mour prevailed to the effect that the Spanish Government, too, holds the opinion of France, and disapproves of the convention concluded with the Mexican plenipotentiaries.

MADRID, April 4.—It is asserted that Spain, although wishing to receive explanations relative to the doubtful articles of the treaty recently concluded between the Juarez Government and the representatives of the allied Powers, has no intention of making a new treaty.

ITALY.

TURIN, March 31.—Signor Rattazzi announced in the Chamber of Deputies to-day that the Ministers Cordova, Mancini, and Poggi had tendered their resignation, and that Gen. Jacques Durando had been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Signor Matteucci Minister of Public Instruction. Signor Rattazzi stated that he retained the portfolio of the Interior, and should take that of Justice for some days, until the member of the Chamber of Deputies, who had been appointed Minister of Justice, had settled some private affairs.

PARIS, April 1.—The 'Moniteur' of to-day announces that the Ministry has been definitely constituted as follows:—Signor Rattazzi, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior; Signor Durando, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Signor Matteucci, Minister for Public Instruction. No change is made in the other ministries.

The news from Naples (writes the Paris correspondent of the 'Standard') is very unsatisfactory to all friends of Italian unity. The 'Temps,' whose sympathy for the cause of revolution in Italy cannot be questioned, laments the fact in sorrowful terms. "From Turin I continue to receive information of the difficulties of the Rattazzi Cabinet, from which it might be supposed that it is at its last gasp. The dissatisfaction of the country knows no bounds, but M. Rattazzi probably finds compensation in the favour of France for the unpopularity with which he is regarded at home. Judging from the difficulties which the Turin Cabinet has to deal with, and which arise mostly from the disturbed state of Naples, it may be questioned whether Garibaldi's expedition, which resulted in the conquest of that kingdom, was not the most disastrous event that could occur for the rest of the country. The history of the last year shows that the heel of the Italian giant is his weak point. The hostility of the Emperor of the French to the House of Bourbon is well known, and should events detach the kingdom of Naples from the Italian realm it is held impossible that a Bourbon will ever again reign in Naples whilst a Napoleon rules in France. A report is afloat that Prince Napoleon is intended to fill the throne of the Two Sicilies.

NAPLES, March 25.—The Piedmontese troops have met with additional defeats in the Puglia on the 16th and 17th inst. The Bourbon columns have again assumed the offensive since the return of spring. Their cavalry, formed of soldiers of the former Neapolitan army, is divided in squadrons, with distinctive numbers; it ranges through the provinces of Foggia, Bari, and Lecce. The provisions taken by the reactionary bands are paid for with exactitude. At its very outset, this year, the reaction displays extraordinary resolution and spirit of organisation. The 3rd squadron of the Bourbon cavalry appeared on the 16th before the town of Lucera, and having been attacked by the Piedmontese garrison, under Capt. Richard, the Piedmontese were completely beaten, their commander, with four other officers, six non-commissioned officers, and thirty-three soldiers, being killed. Gen. Doda, who from Foggia had heard the firing, came up on the field of battle. On the following day, another Bourbon squadron being pursued by moveable guards drew them into an ambuscade and killed a great number of them. Another Piedmontese detachment has been massacred at the ford of the Bradano in the Basilicata.

The Gazetta di Napoli of the 22nd says that the former of Chievone are divided into several bands, and that one of them reckons more than 500 men. De Cresenzo has re-appeared on the heights of Sarno.

TURIN, April 5.—The Turin journals assert that the King will go to Naples at the end of the present month, and that his Majesty will be accompanied by Signor Rattazzi and the Marquis Popoli.

Latest by Telegraph.

We (Halifax paper) are indebted to J. Hunter Duvar, Esq., Agent of the Associated Press, for the following important telegram received at Queenstown (Ireland) a few hours previous to the departure of the steamer for Halifax. We can assure Mr. Duvar that his attention to the Press of this city not only on this but on similar occasions, is duly appreciated:—

COLONIAL EXCHANGE
AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
HALIFAX, N. S.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, 6th April.—Yorktown, regular packet ship between New York and London, has been captured on the voyage by a Confederate privateer.

The Paris correspondent of the 'Daily News' says the difference between England and France in Mexican affairs is very critical. It continues to be given out that Spain agrees with France, and will disavow the Convention.

It is rumored that Victor Emmanuel is expected at Paris on a visit to Napoleon.

LONDON, Evening, 5th April.—The French and other continental, as well as the English press discuss the great importance of the experience gained by the engagement of the iron clad ship Merrimac and Monitor. It is generally admitted that maritime warfare is quite changed, and that the Monitor decides the question of wooden versus iron ships.

PETERSBURG, 5th.—The Academy Gazette says that the Minister of the Interior has officially announced that the Government intends to preserve the censorship over all periodicals, but to replace it gradually by judicial proceedings.

MADRID, 6th.—It is officially declared that the Spanish Government will not attempt to infringe on the sovereign independence of the Mexicans.

BERLIN, 6th.—A letter from the Minister of Finance to the Minister of War is published by the Berlin journals, urgently requesting reduction of the military budget by two and a half millions, in order to remove the present additional taxes.

PARIS, April 6th.—The vexed question of the Society of Vincent de Paul is definitely settled. The Conference of the Society are henceforth to have an independent existence, without a central tie. Bourse firm. Rentes 70.

