the woodlands of Alabama, to trample out the harvest amid the rice fields of the Carolinas, to make a solitude amid the swamps of Florida, and to send strange legions into that wide spreading morass of misery, where, during the past four years, whole armies have sunk. What will be the reply of the people of the South? Fiercer hate, sterner deeds. The news will be received by men with a grim smile as they grasp the bayonets that have so often sent back the Northern horde; but it will, in truth, have a terrible meaning in many a Southern home. From many thousand southern hearts a prayer will ascend that the God of Battles may nerve even the youngest arms to a final and victorious blow. We, too, may earnestly desire that this appalling struggle shall not be prolonged, and that American institutions may not lose all what once gave them worth, in the destruction of two great Republics, the overthrow of a grand material prosperity, with the final fearful result, "red ruin and the breaking up of laws."

ANXIOUS FOR A WAR WITH ENGLAND.

The New York *Times*, usually a very temperate paper, and looked upon as an organ of the Government, referring to the discharge of the St. Alban's raiders, urges a war with England on the grounds of "policy" The *Times* thinks it would awaken the patriotism of the South, which it, no doubt, justly affirms hates England very heartily, as it seems the *Times* and some of its readers do. It says:—

"We might dwell with reason upon the policy of a war with England, as a means of arousing the dormant American spirit of the Southern people, and attracting them to the old Government. Our rebels have been glad of British aid, but we will do them the justice to say they have the intensest corn of British meanness. They know full well that all the favor they have got from England has come from her selfishness; and the lack of courage alone that deprived them of the favor they were led to expect, and did not get. There are no Americans on this continent that hate and despise England more than do the rebels whom she has been serving in her way. *It there is one thing more than any other which would light up the eyes of the dying rebellion with a gleam of satisfaction, it would be the tidings that England was writhing in the same grasp that had crushed its own life.*"

On the general topic it rages in a grand style. Backed by the Fenians, it promises to wrest Ireland from England, and almost destroy her root and branch! This irate paper says:—

"It is useless to mince matters. No charity can soften the facts. The Canadian people have given shelter and friendship to men who have robbed and murdered American citizens. Their court has barred the operations of the Ashburton Treaty against these criminals, by interposing technicalities which were just as applicable to any case that has occurred during the twenty-two years' history of that Treaty, and yet were never before dreamed of; and it has not only set the outlaws free, but has secured them their plunder. It is impossible to make anything else of this than that Canada has been turned into a regular base of rebel operations against our Government and people—and a base more advantageous than any other, because more secure, being under the protection of a professedly neutral flag.

"The state of things is deplorable, yet it must be met, not with the cries of children, but by the actions of men. We must with our own hands apply the remedy. Canadian territory must be respected no more than Virginia or South Carolina territory. The guerillas which attack us on the North must be hunted down with the same vigor of pursuit as when they attack us at the South; and the British flag must not deter us one whit more in the one case than the Confederate flag deters us in the other. By every law, human and divine, men are privileged to protect themselves from robbery and assassination. It is more than a privilege; it is a duty.

"It may be said that this will lead to a war with England. So it may. But if it must come, let it come. Not ours the guilt; it will belong only to English malignity and lawlessness. We were never in better condition for a war with England. We have no commerce on the high seas for her to pillage, thanks to the piratical vessels she has built and manned for the rebels. But her own commerce whitens all the seas, and we could speedily make a clean sweep of it. We are fast completing the occupation of the rebel coast, so that the blockade will no longer have to be maintained. *We have six hundred vessels that will need employment; and none could possibly be more profitable than scouring from pole to pole for British prizes.* As for the British navy it is a pasteboard sham. There is not a vessel that one of our prime iron-clads could not send to the bottom in fifteen minutes. There is not a gun that would be better than a swivel when pitted against our fifteen and twenty inch Parrots. What there is of the British army is on the otherside of the world, and is obliged to remain there to keep the stolen territory. Not a British soldier would ever tread a foot of American soil. The red squads that are in Canada would be, before one of our corps of veterans, like yellow leaves before the whirlwind. *There is nothing in Canada that could offer us serious resistance. So, too, of the British West Indies, which might be made incalculable appendages of our great Republic.* Moreover, Ireland, if we pleased, could be detatched from the Brttish Crown, or at least made worthless to it. Let war once be declared and an Irish expedition be named, a half million of Irishmen would spring to arms and crowd every transport to avenge Ireland's wrongs on Ireland's own soil. There is already an organization of Fenian Brothers, numbering more than a hundred thousand picked men, who are anxiously awaiting just that opportunity.

