ing fund, the complete redemption of said farmers was to be effected and the ex-proprietors paid off. This would not be a large amount to find if the Government would only create the ordinary necessary facilities for finding a money market for the produce of the country, or even take payment of the annual instalments in grain.

Or by the institution of Agricultural Banks of Issue (one or more), the farmers could help themselves, were the Government "gone to Halifax." By reference, I believe, to the able writings of Sir Robert Kean, it will be seen, that, to the aid and comfort of such banks was due the rapid transformation of the serfs of parts of Prussia, Austria and Poland into independent freeholders—a transformation which, by the way, was allowed to have made all the difference with the Prussians in their second reception of Napoleon, in 1807, or thereabouts, even though in this instance they owed it mainly to his first mission. And with respect to the security offered by such banks, is the specie security now lying, or supposed to be now lying, in the vaults of our local solitary little Bank at Charlottetown, anything at all superior or even equal to that afforded by mortgages and title deeds of real estate? Are not more or less of the safest of every Bank's assets of this sort? Is the mere promissory note, either of one or two individuals, already, perhaps, hopelessly insolvent, to be put in comparison with the untrammelled patent of any poor man's "fifty acres." The chartered capital of these banks would be made up of the registered title deeds of Free estate; and all their transactions should be confirmed to securities of a like character. Then the industrious farmer could be a shareholder, and a borrower as well, having his credit and his debit account at his own Bank. Finally, such Banks are not favorable to monopolies of any sort, since no man's credit could exceed his real estate and well-established solvency. It is by such means, too, springing as they do out of individual virtue and self reliance, that social and individual excellence is attained; for not to "race" nor "creed" alone, but to those inherent principles of our nature, "the desire of personal well-being, and the consciousness of personal dignity," are we to look for this. Look at the crown-tenants, or freeholders in expectancy of this place, the peculiar difficulties they annually experience from not being able to find a money market for their produce, or a government willing to accept it in payment of its claims. Do they not offer a painful illustration of the incapacity, or criminal indifference of the Government to its very first duties? It is true that by giving them a clear receipt against the past, and placing them in a good position to attain to independence, much has been done; but it might as well have been left undone from the moment the Governmen withdrew from its duty in their regard. It had contracted with them, but it subsequently would seem to have contemplated defeating the fulfilment of the contract. For, it refuses to afford them a good highway to any market, and, then exacts payment of its claims in cash! Why not open a good plank road from the Head of this Bay to Grand River Bridge—the distance is not over seven or eight miles—where a good market might readily be found or created? But nothing has or will be done in this way, it seems, unless, as in the case of our harbor, the people shall combine to help themselves.

Yours truly,

NEMO.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

ADDRESSED TO IRISHMEN AND THEIR DESCENDENTS IN P. E. ISLAND.

Let the harp be restrung—let its chords sound each day
We loved most to hear in the land far away;
For mirth, joy and gladness this day pervade all
In the Isle of our birth, in each cottage and hall.

And oh! let the first notes that sound on our ear,
At the gray light of morning ring out loud and clear;
Let them tell of brave deeds by our forefathers done,
When the Emerald standard streamed out to the sun.

Let its chords lightly thrill to lays sublime and pure,
Which in days not long gone were sounded by Moore;
And pass it not thus, but each chord swiftly draw,
And strike the bold numbers of Erin-go-bragh.

Say, lives there an exile whose heart does not bound
When the chords of the harp in his ears proudly sound,
Bringing back to his thoughts notes he was won't to hear
In the Isle of his birth, in the land he loves dear.

They recall to his mind loved scenes of his childhood—
The friends of his youth, and his home by the wildwood;
They speak to his soul, and they tell how to-day
Is honored and kept in the land far away.

The eye of the exile beams brightly and clear
When the gay notes of Patrick's Day fall on his ear;
His proud bosom throbs, his heart heaves with delight,
And in fancy the "Old Land" appears to his sight.

Tho' far from the green Isle, so famous in story,
Unforgotten the deeds of her honor and glory;
And still fresh in our minds is each tale we heard there,
When life's early morning seemed cloudless and fair.

As each year this day returns, to our hearts bringing gladness—
From our hearths and our homes driving dull care and sadness—
Let us show to the world that we ne'er can forget
The land far away, but we'll think of it yet.

And why should we not? 'tis the Isle of our birth,
Dearer far to our hearts than aught else of this earth;
And wherever in this wide world our lots may be cast,
She will still in our thoughts be the first and the last.

When this day next returns, an united band
Again may we meet here on freedom's fair land—
With a brave and a bold heart the harp's chords to draw;
And strike the proud numbers of Erin-go-bragh.

D. J. J.

Charlottetown, March 17, 1862.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, March 17th. 1862.

News by the last English Mail.

THE R. M. S. *Canada*, with Liverpool dates to the 22nd ult., arrived at Halifax on Wednesday the 5th, the papers by which reached here only on Monday night last. Parliament was in Session, and its proceedings appeared to engross the public attention, though nothing of great importance occurred.

There was a characteristic tilt in the House of Commons, on the evening of Monday, between two prominent members—Mr. Bright and Lord Palmerston,—arising out of the late misunderstanding with the United States. It was induced by the discussion of the supplementary estimates, for though last year more than twelve millions and a quarter had been voted for the navy, and more than fourteen and a half for the army, amounting altogether to nearly twenty seven millions, these immense sums had not sufficed, and it was found necessary to have another vote to cover the excess of expenditure. A million to defray the transmission of troops to Canada and to put the navy on a war footing, Mr. Bright did not stop to discuss, because he doubted the inutility of such a step; but he thought, nevertheless, that the money had been worse than thrown away, and, though the tone of the Foreign Secretary's communications to Lord Lyons had been most courteous and polite, yet backed by those formidable preparations, the act looked more like a declaration of war than a request from a friendly nation to do justice in an emergency that had arisen.