J. HUNTER DUVAR.

WE are requested to state on behalf of the Central Liberal Society, that the general meeting of that Society which was advertised in our last paper to be held to-morrow evening, is postponed until further notice. The very bad state of the roads, and the consequent difficulty of holding personal communications with gentlemen from the country interested in the Society, will readily account for this postponement. Meanwhile, it will be well for the people to consider, somewhat more maturely than they have yet been able to do, whether, after all, it is really advisable to petition the Queen for the disallowance of the very absurd Bills passed last Session to confirm the printed copy of the Award of the Land Commissioners. This was announced to be the subject for discussion at the Meeting. We ourselves are certainly very strongly inclined to the opinion that it is not advisable to go to the trouble of getting up such a petition as that referred to. We are morally certain that the Bills will never receive the royal allowance; and we fear that our well-meaning, well-inclined Governor will be gently rebuked for taking the advice of his Council, and assenting to the Bills. If it were the desire of the Imperial Government to have legislative action taken in this Colony on the Award, that desire would have been clearly expressed in the Colonial Minister's despatch of the 7th February last. Nothing can be clearer than the wording of that despatch. The Duke of Newcastle sends out a printed copy of the Report—*not the Manuscript copy which was prepared for legislation*,—and he sends it out, because the Lieut. Governor asked for it, in compliance with the request of his Council, so that the curiosity of the Legislature might be gratified by its perusal. If it were the Duke's wish to have the Award confirmed, he would not keep it locked up in his desk for six months after he received it, and then send a printed copy because a copy of some kind was asked for. But the Duke goes further, and expresses, in plain terms, his disapproval of the plans proposed for settling the questions at issue. These plans are two-fold. The Commissioners propose, in the first place, a Loan of one hundred thousand pounds sterling, payment to be guaranteed by the British Government, and the money to be applied towards the purchase of proprietary estates, in the same way as the Selkirk and other estates were purchased. The Commissioners state that if this Loan cannot be obtained, the tenantry must only make the best private bargain they can with their landlords, who will not be allowed to receive more than twenty years' purchase for the freehold interest of their lands; and where that is considered too high a price, a lower price can only be settled by arbitration between landlord and tenant. Now, as regards the first scheme—that of a general purchase under the auspices of the Government—the Duke of Newcastle says he can give no encouragement that a Loan will be guaranteed by the Imperial Government. With respect to the arbitration plan, which is designated the alternative measure, the Duke of Newcastle has set his face very determinedly against it; and he has stated that at some future time he will offer "fresh suggestions" to be adopted in lieu of the arbitration scheme.

Now, the Report of the Commission contains nothing else that has the slightest interest for the tenantry. The other parts of it merely go to confirm proprietary claims. The Duke of Newcastle has thrown down the only props upon which the tenantry could build the faintest hopes of advantage from the Commission. Is it to be supposed, then, that the Duke of Newcastle will alter his decision, and advise Her Majesty to assent to Bills against the principles of which he has pronounced his solemn judgment—principles which, he says, are open to insurmountable objections? Some of the advocates of the absurd Bills have argued that the British Government cannot honourably withdraw from the Commission, because they consented to its formation or appointment, and therefore they must give effect to the Bills under consideration. This is sheer nonsense. It must be remembered that we have a despatch from the Colonial Minister—and that high officer is, so far as we are concerned, the organ of the British Government—in which he declares the right of the Crown to reject any legislation on the subject of the Award that might appear "premature," or "too sweeping," or "too limited, or at least inadequate for its purpose," (Despatch 2nd January, 1861;) and, therefore, His Grace the Duke of Newcastle did not hesitate to withhold from the royal assent the Bill passed in 1860 to give effect to the Award. If he had the power to disallow the Bill of 1860, he has certainly the power to disallow the Bills of 1862; and his despatch of the 7th February leaves us no reason to doubt that he will exercise that power.

NOW, considering that the Award Bills will be rejected in a very summary manner, as soon as they reach the Colonial Office, we think it would be a waste of time for the people of the Island to get up petitions against them. Many of the supporters of the Government—the most intelligent and candid of that party—do not hesitate openly to express their conviction that the Bills *will never become the law of the land*. Every man of common sense amongst that party knows it is absurd to expect that the Bills will become law; but there are many of the party—and Messrs. Gray, Palmer and Secretery Pope stand at the head of the list—who regard the Bills as huge political kites, to attract the wonder and admiration of the ignorant, and to keep hope and expectation alive in the breasts of their poor credulous but wavering adherents. Nothing would please those gentlemen so well as a monster petition, praying for the disallowance of the Bills. Mr. Secretary Pope cannot conceal his delight at the proposal; and we are confident that he would cheerfully subscribe a handsome sum of money, and do a very large amount of work towards forwarding the Petition, if his name and conduct could be concealed from the public eye. The Petition and Bills having gone to England—perhaps by the same Mail—and the Bills disallowed, as we feel assured they will be—Mr. Pope would then triumphantly say to the few who had some faith in the Commission:—"What other result could you expect? The Award was all in favour of the tenants, and against the landlords. Your Government here did all in their power to secure for the tenants the advantages which it was calculated to confer; but the Liberals, wanting to keep keep up agitation, opposed the Bills from political motives; and the proprietors opposed them because they considered them an interference with the rights of property. The Government of the country are, therefore, entitled to the gratitude of the tenantry for having manifested such deep interest in their behalf." There is not the least doubt that Mr. Pope would make this excuse for the failure of the Bills. We don't want to give him the excuse. He and his fellows are flying their kites as high as they can. Let us stand aloof, and laugh at them. If we go out of our way, and attempt to cut the strings of their political toy, though we feel confident the chord will snap before it can attain to any respectable altitude, we will be charged with having intercepted the flight of the inflated machine in its progress to that particular elysium reserved for the unfortunate tenantry of Prince Edward Island.