THE CIVIL WAR IN THE STATES.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.

Mr. Blair returned from Richmond. Jeff. Davis told him he would neither send commissioners of peace to or receive them from Washington. No terms of peace indicated.

Richmond Whig says, 50 Federal ships of war appeared off Fort Fisher on the 15th. Sloop of war 'San Jacinto' wrecked off Bahamas on the 1st. Refugees confirm report that Lee has sent troops to South Carolina to oppose Sherman.

Edward Everett died suddenly at Boston, yesterday, of appoplexy.

Gold opened at 221 and closed at 218.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.

Official report to the War Department announces that Fort Fisher was captured on Sunday afternoon by assault. The assault was preceded by a tremendous bombardment by fleet. Land forces stormed the works, and, after seven hours' severe fighting, got possession. General Whiting, Col. Lamb, and from 1,000 to 2,000 prisoners and 72 guns were captured. Federal loss severe, especially in officers. This success closes the port of Wilmington.

Now asserted that Blair's visit to Richmond was on private business. Gold 212.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Canadian Parliament met yesterday. Governor urges importance of protecting British soil from being used by refugees to commit outrage on a friendly State, and commends proposition of a Confederation of British Provinces.....Richmond papers state Confederate Congress in secret appointed Committee to consider peace propositions.....Richmond papers call again for Lee as dictator.....No war news. ....Gold 201.

NEW YORK, 21st.—Fort Caswell and other minor defences to entrance Cape Fear River evacuated and blown up by Confederates..... Ironclad sunk off Charleston by torpedo, forty to fifty of crew drowned.....Steamer captured on Mississippi with 60,000 Dollars—green backs, by guerillas.....Prize fight for Championship of England, resulted in victory of Wormald....Party who attempted piracy on Lake Erie held by Canadian court subject to extradition treaty..... Gold 203.

ST. JOHN, 21st.—New Brunswick Legislature will be dissolved about 1st Proximo to test the Confederation question.....English Steamer not yet arrived at Halifax.

On Wednesday evening, the 11th instant, a large number of the first Baptist Church congregation assembled at Mount Salem, the residence of their Pastor, the Rev. Dr. Knox, and, with their good wishes, presented the Dr. and Mrs. Knox with a variety of valuable gifts, substantial proofs of affection and esteem.—Weekly.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to appoint the Hon. James C. Pope President of the Executive Council of this Island.

Halifax papers state that the Legislature of Nova Scotia will meet for the despatch of business on Thursday, the 9th of February next.

A monument to the joint memories of Thackeray and John Leach is to be erected within the rules of the Charter-house, London.

A suit was recently terminated in Hungary which had engaged the courts of that country for one hundred and eighty years.

Report says that Windsor, the defaulting teller of the Mercantile Bank of New York, has been arrested in London.

Grinling Gibbons, the famous carver in wood, offered to bet that he would carve a woodcock in twenty minutes. Sir Charles Wager cried "Done!" and was; for Grinling accomplished his task within the time next day—at dinner.

This year there will be four eclipses, two of the sun and two of the moon. The eclipses of the sun occur on the 25th of April and the 15th of October; those of the moon on the 11th of April and the 2nd of October.

It is said that the Princess Mary of Cambridge is to be united to a member of the House of Saxe-Weimar.

The Fredericton *Tri-weekly Herald* says the large hot house belonging to his Honor Judge Wilmot, which was full of valuable plants, was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday night, together with all its contents.

J. W. Wallack, the well known Manager and Actor, died in New York on Christmas day, in the 70th year of his age. He was well known, both in England and America, as an Actor of great ability.

The Montreal *Gazette* says:—We are glad to notice that Messrs. Dawson Brothers announce the publication of a work by the Hon. T. D. McGee, on "Federal Government, past and present."

