matter, and even the Act of the Legislature passed to confirm the Award, but never sanctioned by the Queen, helps to swell out the pamphlet, the preparations for which have cost this small Colony a very large sum of money—which has created so much agitation, and raised such high expectations amongst our tenant population. The other half of the Report is devoted to a declaration of the principles which should regulate a settlement of the disputes between landlord and tenant. As Mr. Howe truly *informed* us at the Terrace House, the claims of the landholders are confirmed—Escheat is thrown aside—proprietary usurpation of the fishery reserves is allowed to the fullest extent—the arrears of quit rents are remitted to the landlords—the claims of the original French settlers are totally set aside—and as regards the rights of loyalists, the local Government are recommended to give them lands out of the public domain—not out of the estates usurped by the proprietors—whenever the descendants of loyalists choose to go to the expense and trouble of proving a claim.

The *concessions* to the tenantry are:—

1st. The right to purchase by paying from one pound to two pounds per acre for their lands, or giving 20 years' purchase, as the phrase goes, which amounts to the same thing. But before any such purchase can be effected, the tenant must pay up all the back rents that have accrued since 1858—which, including the year's rent paid last summer, and which, in a great many cases, was passed to the credit of the old account, would amount at this time to five years' rent. The tenant must likewise pay at least ten pounds in each instalment; he is not allowed more than ten years to pay the whole amount of purchase money, even should he have three or four hundred acres under lease; and his rent must go on, with a slight reduction for the instalments, until the whole purchase money be paid; otherwise he will get no credit for the instalments.

2nd. The tenant who refuses to pay 20 years' purchase may offer a lesser sum, and demand an arbitration; and should he be foolish enough to enter upon such a project,—should it be possible to have three arbitrators appointed without ruinous loss to the tenant; and should they award even one penny more than the tenant offered his landlord, the unfortunate man must pay all the expenses, as well as the arrears of rent, the accruing rent, and the £10 instalments. It is absurd to suppose that such a scheme could be entertained by any sensible man who knows the condition of this Island; and we are glad the Duke of Newcastle has set his face against the Report.

3rd. The next and only remaining *concession* to the tenant, is a remission of arrears of rent that accrued prior to 1858. The Commissioners gravely observe that this remission would "occasion little or no loss to the landlords." We certainly agree with them in this observation. Those who are in arrears for rent due prior to 1858, must be worth nothing, or otherwise the landlords would have surely obtained either payment or good security; and if they are worth nothing, the landlord loses nothing by remitting a debt which he had never any hope of receiving. It must be observed, too, that the remission of rents due previous to 1858 is a privilege accorded only to those who are prepared to purchase their farms on the extravagant, or rather impossible, terms above noticed.

In addition to the valuable concessions to the proprietors, with regard to a confirmation of the original titles, and a justification of their usurpation of fishery reserves and loyalist lands, as well as an entire remission of arrears of quit rents—the Commissioners have been pleased to make the following additional concessions in their favour:—

1st. That each landlord, whose consent has been given to the Commission, may reserve from the operation of the Award 1500 acres, wherever he may choose to select them—10, 20, or 30 miles apart—and in separate farms; so that he would be sure to select the best paying tenants to be tenants all their lives, no matter if they were quite willing to pay the 20 years' purchase.

2nd. All landlords who have given 40 years leases, or leases for a lesser term, though such landlords may have bound themselves to abide by the Award, are not required to sell, or to forgive arrears of rents to persons holding such leases.

Some of our readers may think that we have given an undue colouring to the principles laid down in the Report of the Royal Commission, and proclaimed by the party in power to be highly advantageous to the tenantry. We have exaggerated nothing. The principles above described, improbable as they may seem, stand out in bold relief, in pages 26 and 27 of the printed Report, and from these pages we extract the following paragraphs, which comprise every thing in the document that concerns the welfare of the tenantry; and from these it must be determined how far the Award justifies the public expectation:—

"The Commissioners therefore report and award—

"1st. That tenants who tender 20 years purchase to their landlords, *in cash*, shall be entitled to a discount of 10 per cent., and a deed conveying the fee simple of their farms. Where the tenant prefers to pay by *instalments*, he shall have the privilege, but the landlord shall not be bound to accept a less sum than £10 at any one time; nor shall the tenant have a longer term than 10 years to liquidate the debt.