Mr. Bright's remarks do not appear to have been relished, and the reply of Lord Palmerston was hailed by the plaudits of the House. The main point urged by his Lordship was this:—That if the traditions of the Americans on the subject of maritime law had been such as Mr. Bright represented, why were not the Commissioners released before the demand of the British Government arrived out? And why, during the interval, had the act of Capt. Wilkes received the approbation of the Admiralty, and been endorsed by Congress, the press, and the people? The Premier, notwithstanding the gravity of the subject, treated the member for Birmingham with a levity in strong contrast with Mr. Bright's own earnestness, for he felt that public opinion was with him, and that the end justified the means.

The friends of the Southern States were determined to bring the alleged inefficiency of the blockade before the House of Commons as soon as the Paliamentary papers on the subject are laid on the table of the house. The little state of Sweden has been the first among the Powers of Europe to protest against the inefficiency of the blockade.

Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Maguire have been in collision in the House of Commons respecting the distress in the West of Ireland,—the former denying, the latter affirming the existence of such distress. Mr. Dawson, a brother-in-law of the late Tamworth baronet, admitted in the course of the discussion that there had been much personal suffering, but it arose from circumstances purely accidental and transitory, which bore out, to some extent, Mr. McGuire's statements.

The foreign news is not important — hardly interesting.

The Overland Mail from India brought Bombay and Calcutta advices to the 27th and 28th January, respectively. The health of the city and island of Bombay had improved, and the season was favorable. The whole community had gone into mourning for the late Prince Consort.

Bombay had been thrown into a ferment by the report of an experienced Australian gentleman, M. DeSouef, who had explored the mountains of Mysore, and pronounces that they contain gold fields which promise to rival in value those of Australia, California, and British Columbia.

A special commission is to enquire into the condition of all the mines in Britian. The late appaling accident in the North has been followed by another in the South—at Merthyr Tydvil, where 59 lives have been lost in a coal pit belonging to a gentleman named Crowshay, the proprietor of a good deal of such property. The Times, in alluding to this fresh calamity, says that this last accident must cause renewed enquiries into the ventilation of mines, and the use of proper precautions by the miners. We have been accustomed to believe that the celebrated invention of Sir Humphrey Davy had given safety to those who toiled in this dangerous trade; but, if either by the negligence of the superintendents or the recklessness of the men, its benefits are foregone, it is tor the national authortiy to interfere, and place the collieries and their occupants under strict and wholesome supervision.

The disunion which has existed for some time past amongst the Volunteers of London, on account of the assumption of the War Office that they should be commanded by regularly educated military officers, has received a check by the offer of Lord Clyde to take the command of the force. The Volunteers had made arrangements for a grand field day at Brighton on Easter Monday, and their desire was that Lord Ranelagh should be the leader; but this new move put his lordship's pretensions out of the question, and may possibly restore the harmony that has been forfeited.

Orders have been received at Sheerness Dockyard to dismantle the whole of the gun-boats which were prepared for commission during the time an outbreak with America was apprehended.

It is by no means certain that Prince Alfred will return to England at present. The fresh instructions may arrive in time to countermand his departure for England, and his Royal Highness will continue the ordinary course of his duty.

The total cost of the Trent affair, as appears by the supplementary army and navy estimates, is £973,477. The navy estimates amount, as has previously been stated, to £364,388; military winter clothing, extra medical necessaries, transport, and warlike stores, swallow up the rest.

Messrs. Glass, Elliott & Co., of London, in reply to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, say that they would not be willing to manufacture and lay the Atlantic cable, assuming the entire risk, as they believe it too great for one firm, but are so confident of satisfactory results that they are willing to contract for the work, and stake a large sum on its successful laying and working. They will make a definite offer in a few days. They furnish a list of 3500 miles of cable already laid by them and all working successfully, except in three small stretches.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.—It is said that insurances are being effected daily on ships and cargoes about to run the blockade of the Southern ports. The highest premium paid is fifteen guineas, the ship being entitled to select any port. In some instances the risk to a single port of easy access has been as low as ten guineas. Nearly all the vessels so insured are steamers of about 1500 tons burthen.

THE GALWAY ATLANTIC COMPANY.—Our Galway correspondent informs us that Mr. Gregory, M. P., stated yesterday in Galway that prior to leaving London he had an interview with Sir Robert Peel, and made inquires of him respecting the Galway subsidy. In answer, Sir Robert Peel is reported to have said, "that when the company were prepared to perform their part of the contract, the Government would be ready to do theirs." This means, we presume, that when the company presents to the Government inspectors four first-class ships, of great strength and speed, the Government will give the subsidy. It remains with the company now to prove that they are fully able to perform the service.—*Irish Times.*

DISTRESS IN THE WEST OF IRELAND.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin presided over a public meeting on Monday for the purpose of taking steps for the formation of a "Mansion house Committee," to consider the distressed condition of the western districts of Ireland, and the best means of alleviating it.

THE ATLANTIC STEAMERS.—Nine Cunard steamers made 105 voyages across the Atlantic last year. The Liverpool Inman line and Canadian line each made 100 voyages. Altogether there were 544 transatlantic voyages made by steamers in the year. The number of passengers was 74,440; there was a decrease of 9,445 going on to America, and an increase of 4,312 traveling eastward.

THE CHRISTIAN TESTAMENT IN CHINA.—A few days ago we had the pleasure of beholding the whole of the books of the New Testament, from Matthew to Revelations, printed in Chinese, bearing the chop of the Taeping Chief, showing that they were published with his authority. We, at the same time, observed all the books of the old Testament, from Genesis to Dueteronomy, published and bound in seperate volumes under the same authority.—*Shanghai Times.*

THE QUEEN.—We believe in a short time her Majesty will return to Windsor Castle. It is not at all improbable that the Queen will then pay an occasional visit to Buckingham Palace for the purpose of personally superintending the affairs of the late Prince Consort. The active business habits of the late Prince were the cause of his receiving a voluminous mass of papers and correspondence, which will have to be carefully examined, and on the disposal of the more important portions the Queen herself will decide. The same feeling will probably take the Queen to Balmoral in the spring—for the late Prince was busy everywhere, even in the midst of his sports—and the place being seen at a different season, the visit will, perhaps, be less fraught with painful recollections than if it were postponed to the autumn. Another report states that the Queen will not visit London this season.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN VIENNA.—The Prince of Wales arrived at Vienna on the 12th, with a numerous suite, and was received at the station by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Cohary, the English Ambassador, and all the members of the Embassy. His royal highness was conducted to the hotel of the Archduke Charles, and in the course of a few minutes received the visit of the Emperor and the Archdukes. The next day the Prince paid visits to the Imperial family, and went with the Emperor over several military establishments. There was then a Court dinner; and in the evening a *fete* at the house of the Prince Auguste de Saxe Coburg, at which the Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Duke of Modena were present. On Saturday morning his royal highness left the Austrian capital. At Munich the prince partook of skating exercise for some hours on the ice in the English garden.