A bill is to be introduced at the next session of Parliament to give criminals the option of being placed in the witness-box. This measure has long been advocated by Lord Brougham and others.

The schrs *Cecilia*, from Boston for Charlottetown, and *E Hodgson*, from Halifax for Georgetown, are frozen in at the mouth of Pictou harbour.—*Halifax Sun.*

The Quebec *Daily News* says Lieut. General Sir W. F. Williams, Commander of the Forces, has been named Commander of the three administrative Battalions of Volunteers now on service in Canada.

The Brig *Mulgrave*, Hall, Master, from St. John, Newfoundland was totally lost on Scatarie yesterday week. Two passengers—a man and a woman—were drowned, and one of the seamen very much injured. The *Mulgrave* is owned by C. J. Campbell, Esq., of Baddeck.—*C. B. News, Jan. 7.*

M. MOCQUARD, the Private Secretary of Napolean III, died of chronic bronchitis. The Emperor wrote to his family expressing his own "desolation" at the loss. "He was my friend," he wrote: "his loss is as cruel to me as to you; my friendship shall never be wanting to his children."

W. W. Wade, of Amoskeag, New Hampshire, Gun Works, Manchester, has perfected a breach loading rifle, which throws fourteen bullets without reloading.

A new volume of unpublished poetry by Byron is spoken of as forthcoming in London. The manuscript is in the possession of the Marchioness de Boissy, who some years ago was a friend of the great poet.

A man named Scott, originally from Lower Canada, died in Kingston, Upper Canada, recently at the great age of 116 years. Although feeble in body, he retained his general health and clearness of intellect to the last.

The excitement recently got up in Canada about the "Fenians," is the work of a class called "Orangemen," who are very anxious to elect their candidate for the Mayoralty of Toronto, Mr. Medcalf, a decided opponent of the Union of the Colonies.—*Halifax Express.*

☞ WE have been prevented from taking some notice of passing events, in the Colony and abroad, owing to the absence of the principal editor during nearly the whole of the past week. We trust we shall be able to atone for the omission in our next No.

ENTHUSIASTIC UNION MEETING.

According to announcement, a third and last meeting of the inhabitants of Summerside, to consider the Union question, was held in Browns's Hall on the evening of the 30th of December; as on former occasions, Finlay McNeill, Esq., occapied the chair.

Mr David Rogers opened the debate by moving the following resolution, which was seconded by Charles Green, Esquire:—

RESOLVED—That this meeting is of opinion that a Union of the Colonies of B. N. America would tend to develope their resources, and advance their interests, socially, commercially and politically, and elevate them to a position to which they can never attain in their present isolated condition."

Mr. Rogers then went on to show the benefits to be reaped from a Federal Union, bringing to his aid statistics of the most undoubted character; and be evidently impressed his hearers of the financial importance of the proposed Union. He was followed by Messrs. Brown, Schurman and Howat, who were the only speakers opposed to the Union. Mr. Howat's remarks were extremely "old-fashioned," and his ideas decidedly of a by-gone age; he evidently feels uneasy at the prospect of change, and the old shadow of increased taxation seems to haunt him more perseveringly than ever. In a few able and well timed remarks Mr. Rogers completely demolished the arguments of Mr. Howat.

Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting, including Charles Green, Esq., Colin McLellan, Esq., Messrs. John Gaffney, A. G. McLellan, J. Bertram, and John LeFurgy, Esq, who, in a masterly and forcible style, showed the advantages that a union would be likely to confer on these Provinces.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried almost unanimous, only six or seven, out of a large audience, voting against it. Three cheers were then given for the Union, and the meeting dispersed.

A LISTENER.

Summerside, Jan'y. 9th, 1865.

ORWELL YOUNG MEN'S INSTITUTE.