"2nd. That tenants whose lands are not worth 20 years purchase, and who therefore decline to pay that amount, may tender to their landlords what they consider the value of their farms. If the landlord declines to accept the amount offered, the value shall be adjusted by arbitration. If the sum tendered is increased by the award, the tenant shall pay the expenses, if it is not, they shall be paid by the landlord. If the sum awarded be tendered in cash, a discount of five per cent. to be allowed; if not, payment to be made by yearly instalments of not less than £10, the term of payment in no case to exceed 10 years.

"3rdly. That the rent shall be reduced in proportion to the instalments paid, but no credit shall be allowed for any such instalments, until the three years arrears allowed by this award have been paid, nor while any rent accruing after the adjustment of the value of the farm remains due.

"4thly. That proprietors who hold not more than 1,500 acres, *or those who desire to retain particular lands to that extent*, shall not be compelled to part with such under this award.

"5thly. That leases under a term of less than 40 years shall not be affected by this award.

"The Commissioners cannot close this branch of their report without again expressing their conviction, that the purchase of the estates, by the negotiation of a loan through the Imperial Government, presents advantages so manifest that they cannot too strongly recommend its adoption, in preference to all other plans for the settlement of these unhappy disputes. Assuming that their alternative remedy is preferred, then they desire to place on record their regret that they could not have prepared the way for a uniform and equitable adjustment, by the appointment of a valuator perfectly independent of any bias, whose decisions would have been governed by general principles, capable of explanation and legitimate defence.

"ARREARS OF RENT.

"*The Remission of Arrears of Rent due by the Tenants.*

"Assuming the tenants able to pay the arrears of rent due, it may be thought unreasonable to require the landlords to relinquish their rights to them, but not altogether so, if, from the poverty of the tenants, or the remissness of the landlords, so large an amount has been allowed to accumulate as to render its collection in most cases hopeless; and while they duly estimate the delicacy of the task, the Commissioners feel that they are justified in *recommending* a remission of a portion of the large accumulation of arrears. *This would confer a great boon upon the tenants*, and would, it is conceived, *occasion little or no loss to the landlords*. In effecting this, no greater violation of the rights of property would take place than a creditor is subjected to by the laws which relieve his bankrupt debtor from his liability. Although the undersigned are convinced that the arrears in most instances have accumulated from poverty of the soil, from unavoidable sickness or misfortune, or from the rate at which land has been taken being too high, yet they cannot resist the conviction that in some cases persons have withheld payment of rent who were not unable to pay it.

"To adjust the question of arrears by any sliding scale which would meet the peculiarities and equities of each case, has appeared to them, after much reflection, to be impossible. But, as some specific remission is absolutely necessary, they are of opinion that a release of all arrears beyond those which have accrued during the three years preceding the 1st of May last, would, under the circumstances of Prince Edward Island, be for the benefit of both landlords and tenants. They therefore report and award, that all arrears of rent due by the tenants previous to the 1st of May, 1858, be remitted."

The Commissioners conclude their Report by drawing a fanciful picture of the halcyon days that are in store for this Colony *when* the principles above propounded by them shall be carried into full operation. We quote this passage as being the only real good thing in the Report. It may be some slight consolation to the people of this Island, who have been *done* by the Commission, to know what benevolent intentions inspired the Royal Commissioners, when, "weighed down by the burden of this investigation," they alternated their philanthrophic labours by daily and nightly festivities on the romantic banks of the Kennebeccasis:—

"Should the general principles, propounded in this report, be accepted in the spirit which animates the Commissioners, and be followed by practical legislation, the Colony will start forward with renewed energy, dating a new era from 1861. The British Government will have nobly atoned for any errors in its past policy. The Legislature will no longer be distracted with efforts to close the Courts upon proprietors, or to tamper with the currency of the Island. The cry of "tenant right" will cease to disguise the want of practical statesmanship, or to overawe the local administration. Men who have hated and distrusted each other will be reconciled, and pursue their common interests by mutual co-operation. Roads will be levelled, breakwaters built, the river beds will be dredged, and new fertilizers applied to a soil now annually drained of its vitality. Emigration will cease, and population attracted to the wild lands will enter upon their cultivation unembarrassed by the causes which perplexed the early settlers. *Weighed down by the burden of this investigation, the undersigned have sometimes felt doubtful of any beneficial results.* But they are now at the close of their labours, and indulge the hope that if their suggestions are adopted, enfranchised and disenthralled from the poisoned garments that enfold her, Prince Edward Island will yet become, what she ought to be, the Barbadoes of the St. Lawrence."