Our opinion, therefore, is, to let the Award Bills take their chance, and a poor one it is. If we were anxious to see a fierce agrarian agitation aroused, we would rejoice to hear that the Bills were allowed, because the tenantry are degraded under them, while the landlord's position is elevated and strengthened. The landlord has all his claims and pretensions allowed;—the tenant has not the shadow of a benefit conferred upon him,—he cannot purchase his farm under the fostering care of the Government,—he cannot purchase from his landlord unless at an extravagant price, fixed by the Commissioners,—if he disputes that price, he is asked to submit to an arbitration in which he is sure to be defeated at great expense, and which arbitration is at the mercy of freeholders, who have few sympathies in common with the tenantry. We are quite sure, that, under the Bills passed last year, if they received Her Majesty's allowance, there would not be a dozen freeholders made in the same number of years; while the discontent and agitation of the tenant population would be increased tenfold, in view of their blighted hopes and the deception practised upon them by the Government.

THE ACTS OF THE LAST SESSION.

THE following is a list of the Acts passed during the late Session—a very small number. They are, except five or six, copies of Colonial and Imperial Acts, most of them relating to private corporate bodies,—not one of them is worth sixpence to the whole community of Prince Edward Island; *yet, all the legislation, reporting and printing, in connection with these few and unimportant Acts*, WILL COST THIS UNFORTUNATE COUNTRY AT LEAST THREE THOUSAND POUNDS—only something more than a hundred pounds an Act, while the best of them is worth nothing like a hundred farthings:—

1. An Act to amend the Act to provide for the organization of a Volunteer Force for the defence of this Island.
2. An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Statute Labor, and the Expenditure of Public Moneys on the Highways.
3. An Act to give effect to the Report of the Commissioners on the Land Question.
4. An Act to repeal the Act made and passed in the twenty-fourth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, chapter nine, and to further amend the Act for the transfer of the Inland Posts within Prince Edward Island.
5. An Act for the Naturalization of Aliens.
6. An Act to continue the several Acts therein mentioned.
7. An Act for establishing the standard weight of Grain and Pulse, and for the appointment of officers measuring and weighing the same.
8. An Act to Incorporate the Minister and Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, Brookfield, Township Number Thirty-three.
9. An Act relating to limited Partnerships.
10. An Act to Incorporate the Minister and Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, Bedeque.
11. An Act to regulate the Proof of certain Documents in actions wherein certain Corporations, doing business in this Island, are parties.
12. An Act to Incorporate the Minister and Trustees of the Presbyterian Church at Elliot River, Township Number Sixty-five.
13. An Act to Incorporate Victoria Lodge, No. 383, R. S., of Free and Accepted Masons of Charlottetown, in Prince Edward Island.
14. An Act to change the Constitution of the Legislative Council, by rendering the same elective.
15. An Act to further alter and amend the Laws regulating the sale by License of Spirituous Liquors.
16. An Act to authorise the Government to prohibit the exportation of Military or Naval Stores and Provisions.
17. An Act for the prevention of Vice and Immorality in the City of Charlottetown.
18. An Act to alter and amend the Act relating to the recovery of Small Debts.
19. An Act for vesting all Estates and Property occupied by or for the Naval Service of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in the Lord High Admiral, or the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the said United Kingdom for the time being.
20. An Act relating to Electric Telegraph communication with this Island.
21. An Act for appropriating certain moneys therein mentioned for the service of the year 1862.
22. An Act for raising a Revenue.
23. An Act to facilitate the operation in certain particulars of the Award or Report made by certain Commissioners to settle and adjust differences respecting some of the Township Lands of this Colony.
24. An Act to authorise Grants of the Shores of this Island.
25. An Act to Incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishop in Charlottetown.
26. An Act to promote Vaccination.

THE NEW SHERIFFS.

We understand that the following gentlemen have been appointed Sheriffs of this Island for the ensuing year:—

Henry Longworth, Esq., for Queen's County; James Campbell, Esq., of St. Eleanor's, for Prince County; James McFarlane, Esq., of Georgetown, for King's County.

When the Liberal Government had the power of appointing the Sheriffs, there was no complaint more frequently urged by the Tories than this—that none but the adherents of the Liberal party were appointed to the office of Sheriff. If the complaint were a reasonable and just one then, it ought to be considered so now. But it is a notorious fact that during the several years the present Government have been in office, they have taken good care that no person should hold the office of Sheriff but a warm and zealous partizan of their own. That view is now again carried out in the appointment of the above named gentlemen,—we do not complain of their selection,—they are, perhaps, as good as any that could be found in the ranks of the Conservative party; but we merely desire to notice the fact, that they *are* Conservatives, and very zealous ones too. When the Liberals return to power next year, we hope they will not be censured for appointing Sheriffs from amongst their own party.

LETTER FROM THE HON. J. H. GRAY, ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE following copy of a letter, addressed to the Editor of the 'Monitor,' by the Hon. J. H. Gray, of St. John, N. B., Her Majesty's Commissioner on the Land Question, has been handed to us for publication by the gentleman to whose care it was entrusted by the writer. The 'Monitor' most unfairly and disingenuously suppressed the best parts of Mr. Gray's letter—giving, indeed, only a very short extract from it—and we readily publish the whole letter as a mark of justice to the writer, and as a reproach to his ungenerous assailant:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'MONITOR,' P. E. ISLAND.

SIR—Your paper of the 2nd inst. has been sent to me, with an editorial marked, in which you have dealt very freely with my name. The courtesy of thus speaking of an absent gentleman, who has had no connection with your Island beyond the official discharge of an unsolicited duty, it is not necessary to comment on. I have simply to observe that I am not the Editor of the "Colonial Empire"—am not responsible for its editorials—did not write the observations on Prince Edward Island you have quoted—never saw them until they were published,—and then expressed as strongly as I could my disapprobation of their character.

My sole object in noticing your observations is, that those gentlemen in the Island who were kind to me when there, may have it in their power, if they deem it necessary, to give your statements the most direct contradiction.