On Tuesday, the 10th instant, Mr. J. J. Rice, of Vernon River, gave an extemporary lecture on "Political Economy." The lecturer was learned and eloquent, and among the best ever delivered before this Institute. The lecturer took occasion to enlarge upon the different forms of government, giving a decided preference to a Limited Monarchy—the form established in Great Britain. In doing this, he traced the growth of the British Constitution from its earliest days to the present time, and showed how that British subjects enjoy more liberty, justice, and protection, than any people under the sun. He also enlarged upon the greatness of the British Empire, the Confederation of the North American Colonies, and on the benefits derived from such Institutes as ours. The whole was a masterly effort, and was eminently calculated to benefit the large and attentive audience which he addressed. After the lecture, a warm and spirited discussion ensued, which was kept up until a late hour.—After the usual formalities of tendering thanks, the meeting broke up well satisfied with the evening's entertainment.

ANGUS McLEOD, Sec'y.

Orwell, Jan. 14, 1865.

CHARLOTTETOWN LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.

The debate on the question of the "Tenant Union" drew a crowded house, and was, as expected, very animated. After the discussion, the following Resolution was carried unanimously:—

"RESOLVED, As the opinion of this Club, that the Tenants' League association is entitled to the thanks of the community for the benefit conferred on the Colony in releasing, by private purchase, from their leasehold tenures, the Tenantry on the Haythorne Estate, and that we sympathise with the tenantry in their difficulties, and congratulate them on the independent efforts they are making to become freeholders; and we are of opinion that they have a right to exercise every legal and legitimate privilege becoming them as British subjects, for the attainment of that desirable end."

The question for next Friday's debate is:—"Eloquence—is it a gift of Nature, or may it be acquired?" Opener, Mr. Arch. McNeill.

F. S. LONGWORTH, Sec'y.

January 23rd, 1865.

A LECTURE ON TEMPERANCE.—According to announcement, a lecture was delivered in the Irishtown School-room, on the evening of the 5th instant, by Mr. John Flinn, a talented young man, who bids fair to become an ornament to society. On account of the almost impassable state of the roads, the audience was not as large as was expected. The subject was ably portrayed by the lecturer, which showed that he was quite at home on it. He showed the evils which result from intemperance in all things; and concluded his lecture on total abstinence by showing that a man was not violating the laws of God by taking a "little wine for the stomach's sake and thine often infirmities." After the conclusion of the lecture quite an animated discussion ensued by members belonging to the total abstinence Society and other gentlemen, but the lecturer confronted them in their arguments and defied them to prove from the Bible anything to substantiate their arguments in favour of total abstinence. It is hoped that other young men will follow the example shown by Mr. Flinn, that we may have lectures upon different subjects to pass away the long winter evenings of our ice-bound Island.—*Com.*

MASTER OF THE SITUATION.

The Halifax *Citizen*, in its issue of a recent date, somewhat triumphantly announced that the Hon. Mr. Palmer, whose devious career has attracted so much attention at home and abroad, was, nevertheless, *master of the situation*.

We gave the public our views of the value of "a situation" thus "mastered." This called forth an angry, petulant, personal diatribe from the *Citizen*, to which we deigned no reply. Among other things, we had remarked as follows:

"We shall look forward with some interest to see what attitude he assumes towards Her Majesty's Government, and what the Imperial reward will be for one who has attempted to betray his colleagues and deceive mankind."

We hardly expected to find Mr. Palmer so suddenly relieved from the responsibilities that devolve upon "the master of a situation" when we penned the foregoing, which was on the last day of the year. We have just learned, that Mr. Palmer is already no longer "master of the situation," nor even a member of the Island Government. He has retired, and the Hon. James C. Pope is, it seems now President of the Executive Council of Prince Edward Island. The Islanders may not be in favor of union of the colonies, but we should have been greatly surprised if they could approve of the action of their Attorney General or the sinister method he adopted, with a view to defeat it.—*Nova Scotian*, January 13.

THE WORLD'S FAIR AT DUBLIN.—We learn from the Halifax papers that the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, Sir Richard Graves McDonnell, has taken the necessary steps to ensure the representation of Nova Scotia at the forthcoming World's Fair in Dublin, during the present year. Two meetings have been held at Government House, at which it was resolved to apply to the Provincial Government for an appropriation, commensurate with the object in view. A committee has been selected from amongst the leading citizens of Halifax to manage this important matter. The committee is already organized, with the Hon. Dr. Honeyman as its Secretary, and the Government have readily agreed to give it their support. The Secretary, in a letter which he has published, says:—

"The position which the Exhibition is to occupy in the British Isles is most eligible. It will be accessable to thousands and tens of thousands who had not the opportunity of witnessing our noble effort in 1852. The spacious Crystal Palace, in which the Exhibition is to be held, is intended to occupy permanently the site on which it is being erected, so that our coal column, if sent, and other articles, may remain in the building as monuments of Nova Scotia and her resources."