THE PRINCE OF WALE'S PURCHASE.—The Prince has concluded the purchase of the Sandringham estate near Lynn, Norfolk, to which he made a flying visit of inspection before leaving England on his tour in the East. The estate, which has been purchased for shooting purposes, has, up to the present time, been held by Mr. Spencer Cowper, a relative by marriage of the Premier, and it is said to abound in game. The amount paid for the property is £200,000.

The Vienna papers mention a handsome donation made by the Prince of Wales for the benefit of the sufferers by the inundations and unusually severe weather, which latter has greatly aggravated the misery of thousands of poor houseless wretches, driven by the weather from their homes, with the loss of everything they possessed.

THE ALBERT MEMORIAL FUND.—On Tuesday a meeting, numerously attended, of the general committee of noblemen and gentlemen for superintending the fund now being raised for a memorial of the late Prince Consort, was held at the Mansion House; the Lord Mayor presiding. Mr. Goodman, one of the honorary secretaries, read a report from the sub-committee, appointed at the general meeting. Referring to that part of the second resolution passed at the general meeting in which the approval of her Majesty of "the design and mode of execution" of the memorial is made imparative, and considering the progress already achieved in raising contributions, it would seem desirable that her Majesty's wishes should now be ascertained. The sub-committee, therefore, recommended that they should be authorised to take such steps as to them might seem most proper, with a view to learn her Majesty's will on the subject. The report was approved and adopted. It was reported that the total amount subscribed was upwards of £33,000.

AWFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION—FORTY-SEVEN LIVES LOST.—An awful explosion occurred on Wednesday, at about twelve o'clock, at the Gettim Coal Pit, Merthyr Tydvil, by which forty-seven lives were sacrificed. Two more are not expected to survive.

THE FLOOD COLLIERIES.—By great perseverance the water has been conquered in three flooded pits in the north of England—Monkwearmouth, Wingate Grange, and Gosforth. On Monday the shaft in Monkwearmouth pit was secured, and the men resumed work on Tuesday in the Bank pit. The inflow of the water in Wingate Grange has materially abated, and it is confidently anticipated that the workings will soon be cleared of water, which at one time threatened to drown them out. At Gosforth it was feared that the "feeder" which broke into one of the shafts was in communication with the drowned-out pits on the Tyne; but it would appear such is fortunately not the case, and it is anticipated that the "tubbing" will soon be fixed in both shafts of the mine, and all made secure.

PORTUGAL.—The betrothal of the King of Portugal with the sister of the late Queen of Portugal is announced as having taken place.

MILITARY REVOLT AT NAUPLIA.—Advices received from Athens state that a military revolt took place on the 13th at Nauplia. The town and fortress were in the power of the insurgents. Troops had been despatched thither under the command of General Hahn.

CHINA AND JAPAN.—ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 19.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* publishes news from Pekin, according to which the insurrection in Shangtong and in the central provinces is making progress. The insurgents have informed the English Consul at Hangchow that they intend to attack that city, and afterwards also Shanghai. They promised to behave with moderation, but in case of resistance have threatened the total destruction of both cities.

According to the latest advices, Japan is quiet. Prince Muto was reported to be dead. His son was making efforts to apprehend the assassins who attacked the British Legation.

TERRIBLE FLOOD AT MECCA.—THREE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.—The following letter has been received at the office of the American Board of Foreign Missions in Boston:—

"BEIRUT, Jan. 15, 1862.

There has been a flood of rain at Mecca. Three hundred lives were lost, and one third of the city destroyed; the great sacred mosque, Haramesh Sherif, flooded; the Holy Black Stone submerged, and the great library almost destroyed."

It should not be forgotten, in view of this, that the massacre in Damascus was planned and decided upon in that same so called holy city.

The Civil War in the States.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 10, 1862.

The Confederate iron-clad frigate Merrimac, with the Steamers Jamestown and Yorktown, ran out of Norfolk on Saturday last, and attacked the Federal Frigates Cumberland and Congress, at the mouth of James' River. The Jamestown and Yorktown Confederate Steamers engaged the Federal Steamer Congress, while the Merrimac (Confederate) bearing down upon the Cumberland, struck her amidships with her iron prow, laying open her side and sinking her. It is reported that one hundred of the crew of the Cumberland were drowned.

After sinking the Cumberland, the Merrimac then attacked the Congress, the latter ship surrendering.

The Federal Steam Frigates Minnessota and St. Lawrence, in going to the assistance of the Cumberland and Congress, grounded.

The Minnesota was then attacked by the three Confederate ships of war, the Merrimac, Jamestown and Yorktown; and soon after the iron clad steamer Monitor belonging to the Federals arrived, and engaged steamer Merrimac, and the contest lasted five hours.

The Confederate ships retired towards Norfolk, the Merrimac in a sinking condition towed in by the Jamestown and Yorktown.

The Minnesota succeeded in getting off steamer Monitor uninjured.

NEW YORK, March 8th.

The Steamer Mississippi with 1400 troops and Gen. Butler on board, for Ship Island, ran on the Frying Pan Shoals, making a hole in the bows, and narrowly escaping a total wreck.

General Price is succeeding but poorly in Western Arkansas in raising a brigade.

The Memphis Appeal says that General Pillow has made an eloquent speech, urging citizens to arms. He said that the present was gloomy, but that he had every hope for the future. If the confederate army fought as gallantly as those overwhelmed at Fort Donelson, Southern independence would be soon achieved.

Two ladies at Baltimore, of high social position, have been arrested for giving information to the enemy, and sent to New York.

Arapahoe Indians have made an alliance with other tribes to fight the Utahs.