You may, perhaps, yet learn that there are few persons who have spoken in higher terms of your Island, its people and resources than

Your obedient servant,
J. HAMILTON GRAY.

St. John, April 11, 1862.

☞ An English Mail, with dates to the 5th instant, together with the Colonial and American Mails, were received in town to-day, via the winter route, but they furnish no news of any importance.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY INSTITUTE.

Mr. A. Z. Tredille, Eccl. of St. Dunstan's College, read the lecture announced on "Racine," to a large audience before the Institute last Thursday evening. The lecture might be described as a critical essay on the great tragic poets, in which Racine was placed in the most prominent position. Racine, born in France in 1633, enjoyed, said the lecturer, the advantage of studying the classical authors of antiquity, at the celebrated institution of *Port Royal*, an institution which produced one of the greatest of Christian philosophers, Pascal. After describing Racine—whose physical appearance was the model of manly beauty—whose life was unstained—whose genius was distinguished, and whose writings were "too perfect," the lecturer did not hesitate to say that Racine was above Shakespeare as a dramatist, and moreover, that the *Balie* of Racine was the masterpiece of that class of writings. He entered into the faults and objectionable parts of Shakespeare's dramas, comparing them with Racine, who is all perfect. Racine observed the rules of dramatic art as laid down by the great writers of antiquity. Shakespeare did not attend to the "unities." Racine is always moral and chaste; Shakespeare is frequently indecent and obscene. In fine, the lecturer argued that Racine's genius was not only large, but refined by education and guided by religion, whilst Shakespeare was a "barbarian who had a few sparks of genius." Mr. Tredille gave in support of these views the opinions of Hume and Voltaire on Shakespeare. The lecture contained, in a condensed form, much literary information, and was written with considerable ability. The views of the lecturer concerning the superiority of Racine over Shakespeare were ably and eloquently combatted by Mr. Daly and Hon. Mr. Whelan in the discussion which ensued. The lecturer, however, replied in a manner proving him to be well acquainted with his subject, and which showed that he was quite sincere in giving ideas somewhat novel to those who admire the "gentle Bard of Avon."

On next Thursday evening Hon. Mr. Whelan will lecture on the "Genius of Shakespeare." The present season of the Institute will be brought to a close on the Thursday following, when several addresses will be given, interspersed with instrumental music by the Band of St. Dunstan's College.

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TESTIMONIAL TO MR. JOHNSTON.—The political friends of Hon Mr. Johnston in Nova Scotia have subscribed $8,000 as a testimonial to be presented to that gentleman, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by him to his party in the Legislature. In our last we stated the amount (on the authority of the Halifax Journal) to be $4,000—which our contemporary has since corrected to 8. A few years ago when there was some talk in Halifax of presenting Mr. Howe with an annuity, his opponents made quite a time about it, thought it savored too much of beggarism and was derogatory to the character of any hon. gentleman. There is no harm in the great Conservative leader accepting some solid recognition for his services to his party. O, No. That is all right enough! But, by the way, how is it that the Liberal idea was never carried into effect in Mr. Howe's case? If Mr. Johnston is entitled to £2,000 for obstructing the progress of liberalism in Nova Scotia, Mr. Howe is entitled to £10,000 from his countrymen, for having broken down the old Tory partition which shut out every young man except of a certain order, from getting within the once charmed circle, as well as into a high office in the Provincial Government. Had it not been for Mr. Howe Dr. Tupper would never have had an opportunity of being Provincial Secretary; the system of the times was in opposition to his social rank, and consequently political elevation, no matter how good his talents. Therefore, we consider that a subscription book ought to be opened for raising a testimonial for Mr. Howe, and the first person who should head it ought to be Dr. Tupper with £500. But, we hope the Liberal party in Halifax will not allow the friends of Mr. Johnston to have everything their own way. Let £5,000 be subscribed as an annuity for Mr. Howe—not because he stands in need of it, for we do not think he does—but as a grateful acknowledgment on the part of the Liberals of Nova Scotia that to this gentleman chiefly are they and we indebted for all the political privileges these Provinces at present enjoy.—St. John 'Morning News.'

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Holloway's Pills—Sceptics silenced.—Many persons who have doubted the wonderful curative and purifying powers of these Pills, and afterwards witnessed the beneficial effects produced by them in diseases of the digestive organs, have been constrained to admit their efficacy have adopted them as their own domestic aperient, and graciously recommend them to their friends. Holloway's Pills act primarly on the stomach, which they thoroughly invigorate; they then exercise a most wholesome influence over the liver, from which they immediately remove any congestion or temporary stagnation of the bile or blood. The discovery of these Pills was, indeed, a triumph in art. How much sadness and sorrow have they banished! Holloway's Pills have rescued thousands from habitual pain and confirmed ill health.

THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURG.

The first telegraphic announcement of this battle was as follows:—

A BLOODY CONTEST—GREAT FEDERAL VICTORY—TWO DAYS TERRIBLE FIGHTING—FEDERAL LOSS 18,000 TO 20,000—REBEL LOSS 35,000 TO 40,000.

Succeeding despatches in the Federal papers have gradually reduced the numbers until they have arrived at the following estimate:—

"The Chicago Tribune places our losses at from 600 to 1,000 killed, and from 3,000 to 4,000 wounded. The rebel loss is twice that number."