We have not heard of any such movement here, but we hope measures will be taken in the proper quarter to have new Brunswick represented as well. If we expect emigrants to flock to our shores we must advertise, and there is no better method of advertising ourselves than by sending samples of our products, natural and industrial, to the World's Fair.—*St. John Telegraph, Jan'y. 10.*

A New York cripple, whose limbs below his thighs have been paralyzed for nineteen years, has been arrested in that city for burglary. He wheeled himself in a little wagon to a house, placed a ladder against the wall, climbed to a second story window, forced it open, and crawled inside. While preparing his booty the police seized him.

ARRIVED, at Liverpool, on the 31st December last, Ship *David Cannon*, owned by Messrs. W. W. Lord & Co., of this City.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—These wonderful productions have now become so appreciated in every part of the world, that they form a complete household treasure; the worst cases of ulcers, wounds, and every variety of skin disease, for which so many remedies have been tried without effect, readily succumb to their power; they act so miraculously upon the system, as to be considered a complete phenomenon in the healing art. For this reason they are advocated by modern practitioners after everything else has proved unsuccessful. Those complaints especially which affect the sedentary and studious, give way, as mist before the rising sun, to the influence of the Pills. External wounds are as readily healed under the Ointment.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB WORM TEA.—The following is an extract from a letter received by us from Dr. Rush of this City. it speaks in trumpet tones for this great remedy; read it—"As I before remarked I have used Your WORM TEA in my practice:—now I never said a word in favor of a Patent Medicine before, but I think it just to say to you that your medicine is no humbug, I have tried it and I know it will do all it claims. It must be one of the most successful medicines of the day, for it is most valuable, those who have children should never be without it.—Sold by all Dealers,—25 Cents per Package.

CURE FOR COUGH OR COLD.—As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the Chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indications of Cough, take during the day a few of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Containing demulcent ingredients, they allay Pulmonary Irritation. Military Officers and Soldiers should have them in readiness upon the first appearance of a Cough or Cold.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For the rapid cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in the advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulnes and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other expectorant is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits upon the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

We can only assure the public, that its quality is carefully kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all that it has ever done.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparralleled usefulness of our remedies, but space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish, gratis, our AMERICAN ALMANAC, in which they are given; with, also, full descriptions of the complaints they cure.

Those who require an *alterative medicine* to purify the blood, will find AYER'S COMP. EXT. SARSAPARILLA the remedy to use. Try it once, and you will know its value.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold at wholesale and retail by
W. R. WATSON, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
GEO. A. BAYARD, St. John, N. B.
AVERY BROWN & CO., Halifax, N. S.

Died,

At China Point, on the 5th instant, Sarah Matilda, second daughter of the late Cavendish M. Willock, Esq., aged 21 years.

At Brudenel River, on the 6th Dec., of consumption, Mr. Duncan Stewart, Dunblain, in the 73d year of his age. The deceased emigrated to this Island from Perthshire, Scotland, in the year 1809, and was much respected by all who knew him.

At Covehead, on the 7th instant, of inflammation of the lungs, in the 56th year of her age, Mrs. Isabella McGregor. The deceased, until death, retained in perfection all her intellectual faculties, and died in the full hope of a joyous resurrection.

At Covehead, on the 7th instant, of inflammation of the lungs, at the advanced age of 76 years, Janet Leitch, an old and respectable inhabitant of that place. Her end was peace.

At Rose Valley Mills, Lot 67, on Monday, the 3d instant, after a short illness, of Rheumatic Fever, Caroline, wife of Francis Andrews, Esq., aged 41 years, deeply lamented by a husband and nine children for the good qualities as a wife and mother, and by all her friends and acquaintances for her many estimable qualities. Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND CONCERT!