We now give the despatch from the Duke of Newcastle, referred to above. The whole tenor of it shows that his Grace has no intention to submit the Award for the royal approbation. The last paragraph of his despatch leaves no doubt upon the subject. He says:—"I shall be very glad if I shall find it *possible, at a future opportunity*, to offer any fresh suggestions for meeting the difficulties of the case,"—that is, with respect to the arbitration clause. It would be extremely absurd, therefore, for this Colony to attempt any legislation on the whole subject. In short, the Award, worthless as it is, is fatally knocked on the head by the Duke's despatch. Though his Grace compliments the Commissioners for the evident "painstaking" spirit with which they pursued the investigation, yet he does not vouchsafe one word of approval on any of their decisions:—

"Downing Street,
"7th February, 1862.

"Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 3, of the 10th of January, requesting that you may be furnished with a copy of the Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the Land Tenures of Prince Edward Island.

"I have much pleasure in being able to comply with your request, and I forward to you a copy of the Report, with this Despatch. I am desirous, at the same time, to express my appreciation of the painstaking, able and impartial Report, which the Commissioners have furnished,—a Report which must derive additional weight from its unanimity, and which is the result of an investigation so complete, that it has exhausted the materials for inquiring into the facts of the case. The difficulties that remain are those which are inherent in the subject, and which have for a long course of years baffled every attempt at solution.

"I fear that I cannot hold out to you the prospect of an Imperial guarantee to a loan of (£100,000) *one hundred thousand pounds*, in order to buy up the Estates of Prince Edward Island from their present owners; and on the other *hand, there appear to be insuperable objections to* that multiplicity of separate land arbitrations, which would be the effect of the alternative *measure alluded to in the Commissioners' Report.* I shall be very glad, if I shall find it possible, at a future opportunity, to offer any fresh suggestions for meeting the difficulties of the case; but in the meanwhile I forward the Report, accompanied by the few foregoing general remarks, which are all that it is, at present, in my power to make, in order that you may be able to lay the document before the Legislature, as soon as possible after its meeting.

"I have, &c., &c.
"(Signed) NEWCASTLE."

We have only space to notice the significant fact, that the report of the *Spy*—which we were told contains a great amount of useful information—did not come out with the Award. There is no doubt the Duke of Newcastle felt ashamed of the transaction, and has thrown the Spy's report into the dust-hole.

THE CONCERT.

The St. Dunstan's Cathedral Charity Concert, under the patronage of the Right Rev. Dr. MacIntyre, Bishop of Charlottetown, came off, according to announcement, in the Temperance Hall, on the evening of Monday, March 3. Competent judges have affirmed, and we are inclined to the same opinion, that this Concert has been the most brilliant and successful entertainment, in every point of view, ever offered to the citizens of Charlottetown. The spacious Hall was filled to excess by the beauty and fashion of the City—the lovers of music,—as well as by the hardy sons of toil, whose hearts and purses ever readily respond to the slightest charitable appeal. Without attempting to enter into any critical or scientific dissertation upon the merits of the performances, we will simply content ourselves with the more pleasing task of expressing the great satisfaction we experienced in listening to the execution of the different Solos, Choruses, &c., which formed the Programme. The pieces were, for the most part, new to a Charlottetown audience, but not the less attractive on that account. They were characteristic for the artistic skill and excellent taste with which they were rendered—the time and tune being, in our opinion, excellent. It may be invidious to enter into particulars where so much general excellence was shown, but we cannot help remarking that one young lady particularly distinguished herself in singing the "Last Rose of Summer," which was rapturously *encored*. The alto solo, "The Cottage by the Sea," was likewise well sung, and deservedly *encored*. The Chorus of "Hark! the Curfew's solemn sound," although a very difficult piece of music, and sung in good time, did not take with the audience. The popular favorite appeared to be the Glee "Come, fairies, trip it on the grass,"—in which six of the amateurs took part—the lively strains of which sent the blood coursing through the veins with accelerated speed, and illumined every countenance with a smile. Nor can we avoid specially mentioning the Pianoforte Solo, "La Source," by Miss Macdonald, daughter of the late Joseph Macdonald, Esquire; and the clarionet Solo, "There is no luck about the house, with variations," by Mr. A. Trudelle, Professor of Music, St. Dunstan's College. These performances were truly wonderful, and were received with every demonstration of applause. Indeed, the success of the Concert must, in a great measure, be attributed to Mr. Trudelle and the fair Pianist above mentioned, for their admirable skill, taste and proficiency were conspicuous in every piece in which they were engaged. We also very much admired the solo of Mr. Hermans, "When the Swallows homeward fly,"—which afforded ample scope for the full display of that gentleman's powerful yet flexible and highly-cultivated voice. The Band from St. Dunstan's College also contributed materially to the success of the evening; and considering that it has been only a short time organized, and that it is principally composed of very young lads, the performances were highly creditable both to themselves, their teacher, and the Institution to which they belong.