Comment upon these differences is unnecessary. The particulars of the battle, according to the Northern and Western newspaper correspondents, appear to be—

On last Sunday morning the Federal Army, numbering 38,000 men, was stationed between two streams which run into the Tennessee River, and about two miles from the town of Pittsburg, Tenn. The Confederates with 60,000 men attacked them about 4 o'clock in the morning, opening first on the Federal Brigades under Generals Sherman and Prentiss. The attack was successful and the entire Federal force was driven back to the river where the advance of the Confederates was checked by the fire from Federal gunboats. In this fight the Federalists lost all their camp equipage, a large number of prisoners, and thirty-six field guns. One Northern account says that at least two Federal regiments (and Gen. Prentiss) were captured in this engagement. During the evening and night of Sunday the Federal forces were augmented by the arrival of Generals Grant and Buell. On Monday morning with 80,000 men General Grant renewed the battle by attacking the Confederates, whose principal Generals were Beauregard, Albert Sydney Johnston, and ex-Bishop Polk. The battle raged with great fury up to 5 o'clock, p. m., by which time the Federalists had retaken their camp and batteries, forty of the Confederate guns, and a number of prisoners, the Confederates being in full retreat. The casualties on the Federal side were numerous, including General W. H. Wallace *killed*; Gen. Smith severely and Gen. Grant slightly wounded; Major Hunter killed, and several Colonels, Lieut-Colonels and Captains were also killed and wounded. Gen. Buell, with 15,000 men, chiefly cavalry, pursued the flying enemy to Corinth, a town in the State of Mississipppi, a few miles from the Tennessee Line. The casualties on the Confederate side are not known, except that Gen. Johnston was killed and Beauregard wounded.

The following is a brief account of the second day's fight, from the correspondence in a New York paper:—

"In the morning the ball was opened at daylight simultaneously by Gen. Nelson's division on the left and Major Gen. Wallace's division on the right. Gen. Nelson's force opened up a galling fire on the rebels, and advanced rapidly as they fell back. The fire soon became general along the whole line, and began to tell with terrible effect on the enemy. Gens. McClernand, Sherman and Hullburt's men, though terribly jaded from the previous day's fighting, still maintained their honors won at Fort Donelson, but the resistance of the rebels at all points of attack was terrible and worthy of a better cause, but they were not enough for our undaunted bravery, and the dreadful desolation produced by our artillery, which was sweeping them away like chaff before the wind. But knowing that a defeat here would be the death blow to their hopes, and that all depended upon this great struggle, their Generals still urged them on, in the face of destruction, hoping by flanking us on the right to turn the tide of battle. Their success was again for a time cheering, as they began to gain ground on us, appearing to have been reinforced; but our left, under Gen. Nelson, was driving them with wonderful rapidity, and by 11 o'clock, Gen. Buell's forces had succeeded in flanking them and capturing their batteries of artillery. They, however, again rallied on the left and recrossed, and the right forced themselves forward in another desperate effort, but reinforcements from Gen. Wood and General Thomas were coming in, regiment after regiment, which were sent to Gen. Buell, who had again commenced to drive the enemy. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon General Grant rode to the left, where fresh regiments had been ordered, and finding the rebels wavering, he sent a portion of his body guard to the head of each of the five regiments, and then ordered a charge across the field, himself leading as he brandished his sword and waved them on to victory, while the cannon balls were falling like hail around him. The men followed with a shout that sounded above the roar and din of artillery, and the rebels fled in dismay as from a destroying avalanche, and never made another stand. Gen. Buell followed the retreating rebels, driving them in splendid style, and by half-past five o'clock the whole rebel army was in full retreat to Corinth, with our cavalry in hot pursuit, with what further result is not known, not having returned up to this hour.

WHEAT IN CANADA AND AT THE WEST.—The Toronto *Globe* gives the following important information:—

"The near approach of the first of April reminds us of the arrival of the season for the preparation of removing the vast amount of produce stored during the winter, and we now lay before our readers a brief review of the amount of grain crop and the facilities for removing the same.

The estimated quantity of grain in store on the 28th ult., at the several depots between Chicago, Milwaukie, Detroit, and on Lake Erie, is fourteen million bushels. In Canada, the quantity of grain in store at the several shipping ports and on the lines of railroads throughout the interior is set down at two and a half millions. The quantity that should be in the country, taking the estimate of the total crop of 1861 and deducting the shipments, is about three and a half million bushels. These figures include grain of all descriptions in store, as we are now forming some idea of what there is to give employment to vessel property. The amount of flour in store does not increase in the same proportion as grain, although a large quantity has been stored within the last thirty days."

Gen. Gerstensweig, military commandant of Warsaw, had a dispute with Gen. Count Lambert, the Emperor's Lieutenant in Poland. As duelling is prohibited in the Russian army, they avoided the law by casting lots to decide who should kill himself. The lot fell upon Gen. Gerstensweig, who, the day following, blew out his brains with a pistol while looking at himself in a looking-glass.

A little boy, grandchild of Mr. Spaulding Wheeler, of Brookfield, Conn, was recently kicked in the face and badly hurt by a horse. Mr. Wheeler was so affected by the sight of the wound, that after the utterance of a few words expressive of the deepest anguish, he fell backward to the floor and immediately expired. The child is likely to get well.

The Brig "Billow," Nicholson, of Port Hill, from New York, arrived at Gloucester on the 4th inst. We regret to find that the ship Isabel, of this port, belonging to Messrs. Duncan, Mason & Co., from New York, for Liverpool, had not arrived when the Mail left, and that there is every reason to believe she has foundered at sea, and that all hands have perished.

The barques Gazelle and Theresa, with goods for this Island, left Liverpool, the one on the 4th and the other on the 6th inst. The barque Prioress was loading for Charlottetown and Bedeque, and would sail in a few days.

THE GEORGE DUNCAN.—In our last we announced the arrival at London of the brig George Duncan, owned by Messrs. John and James Douse of this city. The vessel was out fifty one days, and experienced stormy weather from the time of her leaving the port of New York; and during two terrific gales she lost her boats, bulwarks, nearly all her sails, fore and main top gallant masts, fore top mast, jib boom, &c. She was laden with wheat, the whole of which, notwithstanding the tempestuous voyage, was delivered in good order, proving the vessel to be staunch, and a credit to the Island. The underwriters complimented Captain McKinnon upon his success in bringing his vessel to port through such difficulties.—Isl.