NEW YORK, March 8.

The Confederates occupy New Madrid, on the Mississippi, with about 10,000 troops and four gunboats. The Federalists completely invest it, and are expecting an early victory.

The Confederates are concentrating forces at Suffolk to check Gen. Burnside.

Confederate House of Representatives passed a resolution, directing all military commanders to destroy all tobacco and cotton when it is likely to fall into the hands of the enemy.

A Richmond despatch says that a vessel drawing eighteen feet water, passed out of Charleston Harbour without any difficulty.

A desperate battle was fought on the 21st Feb., at Fort Craig, New Mexico. Both sides claim a victory.

It is reported that Brunswick, Ga., has been evacuated, and will be burned when the Federals appear.

NEW YORK, March 11, 8 a. m.—Confederates evacuated Centreville and Manasses last night, leaving tents standing, and quantity of Stores at Centreville. At Manasses, every thing possible was burned. Federals occupy both places. Supposed Confederates fallen back towards Richmond. In taking possession of Manasses, Federals found nothing but ruin and desolation. Bridges, depots, and Railroad tracks in vicinity seriously damaged. Main body Confederates supposed to have left a fortnight ago. Confederates retreated from Occoquave, destroying all they could not carry away—Federals occupy position. Governor of Virginia calls for 10,000 Militia. General Curtis's official report of battle in Arkansas received. Lasted 3 days, commencing 6th, Confederates scattered in all directions—pursued by Federals. Main body supposed returned to Boston Mountains (Ark.) Gen. McCulloch was killed second day; losses very heavy. General Siegel again distinguished himself. Naval disasters from the "Merrimac" made subject of enquiry by Congress. Gen. McLellan has established his headquarters at Fairfax Court House. People there say Confederates were a hundred thousand strong at Manasses and Centreville before evacuation. Appearances indicate hasty evacuation and retreat. Commander Buchannan of "Merrimac" died of wounds. Reported that Pensacola is evacuated, fortifications destroyed and forces transported North. Also, that Confederate forces in North Carolina ordered to Norfolk. Norfolk reports state a hundred vessels at Hatteras—supposed with reinforcements to Burnside. Reported Confederate evacuation of Agan Creek. President's General War Order now published, directing grand movement of land and naval forces against insurgents. Another order divides army of Potomac into four Corps de armees. General Tremont appointed to Military Department.

THE GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON!

LOSS BETWEEN $2,000,000 AND $3,000,000!!—TWO MEN KILLED—SEVERAL INJURED!!!

The great fire of 25th ult. broke out at ¼ to 10 o'clock in Matthew's Block, a large five-storey building, corner of Commercial and Clark streets, extending to North street. The Boston *Post* says:—The wind blew a gale from N. W., which increased as the night went on. The upper parts of the building in which the fire originated were soon in flames. These penetrating the roof were caught by riotous winds, and for upwards of five hours the conflagration raged with fearful intensity and destruction. The light of the flames flooded the whole city and suburbs, and was a spectacle that for sublimity, grandeur and appalling terror was indescribable. It seemed as if the elements conspired in all their fury to devastate and consume. Building after building was wrapt in flames, and the line of destruction went with merciless waste. Amid the cracking flames which now crept stealthily along, and now roamed in a sea of moving fire, came the awful thunder of crumbling walls and the crashing of whirling timbers. To this was added the screams of women and the cries of children, and frantic despair of the old and the houseless. It was at times perfectly awful. Later in the night, when to all these horrors was added that of the destruction of human life, the scene and hour was agonizing. No pen could portray what the thousands who crowded the streets saw and felt. It was a spectacle never to be forgotten. The fire originated in the oil-clothing establishment of John Gore & Co. In the store below was Bryan's rigging establishment, and also John Bowen's shipping office. A portion of the next storey was empty. On the lower floor, No. 298 North street, was G. F. Boyce's clothing store. His loss is about $2000, and he is insured. On this story were liquor shops kept by Barney Ford and J. Campbell. There were other occupants of the building whose names we were unable to obtain. The building was entirely destroyed, the walls falling one after another amid the roaring of flames, and accompanied by thunder crashes. The wildest excitement prevailed in the meantime among the people. The wind carried the flames across Commercial street, where they caught another large building, making the head of Sargeant's wharf, belonging also to Nathan Matthews. This, although of stone, presented seemingly but a trifling opposition to the consuming element. This was occupied as a store house for offices, stores, &c. It also contained the Free Church for Sailors, and a Catholic Chapel. Among the occupants were the owner, Mr. Matthews, who had an office, J. Buckley, shipping office, —— Dunbar, rigger, Marsh & Co., liquor store, Albert Low, rigger, office of the Winnissimmit Ferry Co., and others. The building, with nearly all its contents, was totally destroyed; and it seemed but a mouthful to the insatiable fire-eater.

Below and adjoining this building, on Sargent's wharf, was a rice and linseed oil mill, which, with its contents, were soon swept away. Adjoining this was a sugar house, a wooden building, which fell shortly before the infuriated flames. This finished to the water's edge.

But the fire did not stop here. It spread to the rear of Eastern avenue, and as if by the touch of some more than mortal hand, the blocks from Commercial street to the Ferry landing were in one huge mass of maddened flames. The spectacle was painfully startling and grand. The cinders were carried into the sky, and whirled over houses and harbor—and the flames rising and falling as they were fed by the contents of the buildings, thrilled every beholder. Never have we seen its equal. The crumbling of roofs and the falling of walls heightened the frightful scene to an extent we will not attempt to delineate. It was impossible, amid the peril of fire, the rush of people, and the shower of water, to obtain the names of occupants. The whole line was laid in ashes, and scarcely a dollar's worth of property was saved. The ferry buildings, landings, and other structures were destroyed. From this the flames were driven across the avenue to the South, and the Eastern avenue Hotel building, of late used as a store house, which, as this portion of our account is being written, is meeting the fate of its predecessors. The loss of property is immense—probably exceeding two millions dollars. Reuben Hanaford, a member of Hose Co. No. 5, and a stranger, perished in a wooden building adjoining the Matthews Block, on the east side of Commercial street. Samuel A. Green, also a member of Hose 5, was seriously injured by a fall in the same building. Neither of the bodies had been recovered at last accounts.