THE CONCERT advertised by MR. and MRS. WENTWORTH STEVENSON to have been given on the 30th ultimo, (which was unavoidably postponed), will take place, in

TEMPERANCE HALL,
on
WEDNESDAY EVENING,
the 1st February.

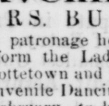
☞ TICKETS 3s. Reserved Seats and Season Tickets for the series can be secured at the Store of W. R. WATSON, Esqr.
23rd January, 1865. 2in

LIVERPOOL TRADER.

The A 1 Clipper Bark "UNDINE," LAWRENCE KICKHAM, Commander, will sail from the above Port on SATURDAY, the 1st day of APRIL next.

Merchants wishing to have Goods early in the Spring, will do well to order them by this ship.
For Freight or passage please apply in Liverpool to Messrs. JOSEPH POPE & Co., Trafford Chambers, or here to JAMES C. POPE.
Ch'town, Jan'y 23, 1865. RWI P't 5in

Spring Ship from Liverpool, 1865.



THE New A 1 SHIP 'L. C. OWEN,' ROBERT FRASER Commander, will sail from the above Port, for CHARLOTTETOWN, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of APRIL. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. William Stewart & Co., 1 and 2, Trafford Chambers, South John Street, Liverpool; in Charlottetown, to
L. C. OWEN & CO.
January 23, 1865. 3i

Juvenile Dancing.

MRS. BURRIS—thankful for the patronage heretofore received—begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentry generally of Charlottetown and vicinity that she intends to open her Juvenile Dancing Classes on TUESDAY, the 7th February, to be continued on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 3 to 5 o'clock, or at any other hour to suit the parents.
A Class for Adults will be opened at 8 o'clock, p. m, on TUESDAY, the 31st January.
January 23, '65. ex 2in isl 1in

VOLUNTEER BAND!

"Music has charms to soothe the savage breast,
To soften rocks and bend the knotted oak."
CONGREVE.

"There is a charm, a power, that sways the breast,
Bids every passion revel, or be still;
Inspires with rage, or all our cares dissolves;
Can soothe distraction, and almost despair—
That power is Music." ARMSTRONG.

BAZAAR.

UNDER the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and of Mrs. Dundas, will be held in the TEMPERANCE HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of FEBRUARY next, at 2 o'clock, p. m, for the purpose of raising funds in aid of the VOLUNTEER BAND, which has done so much to enliven the inhabitants of this city during the past year.
The Bazaar will continue open until 5 o'clock, p. m., and will be resumed on the same evening, at 7 o'clock.
During the proceedings, should time permit, there may be some short addresses delivered by gentlemen interested in the Volunteers.
The Band will play popular airs during the day and the evening.
There will be a Post Office opened in the Hall. Letters will be delivered by Juvenile Runners Postage to be paid on delivery. Facilities for writing Letters, enclosing Valentines, &c., will be had in the Hall.
Entrance Money 1s 6d; Children half price.
The Volunteers and Militia are requested to appear in uniform.
Contributions of work, Curiosities, Cake, &c, from all persons interested in the Band, will be thankfully received by any of the under-mentioned Ladies:—

Mrs. Alexander,	Mrs Thomas Morris,
" Heath Haviland,	" J. C. Pope,
" Albert Hensley,	" Pollard, and
" F. Longworth,	Miss Flora Stewart.
" J. Longworth,	

Charlottetown, Jan. 23, 1865.

LOST,

SOMEWHERE between Sullivan's and Mrs. Edmond's, on the Georgetown Road, a CARPET BAG containing a quantity of Wearing Apparel and some Books. The person who found the same is requested to bring it to Mr. GEORGE ADAMS, Vernon River, when he will be rewarded.
Jan'y 17th, 1865. 1in pd

Tea, Sugar. Kerosene Oil, &c.