Married,

At the residence of the bride's mother, Charlottetown, on Thursday, the 24th instant, by the Rev. David Fitzgerald, B.A., Rector of St. Paul's, Donald Currie, Esq., to Jane Rebecca, youngest daughter of the late Joseph William Hodgson, Esq.

On the 3rd instant, by the Rev. James Allan, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. David Shaw, of Brackley Point, to Sarah, fifth daughter of Neil Shaw, Esq., of Stanhope.

Died,

At London, on the 21st of March, aged 78 years, Capt. WILLIAM JAMES HUGHES, R. N., son of the late Wm. J. Hughes, Esq., of H. M. Naval Yard, Halifax, N. S., and brother of the late G. A. Hughes, Esq., late of Charlottetown.

At Egmont Bay, on the 19th instant, Mr. Placide Arsneaux (Maguitte), aged 95 years.

In this City, on the 23rd inst., after a few days illness, Mr. Louis McLean Sinclair, aged 28 years. The deceased was a young man of much promise and of earnest and consistent piety; his amiability of disposition, engaging manners, and strict integrity of character, endeared him to his family, and secured to him many friends. He was a lover of good men, and an active promoter of prayer meetings and other social religious assemblies. His removal, though sudden, found him prepared to enter into the joy of his Lord.

At Searletown, on Tuesday the 15th inst., William Jardine, in the 21st year of his age in the full expectation of eternal life which remains for the people of God.

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, April 26, 1862.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb	5d to 8d
Do by the quarter	4d to 7d
Mutton, per lb	5d to 8d
Pork, per lb	3d to 4d
Do (small)	4½d to 6
Butter (fresh)	1s 2d to 1s 4d
Do by the tub	10d to 1s
Cheese, per lb	4d to 6d
Tallow, per lb	9d to 11d
Lard, per lb	7d to 9d
Ham, per lb	6d to 7d
Pearl Barley, per lb	1½d to 1¾d
Flour, per barrel	42s to 45s
Do per lb	2¼d to 2½d
Oatmeal, per lb	1½ to 2d
Eggs, per dozen	7d to 8d
Vegetables.	
Potatoes, per bushel	1s 8d to 1s 10d
Carrots, per bushel	2s 6d
Grain.	
Wheat, per bushel	none
Barley do	3s to 4s
Oats do	1s 10d to 2s 2d
Poultry.	
Turkeys, each	3s to 6s
Geese, each	none
Fowls, each	9d to 1s
Ducks, each	1s to 1s 3d
Partridges, each	none
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	80s to 85s
Straw, per cwt	2s to 2s 4d
Homespun, per yard	3s 6d to 6s
Apples, per dozen	none
Calfskins, per lb	4d to 7d
Hides, per	3d to 3½d
Sheepskins, each	5s to 6s 6d

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Household Furniture.

THE subscriber will sell by AUCTION, at the residence of MR. ALEX. MCKINNON, Prince Street, on TUESDAY, 6th May, at 10 o'clock, all the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Black Walnut Chairs, Tables, Sofa, Whatnot, Pictures, Mahogany Side Board, Books, Bookcase, Brussels and Scotch Carpets, China, Glassware, Beds, Bedding, Bed-room Furniture, &c. &c. &c.
12 Cords Fire Wood.
Further particulars given by catalogue.
TERMS—All sums under £10, cash; over £10, 3 months' credit, on approved joint notes of hand.
FREDK. P. NORTON, Auctioneer.
April 28, 1862.

"Warblington" for Sale.

THAT desirable property, belonging to JAMES WILSON, Esq., consisting of 36 acres of LAND, in a high state of cultivation, a very convenient DWELLING HOUSE and offices, a good GARDEN, and an extensive and valuable ORCHARD.
This Property has a water front, and is distant from the City only a few minutes walk. As a gentleman's residence, Warblington is unrivalled by any property in the Island. Apply to WM. DODD, Auctioneer, or to the subscriber.
THOMAS PETHICK.
Charlottetown, April 28, 1862.

AUCTION!
Flour! Flour!
Ex "Life Boat."

CAPTAIN CLARK, hourly expected from BOSTON, U. States,
150 Barrels Extra Canada Flour.
(Speedwell.)
Samples can be seen at Auction Room.
N. RANKIN, Auctioneer.
April 28th, 1862.

The Last of the Season!
DEBATING CLUB.
MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT,
AT
TEMPERANCE HALL,
Monday Evening, 5th of May.

PROGRAMME:
MUSIC—Nelly Gray March .... Gent. Amateurs
ADDRESS .... President
RECITATION—Caractacus, an ancient Briton .... Chas. W. Hall
MUSIC—Mystic Tie Schottisch .... Gent. Amateurs
ADDRESS—Woman's Devotion .... J. J. Daly, Esq.
MUSIC—Alpine March .... Gent. Amateurs
READING—The Knight and the Lady. W. Monk, Esq.
MUSIC—Medley .... Gent. Amateurs
RECITATION—Walpole's Attack and Pitt's Reply .... F. Longworth and L. H. Davies
MUSIC—Waltz .... Gent. Amateurs
ADDRESS—The Character and Genius of Mozart .... Mr. P. Bowers
MUSIC—Volunteer March .... Gent. Amateurs
ADDRESS—Volunteer movement throughout the world .... Hon. Lieut. Col. Haviland.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

TICKETS, 1s. 6d. each; to be procured at the Drug Store of W. R. Watson, Esq., and the Store of G. T. Haszard & Co., and at the door of the Hall.
Doors open at ¼ past 7. Chair taken at 8 o'clock precisely.
By Order,
LEWIS H. DAVIES, Sec'y.
Charlottetown, April 28, 1862.