WE understand that it is the desire of many persons residing in Queen's and Prince Counties, who were appointed Delegates to communicate with the Land Commissioners while holding their Court here in 1860—to hold public meetings as speedily as possible, in order to give expression to the public feeling of disgust and disappointment at the barren results of the Award. We would advise all true Liberals to have nothing to do with such meetings *for the present*. Let the Government dispose of their pet scheme before any popular action be taken upon it. They have a very difficult task to perform. An expression of public opinion would only serve to help them over it. They have made a hard bed for themselves. Let them lie upon it. They may go through the farce of passing a Bill to confirm a thing that is not before them for legislation, and that is worth absolutely nothing, even if it were a fit subject for legislation; and the Governor may be advised to commit the grave error of giving his assent to such a Bill; but they all know it never will—never can receive the royal allowance.

In advising the Liberals to abstain now from any open, and what might prove to be ill organized demonstrations against the broken down Commission, we are governed by the same motives which induced us to advise the withholding the general petition in December last, and which prompted us to stay away from public meetings, except those that were called by our own constituents. We felt satisfied the Commission would prove a failure. It has turned out to be a far greater failure than we anticipated, and the Duke of Newcastle has given it the death stroke. Now, why should Liberals trouble their heads to help the Government to dispose of the worthless thing, or to aid them in advising new schemes? If the Liberals should now get up an outcry against the Award, the Government would readily take that as an excuse for abandoning it, and parade it as a proof of their deference to popular feeling. Let them bury their ill-begotten child: it was conceived in political intrigue: its advent was heralded by clap-trap: it was nursed in folly and supported by falsehood; and it has died, prematurely and ignobly, before it could be of any service to the country which paid so dearly for its accouchement.

The country need be under no apprehension that any legislation in this Island will have galvanic power enough to impart vitality to its cold remains. The sorcerers of the Executive Council may go through the solemn farce of mumbling the words of an Act of Parliament over the dead body; but their sorcery and skill will meet with no reward in the restoration of their bantling.

Although we advise the Liberals to abstain from public demonstrations for the present, we have no desire to discourage them against forming themselves into private associations. On the contrary, we advise the formation of such associations. Let them be called Clubs or Debating Societies, whose principal object will be to discuss *all* political affairs—and especially the principles of the defunct Award; and to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the tenor of the Duke of Newcastle's despatch. Such Societies—which will no doubt be composed principally of tenants—will have all the effect, and do all the work that could be required at the hands of Tenant Leagues, without being outwardly so obnoxious as combinations under the latter name; and of course it will be the duty of such Societies to concert plans for the mutual protection of the members. But the great advantage of such Societies will be to receive and disseminate correct information concerning public affairs—to put the people on their guard against deception, such as has been practised so extensively with regard to the Land Commission; and to be prepared, by a close and compact union of their legitimate powers, to present a bold front to the common enemy of popular rights, when the call for a general election shall gather all men for a trial of strength.

TRIFLES light as air often indicate the way in which an unpopular Government seeks to evade popular displeasure. It is now confessed on all hands that the Land Commission is a lamentable failure. No amount of trickery, prevarication, or misrepresentation can prop it up. The whole scheme is dead as Julius Cæsar. But the Government do not wish this fact to be generally known. Their partizans and supporters desire to impress upon the minds of ignorant people the delusion that the Award is not merely in the Island, but in such a form as to be put in practical operation, and that it will prove beneficial to the tenantry. We showed last week that the Award is not here in such a shape as to be made the groundwork of legislation—that there is only a printed copy of the original document, sent for the information of the Government and the Legislature, at the request of the Lieut. Governor; and that even if the Award were transmitted to the Colony in such a way as to be made the basis of legislation, it would not confer the smallest advantage on the tenantry. The Duke of Newcastle's despatch, which accompanied the copy of the Award, proves all these facts beyond a doubt. The despatch does not recommend the Governor to have the Award confirmed by a local law—it plainly intimates that there shall be no legislative action taken upon it until such period as the Duke of Newcastle shall find time to offer "fresh suggestions" in lieu of the arbitration clause, which his Grace very summarily demolishes as a thing open to "insuperable objections;" and the Loan clause is knocked in the head by a dash of the Duke's pen. What is there, then, for the tenantry to rejoice at, even if the Award could be made the law of the land? Why, nothing but the *privilege* of buying their lands at 20s., 30s., 40s. and 50s. per acre—paying off 5 years' rent—paying instalments of not less sum than £10 every year, besides continuing to pay their accruing rent and taxes. It is absurd to speak of the remission of old arrears that accrued prior to 1858. The Royal Commissioners themselves say that it is not in the power of the landlords to collect those arrears.

Now, if the Duke of Newcastle's despatch had been published, by order of the Assembly, in all the newspapers, for general information, much doubt and uncertainty might be removed with regard to the points we have mentioned. When it was presented to the House, Mr. Coles suggested that it should have the widest publicity, as it was the only key to unlock the great mysteries of the great Award. No, no, said the Government, we won't publish the despatch; let the printers do as they like with it; we will reprint the Award, and the Queen's Printer may make as many ninepences as he can out of it; and the country will see what we have done for them.

It is not necessary to comment on this paltry artifice. The people of this Island have seen too many things of this kind on the part of the Government to be deceived by them. In a little time the Duke of Newcastle's despatch will be as widely known, and as clearly understood as the Award itself; and then good bye to all further attempts to practise delusion on this subject.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Collum Ruagh" will appear as soon as we can find space for its insertion, together with the accompanying extract from Blackwood's Magazine.

"J. W. Parsley, Tater Holler." Your communication does not materially concern the public interests, besides it is entirely too long—(14 pages,) for insertion in our columns, especially now when we have far more important demands upon our space.

We shall feel much obliged to our correspondents if they will withhold their favours until we shall have finished the debates of the Legislature, unless something of immediate and pressing importance should require publicity.

THE LEGISLATURE.