TO be sold by AUCTION at the Subscriber's Room, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock—
60 Chests CONGO TEA (warranted good)
1 Hhd. & 10 Bbls. Porto Rico SUGAR,
10 Casks KEROSENE OIL,
12 Boxes GROUND PEPPER,
30 Boxes Eng. & American SOAP,
1 Bbl. CURRANTS, 10 Boxes RAISINS,
5 Bbls. WASHING SODA, 6 do. Baking do.
20 pairs BOOTS and SHOES,
1 Case BOY'S RUBBER BOOTS,
1 do WOMEN'S do do.
3 Hhds. HOLLAND GIN,
Kegs Copperas, Blue Stone, Borax, Allum, Corn Brooms, Painted Pails, Tubs, &c. &c.
5 Boxes CAVENDISH TOBACCO.
WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.
Charlottetown, Jan. 16, 1865. isl

IN CHANCERY.

Between Edward Henry, Complainant, and Eliza Clark, William Warren Clark, James Curtis Clark, Artemas Pope Clark, and Isaac Clark, Defendants.

IN pursuance of a Decree made in this suit by His Excellency the Chancellor, bearing date the fourteenth day of October, instant, there will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at SUMMERSIDE, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-FIFTH day of JANUARY next, at 12 o'clock, noon, ALL that tract or piece of LAND situate at SUMMERSIDE, in Prince County, described as follows, that is to say:—commencing at a stake set in the northwest angle of land conveyed by said Edward Henry to one George Hinton; thence north thirty degrees east, nine chains forty one and a half links; thence easterly at right angles, five chains thirty-one links, to the road dividing the lands now or lately belonging to said Edward Henry and Joseph Green; thence southwardly along said road, nine chains forty-one and a half links, till it strikes said George Hinton's land; thence westwardly to the stake at the place of commencement, containing by estimation, Five Acres, a little more or less; together with all and singular the appurtenances to the same belonging.
Dated this 19th day of October, Anno Domini, 1864.
J. LONGWORTH, Master in Chancery.
HENSLEY, Sol. for Complt.

Library Books!

200 VOLUMES NEW BOOKS, suitable for School and Club Libraries, for sale very cheap. Apply to A. McNEILL, Supt. Reading Room.
Ch'town, Jan. 16, 1865.

Money Order Arrangement.

MONEY ORDER interchange being extended to the various Money Order Offices in NOVA SCOTIA and NEWFOUNDLAND, Orders will now be issued at the Post Office, Charlottetown, payable at any Post Office (being a Money Order Office) in the above Colonies.

CHARGES:
To £5 stg—1s stg commission.
Over £5 stg to £10—2s stg commission.
Maximum amount of one Order, £10 stg.
L. C. OWEN, Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Ch'town, Jan. 16th, 1865. 4i

Bark! Bark! Bark!

1000 Cords of Hemlock Bark Wanted at the CITY TANNERY!

TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber, at the Office of the CITY TANNERY, until the First of APRIL next, from persons wishing to contract for the supplying of the above quantity of BARK, or a part thereof, which will be let in Lots from twenty Cords and upwards. All particulars will be made known on application to the subscriber, at his Office.
W. B. DAWSON.
N. B.—No tenders will be received without good security be given for the fulfilment of the same.
January 16, 1865. 3in

TEA and FLOUR.

100 BBLS. Super. and Extra State FLOUR,
20 Chests superior Congou TEA,
Warranted a good article, on sale, cheap for cash, or approved credit.
R. W. BRECKEN,
Peake's Buildings, adjoining Bank of P. E. I.
Jan. 16, 1865. 6w

NOTICE!

ALL persons having any just claims against the Estate of JAMES PURDIE, late of Charlottetown, Merchant, deceased are requested to render the same, duly attested, to the subscriber, JOHN S. PURDIE, within six months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the said JOHN S PURDIE, at the Store of the late James Purdie.
CHRISTIANA PURDIE, Administratrix.
JOHN S. PURDIE, Administrator.
Charlottetown, 16th January, 1865. 6in

Consulate of the United States of America Prince Edward Island.

JANUARY 5, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by the following Order of the President, no person will be allowed to enter the United States from this Island, without a Passport issued by the undersigned, or authenticated by him.
J. H. SHERMAN,
Consul for P. E. Island.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Dec. 17, 1864.