Kenwith, Princetown Road.
(FIVE MILES FROM THE CITY.)

MR. WILLIAM DODD has received instructions from J. M. HOLL, Esq., who is about to leave the Island, to offer for unreserved sale by
Auction, on Thursday, 1st day of May,
ALL HIS
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
In handsome Mahogany and Rosewood, English made; Brussels and Tapestry Carpets; handsome Chimney-Glass and Mirror; Dinner Service, in purple and gold, etc., etc. Also,
All his Farm Stock, Crop, and Implements, consisting of Horses, Cows, Sheep, Pigs, Carts, Ploughs, Harrows, Waggons, Sleighs, Harness, etc., etc.
Hay, Oats, Buckwheat, Potatoes, and Turnips. A very good Turning Lathe; and an apparatus for Steaming food for Pigs and Cattle.
Further particulars in handbills, to be had at Auctioneer's office.
TERMS for Furniture—All sums over £10, three months credit. For Stock, Crops and implements—All sums over £5, six months credit, on approved joint notes in all cases. Sale to commence with Stock, at half-past ten o'clock.
Charlottetown, April 21, 1862.

NOTICE!

THE Sale of Household Furniture, as above advertised, is postponed until TUESDAY, the 13th, on account of the present state of the roads. The Stock and Farming Implements will be sold on the 1st, as advertised.
April 28. W. DODD.

Prince Edward Island

BANK NOTES, TREASURY WARRANTS, and ISLAND SECURITIES generally, cashed by DUVAR & CO., Colonial Exchange and Telegraph Office, Barrington-street, opposite the Post Office, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
April 28, 1862. 3m

Wanted,

A TEACHER, of steady habits, for the Guernsey Cove School. To commence after the vacation. For particulars apply to the Trustees, or to MR. GEO. HARRIS.
White Sands, April 21, 1862.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

THAT DESIRABLE WATER LOT, in GEORGETOWN, containing half an acre of LAND, with usual privileges, known as No. 1, or POINT LOT. Terms Cash or short time on security. Apply to the Hon. JOSEPH HENSLEY, Charlottetown.
December 2, 1861. tf

The Best Seeds in Prince Edward Island.

TO prove this you have only to come and buy some, and if you do you will reap the fruits of your labor.
Last year I sold out the entire stock of Seeds. My stock of Seeds this spring are all NEW, and I can recommend them.
For sale at the CASH DRUG STORE of
M. W. SKINNER.
Charlottetown, April 21, 1862.

Extensive Sale of Household Furniture, &c. &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER will SELL by AUCTION, early in JUNE next, at the residence of STEPHEN SWABEY, Esq., all his
Household Furniture, Horses, Waggons, Sleighs, English Carriages, &c. &c.
The day of Sale will be published, and Catalogues circulated early next week.
WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.
Charlottetown, April 21, 1862. tf

NOTICE!
To Merchants and others.

THE subscriber will hold an AUCTION on the second THURSDAY in every month, for the disposal of any kind of Merchandize placed in his hands. Goods to be sent to the AUCTION ROOM two days previous to sale. Proceeds will be handed over without delay.
NEIL RANKIN, Auctioneer.
Queen-street, March 31, 1862.

ALDERNEY BULL.

THE Subscriber will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of MAY ensuing, on the Market Square, in Charlottetown, if not previously disposed of by private sale, that well known BULL, imported from the Island of Alderney by the Governor of Halifax, and afterwards brought from Windsor to this Island by the Royal Agricultural Society. He was purchased about 3 years ago by the subscriber, and is now rising 6 years old. The stock from him throughout this neighbourhood is not surpassed by any in the Colony.
TERMS OF SALE—Twelve months credit on approved Joint Notes of Hand.
ROBERT GAY.
Lot 49, April 14, 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.)

TO BE LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE, STORE, GRANARY and STABLES, near the Queen's Wharf at SUMMERSIDE. Possession given 1st MAY next.
ANDREW MITCHELL.
April 21, 1862. 3i

CARRIAGES, &c., FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, LOW,
1 Light BUGGY,
1 TILBURY, (two wheels)
1 do do Second Hand
1 Covered CHAISE,
1 CART,
1 TRUCK.
ALSO
1 Superior CONCORD WAGON, (new.)
J. S. CARVELL.
Charlottetown, April 21. 2i

TO ARRIVE.

SHIPPED on the 3d inst., and will arrive as soon as ice will permit,
50 bbls. FLOUR, (choice.)
25 bbls. NAVY BREAD.
20 Cans (5 gals. each) best KEROSENE OIL.
20 bbls. ONIONS.
J. S. CARVELL.
Charlottetown, April 21. 2i

Kerosene Oil.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST light used. A few casks of the above in store, which is warranted superior to any other in the market.
J. S. CARVELL.
Charlottetown, April 21, 1862. 1m

SALT! SALT!

6,000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT in Store—
4,000 Bushels Lisbon SALT to arrive first open water.
J. S. CARVELL.
Charlottetown, April 21. 4i

1862. SPRING. 1862.

5 CASES Gent's. Spring HATS, just opened. Various styles, and CHEAP.
C. C. VAUX.
Glasgow House, March 31, 1862.

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

CHILDREN'S Copper-toed BOOTS, all sizes.
Ladies' Balmoral Leather BOOTS.
Ladies' Cashmere and Prunella BOOTS.
Ladies' and Gent's RUBBERS.
C. C. VAUX.
March 31, 1862.

Smokers, Attention!

A PRIME article of TOBACCO, delicious flavor and CHEAP.
C. C. VAUX.
Glasgow House, March 31, 1862.