THE proceedings of the Legislature, during the past week, are unworthy of notice. Owing to the absence of several members at the Georgetown Court, and the absence of others who took the advantage of the general lull to visit their friends—there were not sufficient members in the House during Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, to form a quorum. On Friday, a little business was done in presenting petitions. On Saturday a few more petitions were presented; and a Bill to regulate limited liabilities in partnership concerns, was under consideration; but the whole business was extremely languid, and the House did not remain long in session. It is *expected* that to-morrow will bring forth some discussion on several despatches laid before the House; and as the Award is included in the order of the day, this worn out subject may be reventilated at the same time. It is quite certain that the Government party are thoroughly sick and ashamed of the catastrophe which has befallen the unfortunate Land Commission; and, no doubt, they will stave off discussion upon it as long as they possibly can.

In the House of Assembly, on Saturday last, the Hon. Mr. Coles put the following question to the Leader of the Government:—"Will the Government furnish copies of all correspondence between the Government of this Island and the Royal Commissioners, while the latter were holding their Court near St. John, N. B.?"—To which Colonel Gray replied—"that there was no correspondence, nor was there occasion for any."

If there were no correspondence between the *Government* and the Commissioners, we have good reason to believe that the *Governor*—(acting, no doubt, with the advice of his Council) cannot be excepted from Mr. Coles's question. However, we shall ascertain the truth of all this matter in a very short time.

We have nothing at all to say about the proceedings of the Legislative Council. Like the lower House, the upper one has done nothing—waiting for the former to supply them with work.

COLONIAL and American Mails were received in Charlottetown on Friday night last. The news from the States is of more importance than usual, and shews that some considerable advantages have attended the Federal arms both by land and sea. At least, the veracious Electric Telegraph gives information to that effect. How far it can be believed, it is not necessary for us to say. The telegrams, copied from the latest Halifax papers, will be found under the usual head of "Civil War in the States."

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.—This admirable Quarterly, beginning with the present year, has been received from the American publishers, L. Scott & Co. It presents, like all its predecessors, an attractive bill of fare. We have been much interested in the perusal of an excellent article on the "Constitutional History of England;" "Burton's History of the Saints" furnishes a graphic account of life amongst the Mormons, in their social, moral, and political relations; "the Lady of La Garaye" gives the reader a very favourable introduction to a beautiful poem from the pen of the Hon. Mrs. Norton; "the Military Defence of the Colonies," and "Belligerents and Neutrals," supply a mass of information on subjects that are attracting great attention at the present day. Indeed all the articles in the No. of the *Edinburgh* now before us will be read with eagerness by all who can have recourse to its pages.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for February, is likewise on our table from the same publishing house. "Caxtonia: a Series of Essays on Life, Literature and Manners," heads the list of its contributions, and is written in a genial, gossipping, and highly interesting style. "Wassail," and "Captain Clutterbuck's Champagne," are both finished, and lose none of their interest to the end. A new story, under the title of the "Chronicles of Carlingford," is commenced in the present No. "Physicians and Quacks," and the "Defence of Canada," are articles which occupy considerable space in the February Number, but we have had scarcely time to glance over them.

The New Brunswick Legislature is not making much headway with the public business. Ditto in Nova Scotia.—*Halifax Morning Journal.*—Ditto in Prince Edward Island.

THE CENSUS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Fredericton *Reporter* says:

The population of New Brunswick is found by the late census to be somewhat in excess of 252,000, thus giving the province an increase of 30 per cent. in the last ten years.

A singular fact developes itself in the present case; namely, that in all the Cities and Towns the females preponderate; but in the Country parts the males not only readjust the balance, but they also record a sweeping majority of the entire population. One third of the poulation is composed of Roman Catholics.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY INSTITUTE.—On Thursday evening last, J. J. Daly, Esq., delivered the second part of his lecture on "England, her past, present, and future," before the Institute. After bringing his sketch of English history to a close, he gave an elaborate view of the present condition of England. In concluding his subject, he said that by judging from the past and present, it was probable that the people of England as they became educated, would throw off the oppressive aristrocratic institutions, and finally adopt a republican form of Government. The second part of the lecture was even better in style than the first lecture, and less objectionable in the matter which it contained. On the whole, though Mr. Daly took a vast theme, we consider that he acquitted himself in a very successful manner.

On next Thursday evening, (weather permitting) the President will give a short address, which will be followed by addresses and recitations.

BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY.—At the Annual Meeting of the Benevolent Irish Society, held at St. Dunstan's School Room, on Monday evening, March 10th, 1862, the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:—

S. W. Mitchell, Esqr., President—re-elected; James Reddin, Esqr., Vice President; Mr. Matthew Murphy, A. V. President—re-elected; Mr. Francis McCarron, Treasurer—re-elected; Mr. John O'Neill, Secretary—re-elected.

COMMITTEE OF CHARITY.—Mr. Martin Hogan, C. C. C.; Messrs. Edward Ryan, Chas. McKenna, David Kelly, John A. McKenna, Michael Kelly, John Thornton.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Palpitation, pain in the side.—The sufferers at this season from coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, and disordered action of the heart, are earnestly recommended to rub Holloway's Ointment well over the back and chest twice a-day. Invalides may confidently rely upon the beneficial effects resulting from this treatment, which involves no danger, and very little expense; fortunately, neither Ointment nor Pills can possibly prove injurious. They soon relieve all urgent symptoms, and ultimately eradicate the complaint, and remove all causes for its recurrence. In early life, more particularly, all departures from health, demand immediate attention, or resulting complications may be with difficulty cured. Holloway's remedies will cast out the seeds of disease.

Died,

At Charlottetown, on Wednesday last, the 12th instant, Mr. Montague Irving Muncey, sixth son of John F. Muncey, Esq., of this City, aged 19 years. His end was peace.

On Friday, the 7th instant, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. C. Campbell, Mary Elizabeth, aged 37 years, youngest daughter of the late Ensign Peter Smith, of this city.

At Pisquid, on Friday the 7th inst., Capt. Alex. McDonald, in the 82nd year of his age. Although the deceased lived to an age to which few arrive, his death is deeply and deservedly regretted, and his loss will be long felt by many of those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.—Requiescat in pace.

At De Sable, on Friday, the 7th inst., Mr. Malcolm Bell, aged 75 years.