The President directs that, except immigrant passengers directly entering an American port by sea, henceforth no traveller shall be allowed to enter the United States from a foreign country, without a passport. If a citizen, the passport must be from this department, or from some United States Minister or Consul abroad, and if an alien, from the competent authority of his own country; the passport to be countersigned by a diplomatic Agent or Consul of the United States. This regulation is intended to apply especially to persons proposing to come to the United States from the neighbouring British Provinces. Its observance will be strictly enforced by all officers, civil, military and naval, in the service of the United States, and the State and municipal authorities are requested to aid in its execution. It is expected, however, that no immigrant passenger, coming in manner aforesaid, will be obstructed, or any other persons who may set out on their way hither before intelligence of this regulation could reasonably be expected to reach the country from which they may have started.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

RENFREW HOUSE,

Thomas's Old Stand,
GREAT GEORGE STREET.

HAVING COMPLETED our Importations for the Season, we desire to call public attention to our Stock, consisting of

STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries,
Boots and Shoes, Rubbers,
LADIES' FURS, SKELETONS,
HATS and CAPS,
BUFFALO ROBES,
And a variety of other Goods.

All of which we are offering at Prices that, we think,
CANNOT FAIL
to give satisfaction to purchasers.
DELANY & BYRNE.
Charlottetown, 19th December, 1864.

New Brunswick Ale!

THE undersigned has received from New Brunswick, 800 gallons of very superior XX ALE, which he offers for sale in casks and quarter casks. Also in bottle by the barrel.
DOUGLASS A. SMITH.
Enquire at the office of D. M. Harrington, Esq Water Street.
Dec. 26, 1864.

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

KING SQUARE HOUSE.

Cloths, Cloths, Cloths,

IN Beavers, Whitneys, Meltons, Blue, Black, Brown and Drab BROAD-CLOTH. Mantle Cloths, Doeskins, Tweeds, &c.: a very superior lot. BEER & SONS.

Shawls and Mantles.

LATEST STYLES, cheap. BEER & SONS.

Ready-Made Clothing.

A GOOD Assortment. A large lot of HEAVY OVERCOATS. BEER & SONS.

FUR CAPS, FUR CAPS.

A SPLENDID variety in qualities and prices. BEER & SONS.

LADIES' FURS,

FITCH, Opposum, Musquash and Mock Ermine Boas, Muffs and Cuffs to match, Monkey Muffs. Also Russian Pup and Siberian Lamb Skins. BEER & SONS.

SEAL SKIN COATS.

A FEW VERY SUPERIOR. BEER & SONS.

Felt Hats, Felt Hats,

IN Ladies' and Gents', latest styles. BEER & SONS.

Boots & Shoes.

MEN'S and BOYS' STRONG BOOTS and BROGANS; Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' Kid and Cloth Leather BOOTS and SHOES. BEER & SONS.

BUFFALO RORES,

OF FIRST CLASS QUALITY. BEER & SONS.

SKATES, SKATES, SKATFS,

LADIES', GENTS' and BOYS', a large variety and VERY CHEAP. BEER & SONS.

Stoves, Stoves, Stoves,

A FEW of the VICTORIA COAL COOK STOVES, acknowledged to be the very best for burning Small Coal. Also some very handsome Parlor Stoves for both Coal and Wood. Box Stoves for School-houses and churches. The Leviathan Cook Stove for Wood. BEER & SONS.

800 PAIRS LADIES' and MISSES GENT'S, BOY'S and CHILDREN'S
Rubber Boots and Shoes,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
BEER & SONS.
Charlottetown, Dec. 5, 1864.

FRUIT, &c.

7 Bbls CURRANTS, retailing at 8d per lb

55 Boxes	Valencia RAISINS,	at 9d	do
30 do	Layer	Do 14d	do
5 Cwt.	Sultana	Do 12d	do

FIGS,
JORDAN ALMONDS,
CANDIED PEELS,
LAZENBY'S PICKLES,
KEEN'S MUSTARD,
SPICES, at
W. E. DAWSON'S,
Dec. 5, 1864. Great George Street.

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 old 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.

LIKENESSES
TAKEN IN EVERY STYLE,
AT THE CHEAPEST RATES.
GEORGE P. TANTON.
January 9, 1864.
Photographs, Photographs, Photographs, &c &c.