Salt! Salt! Salt!

3000 BUSHELS CLEAN LIVERPOOL SALT, in bulk and bags, will be sold on favorable terms. Apply at the office of the late firm of
DUNCAN, MASON & CO.
Ch. Town, April 21, 1862. tf

GRAND RIVER WHARF, LOT 56.
RONALD WALKER

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his Friends and the Public that he has commenced Business in the Store lately occupied by Messrs. McAulay & Johnston, where he has received a LARGE ASSORTMENT of
NEW GOODS,
suitable for the present and approaching seasons, which will be sold cheap for cash.
R. W. assures his Friends and the Public that nothing shall be wanting on his part to render his Establishment worthy of their patronage.
October 14, 1861. Ex. only, 6m

DODD & ROGERS

Have still on hand a few of the celebrated
"MAGICIAN COOK STOVES,"
wholly adapted for BURNING COAL.
THIS is a superior first class STOVE in every respect,—the OVEN is very capacious. It is economical in its consumption of fuel, and the large size of its flues always insures a good draught.
ALSO—Extra SOAPSTONE and GRATES, for the above Stoves.
Charlottetown, Dec. 23, 1861.

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.

The London and Liverpool
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, Two Millions Sterling.

THE Subscriber having been appointed from England the Agent of this long established and well known Company, ranking amongst the first in Britain, is prepared to accept proposals and take risks for insurance on all descriptions of property.
W. A. JOHNSTONE, Agent.
April 7th, 1862.

A LIVING

FOR any person who wishes to engage in the business of DYEING AND RENOVATING CLOTHING.
J. C. Pryor wishing to remove will give instructions in the above Art to any person who wishes to obtain it, on MODERATE TERMS. The apparatus, &c., may be had also.
Early application is requested at his lodgings, at Mr. Edward Moore's, N. E corner of King's Square.
April 14, 1862.

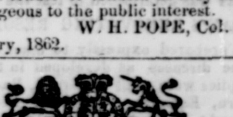
THE Subscriber, intending shortly to leave the Colony, takes this opportunity of thanking the public for the liberal support he has received in his line of business as a Commission Merchant, and begs to solicit a continuance of their favours in behalf of Mr. FREDERICK P. NORTON, who will continue in the same business at the office formerly occupied by
ALEX. McKINNON.
Charlottetown, April 21, 1862.

NOTICE!

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the Charlottetown Gas Light Company will take place at the Company's Office, at 11 o'clock, a.m., on TUESDAY, 6th May, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board for the past year, electing Directors, and the general transacting of business.
By Order,
WM. MURPHY,
Manager and Secretary.
Charlottetown, April 16, 1862.

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.



PUBLIC LANDS.
Improved Farm! Good Business Situation!

THE Commissioner of Public Lands will submit to PUBLIC COMPETITION, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, a.m., at Mr. John Phelan's, Lot 39, Fifty (50) Acres of Land, with the Dwelling House and Out-buildings erected thereon, situate on the north side of the Post Road leading from Charlottetown to St. Peter's, being in Township 39, late the property of Mr. Thomas Noonan.
CONDITION OF SALE—Twenty per cent of the purchase money to be paid at the time of purchase, and the remainder, with interest, in ten annual instalments.
A plan of the property may be seen and description obtained at the Land Office, Colonial Building.
JOHN ALDOUS, Commissioner.
Land Office, March 31, 1862.

House and Land for Sale.

THE TWO-STOREY HOUSE AND LAND IN Dorchester-street, at present occupied by Francis Stanley. There is a Shop, Office, Sitting-room and Dining-room on the first, and three Bed-rooms and large Sitting-room on the second floor, all thoroughly painted and papered throughout. A frost-proof Cellar, walled with stone, besides a Cellar Kitchen and Pantry. The House is well finished, and only two years old, has large yard accommodation, and is a desirable stand for either a Store or Boarding House.
TERMS—£300 of the purchase money may lay for 10 years at 6 per cent; the balance, one-third down, and the remainder in one year, free of interest. For further particulars apply to J. S. CARVELL, Esq., Charlottetown, or to the owner,
GEO. W. HOWLAN.
Cascumpec, March 10, 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

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

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
CLOTH MANUFACTORY,
TRYON.

THE Subscriber, encouraged by the very liberal support received in the Cloth dressing business, begs to inform the inhabitants of P. E. Island that he has imported from the best makers in the United States,
Machinery for Carding, Spinning and Weaving,
and shortly (in addition to finishing Cloth) will be prepared to receive Wool for manufacturing into the various descriptions of Cloth usually made in the Colonies. The charge for Picking, Oiling, Carding, Spinning, and Weaving will be
One shilling and three pence per yard.
Other branches in the same proportion. Wool, which must be washed and dried, may be left with H. J. Callbeck, Sidney Street, Charlottetown, or any of the agents for the Mill, from whom further particulars can be learned.
CHARLES E. STANFIELD.
Tryon, April 21, 1862.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for sale at all the Bookstores, price, stitched, 2s; in boards, 2s. 6d.,
An Abstract of the Proceedings before the Land Commissioners' Court.

held during the Summer of 1860, to inquire into the differences relative to the rights of land owners and tenants in Prince Edward Island; to which is added, as an appendix the AWARD. The whole making a volume of about 350 pages, and forming the only complete account of the progress and result of the most important investigation that has ever taken place in the history of Prince Edward Island. Also,
THE AWARD,
in separate form, price 9d.
Charlottetown, April 21. 3i.

Removal.

DR. GAUVREAU has removed to the corner of FOWNAL and SYDNEY STREETS, where he may be consulted at all hours. Entrance on Sydney Street.
Charlottetown July 1, 1861.