Ship News.

KINSALE, Feb. 19.—Put in—The Brigt. Christians, May, of Prince Edward Island, from New York 27 days, for Liverpool, in lat. 41 N., long. 14 W., experienced a heavy gale, which carried away companion and binnacle, and part of bulwarks and wheel damaged; the captain's leg was also broken. In lat. 43 spoke the barque Success, of Liverpool, which supplied the Christiana with a compass.

Spoken by the bark Queen, Capt. Fisher, on the 10th Feb., 1862, the Schr. Gold Hunter, in lat. 32, 33, long. 57. the Schr. was commanded by Capt. McKay, 53 days from P. E. Island, bound to New York, dismasted, the main boom was rigged as a jury foremast, with the foresail set on it.—Captain Fisher supplied her with provisions, the crew would not leave her; she was perfectly tight.

GENEALOGY OF OUR ROYAL FAMILY.—Queen Victoria is the niece of William the Fourth, who was the brother of George the Fourth, who was the son of George the Third, who was the grandson of George the Second, who was the son of George the First, who was the cousin of Anne, who was the sister-in-law of William the Third, who was the son-in-law of James the Second, who was the brother of Charles the Second, who was the son of Charles the First, who was the son of James the First, who was the cousin of Elizabeth, who was the sister of Mary, who was the sister of Edward the Sixth, who was the son of Henry the Eighth, who was the son of Henry the Seventh, who was the cousin of Richard the Third, who was the uncle of Edward the Fifth, who was the son of Henry the Fourth, who was the cousin of Henry the Sixth, who was the son of Henry the Fifth, who was the son of Henry the Fourth, who was the cousin of Richard the Second, who was the grandson of Edward the Third, who was the son of Edward the Second, who was the son of Edward the First, who was the son of Henry the Third, who was the son of John, who was the brother of Richard the First, who was the son of Henry the Second, who was the cousin of Stephen, who was the cousin of Henry the First, who was the brother of William Rufus, who was the son of William the Conqueror.—*Correspondent Record.*

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, March 15, 1862.

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

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hay! Hay! Hay!

TO be Sold by Public Auction, at 11 o'clock, on MONDAY, 24th instant, at Judge Peters' farm, North River, near Jacob Dockendorf's,

14 Tons Upland Hay.

TERMS—All sums under £10, cash; over £10, credit will be given until 1st November next, on approved joint Notes of Hand.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

March 17, 1862.

Freehold Land.

FOR SALE, 100 ACRES of FREEHOLD LAND, in Lot 35, about ten miles, by the Ferry at Southport, from Charlottetown. This land is of good quality and a portion of it cultivated; there is an abundance of black mud upon the property, and a stream of water, capable of driving a mill, flows constantly through the land. This stream passes within a few chains of the main post road, which has its course through the centre of the Farm. Price moderate and terms favourable.

ANDREW MITCHELL.

Ch.Town, March 17, 1862. (2m. R. W.)

LOST,

A PROMISSORY NOTE of Hand, dated March 1st, 1862, at three months, for £39 18s. 3d. currency, drawn by H. E. Starbird, in favour of the Subscriber, and endorsed by me.

This is to caution any party against negotiating the said note.

C. C. VAUX.

Glasgow House, Charlottetown, March 17, 1862. 1in.

Notice

TO THE CREDITORS of the ESTATE of the late Firm of LOCKERBY & HERMANS, Tinsmiths, &c., Charlottetown. The Book of Accounts, and a Deed of Assignment of the said Estate, for the benefit of the creditors thereof, are at present lying at the Office of R. B. IRVING, Accountant, Pownal Street, Charlottetown, where they will remain for Thirty Days from the date hereof. The former for the inspection, and the latter for the signature of such of the Creditors as have not yet assented to it, but who, on inspection of the Books of Accounts and Balance Sheet, may agree to become parties thereto.

Ch.Town, March 17, 1862. 2i.

For Sale.

A FARM containing 83 ACRES, 63 are cleared, and the remaining 20 are in a wilderness state. There are on the premises a suitable Dwelling House and Barn. The rent of each acre is 13½d. annually. For further particulars apply to

JOHN HUGHES.

Pisquid Road, Lot 49, March 17, 1862. 4in.

WANTED—Two smart Lads, from 14 to 16 years of age, possessing a good English Education, to learn the Printing Business. Boys from the country will be preferred. Application to be made at the 'Examiner' Office.

March 17.

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons being indebted to the Assignees of Mr. NEIL RANKIN, by and under Assignment made by the said Neil Rankin, of Charlottetown, to them in August last, of his Books of Accounts, Book debts, Notes of Hand, judgments, and other securities then due and owing to him, are hereby *finally* notified that immediate payment of their respective liabilities is required to be made to the undersigned; and are further notified that all obligations remaining unsatisfied on the 25th day of March next, will be prosecuted for at law.

ANDREW MITCHELL,
Attorney of Assignees.

Ch. Town, Feb. 24, 1862.—P.R.W.I.M 4i

Valuable Business Premises in Cascumpec FOR SALE.

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

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

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

ADAM C. FIFE.

Cascumpec, Dec. 27, 1861. [Jan. 27

For Sale,

A SCHOONER of 62 tons, new measurement, will be sold on moderate terms.

Inquire at Islander office, or to

W. W. LORD.

Charlottetown, March 10. 3w

Very Superior Congo Tea.

A FEW Chests and Half Chests imported from the best Tea House in Liverpool, G. B., and warranted superior, is on sale by

Feb. 24, 1862. WM. McGILL.

STEAMERS WANTED.

REQUIRED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, a FIRST CLASS BOAT, of at least TWO HUNDRED TONS REGISTER, new, and Coppered or yellow metalled, capable of maintaining a speed of 12½ miles per hour, at a pressure of thirty pounds of steam, with accommodations for Passengers similar in style to the accommodations usually found in the better class of American Passenger Boats. To be built of JUNIPER, under inspection of Lloyd's Surveyor; the butts to be fastened with screw bolts. To draw not over seven feet of water, when with coals for 18 hours on board.

A second BOAT, of same class, in size not less than ONE HUNDRED TONS REGISTER, of Wood or Iron, with Engines below decks; to maintain a speed of not less than ten miles per hour. If of wood to be coppered or metalled, and to be fitted commodiously for passengers.

These boats are required for the conveyance of Mails and Passengers. The larger one to run from CHARLOTTETOWN to SHEDIAC, calling at SUMMERSIDE, three times a week, and from SHEDIAC to CHARLOTTETOWN, calling at SUMMERSIDE, three times a week, under the direction of the Post Office authorities.

The smaller one to run from CHARLOTTETOWN to HARBOR BRULE' and PICTOU, four times a week, namely, three trips to BRULE' and one to PICTOU, and from BRULE' and PICTOU to CHARLOTTETOWN the like number of trips.

The Boats to be at all times under Government inspection, and subject to regulations similar to those required by the Laws of New Brunswick relating to Steamboats.

The above boats required to ply on the above respective routes, from the opening of the navigation to the 10th December or the closing of the navigation in each year; and to be placed on the routes assigned to them in the month of May, 186 .

ALSO,

SEPARATE TENDERS will be received for a STEAM BOAT to perform, next summer, the Mail service between Prince Edward Island, and Pictou or Brule Harbor, and Prince Edward Island and Shediac, four trips a week, namely: from Charlottetown to Pictou or Brule Harbor, (whichever of the latter ports may be determined on), twice a week, and from Charlottetown to Shediac twice a week. This boat to be a substantial and suitable sized boat, of the description of the smaller boat above referred to, or similar to the better class of American passenger boats.

Tenders for the performance of the above mentioned services, as regards the two first above mentioned boats, will be received at the office of the Colonial Secretary of Prince Edward Island, until Saturday, the 7th day of June next ensuing, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon; and as regards the last mentioned boat, until Saturday, the fifteenth day of March ensuing, at the like hour. Tenders to state the amount per season for which such services, to be undertaken by the two first mentioned boats, will be performed for a term of ten years; and the amount for which the services of the last mentioned boat will be performed for the one summer. Payment to be accepted by the Contractor in Warrants on the Treasury of Prince Edward Island; and the Tenders to be accompanied by the written undertaking of at least two responsible persons, expressive of their willingness to become sureties in the sum of £2000, as respects the two first boats; and £500 as respects the last mentioned boat, for the faithful performance of the contracts.

Tenders to be marked "Tender for Steamboats." The Government reserve to themselves the right to accept such tender or tenders as they may deem most advantageous to the public interest.

W. H. POPE, Col. Sec'y.

5th February, 1862.

Valuable Freehold Property in St. Eleanor's for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that well known Business Establishment at present occupied by JAMES L. HOLMAN, Esq. The Property comprises a TWO-STOREY DWELLING HOUSE and SHOP, 40 by 30 feet, with Kitchen attached, and a never-failing well of good water at the door a Ware-house, Coach-house and Stables, all in good order. This situation is second to none in Prince County for a Trader. Possession given the 20th September next.

——ALSO, FOR SALE——

The Cottage, Coach-house and Stables adjoining the above Property, and at present occupied by Doctor JARVIS. Possession given the 1st August next.

Merchants, Traders and others wishing to go into business, will find the above Property in one of the most central parts of Prince County, and the most flourishing Township in Prince Edward Island; and which Township will have, after the next general election, a county town representation.

Further particulars made known on application to H. J. CUNDALL, Esq., Charlottetown, or to the owner, at his office, St. Eleanor's.

JOHN HASZARD.

St. Eleanor's, March 10, 1862. 3m

FINAL CLEARING OUT SALE BY AUCTION!

WITHOUT RESERVE, TO COMMENCE on TUESDAY, March 18th, at 11 o'clock, ALL THE REMAINING STOCK, at the

BRITISH DRY GOODS' STORE,

GREAT GEORGE STREET.

Consisting of, Bareges, Muslins, Poplins, Fancy Dresses, Light Coburgs, Rich Silk Dresses, Summer Capes and Shawls, Straw Hats and Bonnets, Black Crapes, Grass Cloths, Ribbons, Ribbon Velvets, Muslin Window Curtains, Men's Mohair Hats, and a lot of English Room Paper. All of which are in good condition, and just suitable for the coming season; thus offering a rare chance to lay in a Spring stock, at low Prices.

Also, for sale, one LARGE OFFICE DESK and Stool, and one PYRAMID STOVE. Terms at Sale.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, March 3, 1862.

By Auction,

ON THURSDAY, 20th instant, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, the BUILDING in Water-street, now occupied as a TELEGRAPH OFFICE, NEWS ROOM, SHAVING SHOP, and WAREHOUSE, and now let at a rent of £50 a year. Terms and particulars made known at Sale.

J. & T. MORRIS, Auctioneers.

Charlottetown, March 10, 1862. 2w

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has just received his

FALL & WINTER SUPPLY OF DRY GOODS,

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

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

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

IN DRESS STUFFS.

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

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

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

JAMES PURDIE.

Charlottetown, December 9, 1861.

NOTICE.

HAVING learned that an impression exists that the "Queen's" Insurance Office lately advertised here, is the one for the Agency of which I have been in negociation for some time, and in order to procure the establishment of which all the leading merchants and others in this city lately signed a requisition, I deem it but right to rectify this error, and to state that the "London and Liverpool," A LONG ESTABLISHED, WELL-KNOWN Company, ranking among the first in England, with a capital of two millions sterling, is the name of the Company which I still hope will be induced to open an Agency in this Island. A positive answer may be expected in the course of a month.

W. A. JOHNSTONE.

Ch.Town, Feb. 17, 1862.

Notice to the Public!

A NOTICE, evidently designed to deceive, having appeared in the 'Examiner' of 17th inst., signed by a Mr. W. A. JOHNSTONE, recently located in this city, I feel called upon to state that the impression abroad that Mr. Johnstone applied for the agency of the QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE office, is not an error, but is, on the contrary, perfectly correct. And that the impression sought to be made upon the minds of the readers of said notice, that "all the leading merchants and others in this city" have signed his requisition, is very far from being correct.

J. S. CARVELL,
Agent Queen Insurance Co.

Charlottetown, Feb. 24, 1862.