We understand that the net proceeds amount to the handsome sum of £62 8s. 6d., which will be distributed in relieving, as far as possible, the sufferings of the poor.

THE ELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BILL.

The following important Despatch from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle was laid before the House of Assembly on Wednesday last, in which the Duke recommends some very important alterations in the Bill to change the constitution of the Legislative Council, by making the same elective, the principal alterations being that members of Council or candidates for membership shall not be required to produce a property qualification, but that the electors shall have such qualification. Whether the recommendations of the Colonial Minister will be favorably entertained by the local Government, is more than we can say at present; but we are inclined to think they will not. However, the Despatch of the Colonial Minister has been made an order of the day for the 18th March, when, we suppose, the views of the Government on this matter will be fully made known, and we shall then be prepared to express our opinions upon it at some length.

Downing Street, 4th Feb. 1862.

Sir:—

The Bill "to change the Constitution of the Legislative Council by rendering the same Elective," which was transmitted in your Despatch, No. 64, of the 22nd July last, is of so much constitutional importance that I have been desirous to give it a very careful consideration; and I think that the consequent delay will not have been disadvantageous, if it cause this question to be re-considered in some of its details, without any of that temporary excitement which usually accompanies the first agitation of a question of this kind. Before proceeding to notice these details, I will shortly remark upon the objections to the Bill which have reached me.

I do not think it necessary to examine whether the institution of an Elective Upper Chamber, which has been already sanctioned by Her Majesty in Canada, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmani, is adapted to the circumstances of Prince Edward Island. On this point I accept, without hesitation, the opinion of the Legislature, representing, I am bound to assume, that of the Colonists.

Nor do I think it in any way objectionable; but, on the contrary, that the Council should, as in the above mentioned Colonies, be incapable of being dissolved by the Governor. An Upper Chamber is valuable as an element of stability; and the principal value of an Elective Upper Chamber I conceive to be this, that while in virtue of its elective character it may claim equally with the Assembly to speak the voice of the community; it may yet be so composed as to reflect their settled wishes and principles, rather than their transitory impulses.

But this advantage would be wholly lost if the whole body were chosen, or could be removed under the influence of such an impulse.

The first of these dangers is obviated (or intended to be so) by providing that half only of the Council shall be elected at one time. The second, by giving to each Councillor a fixed tenure of office, independent of any popular or governmental influence.

This independence may, no doubt, produce inconvenience. But to avoid those inconveniences, by making the whole body subject to dissolution, by the Governor acting, of course, under pressure from the Lower Chamber, would prostrate the whole plan.

I do not think it at all necessary that the present Councillors should be allowed to retain their places in the newly constituted body. In calling these gentlemen to the places which they now occupy, the Crown must not be considered as having conferred upon them a property, but as having invested them with a trust, which the Legislature may properly call on them to transfer to other hands, if, in their opinion, the public interest should require such a transfer.

But though I do not attach any weight to the objections which have been urged against the principle or fundamental enactments of the Bill, I find some provisions which, in my opinion, the Prince Edward Island Legislature will do well to reconsider.

To the first and second clauses I have no objection.

The just distribution of the members between the Electoral Districts is a matter of purely local cognizance. I can therefore express no opinion upon the propriety of the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th clauses.

The 7th, 9th, and 10th clauses (the 8th being one of mere form) are those which call, in my judgment, for reconsideration.

In a popular Assembly the numbers and the practical energy and (as I have said) the immediate desires of the community, find a ready expression. But an Upper Chamber is generally intended to represent not only the settled principles, and what on a large scale is called the traditionary policy of the Country, and also to a certain extent its property, experience and education. With this view the British Colonies are unanimous in requiring that an elective Councillor shall be 30 years of age, and in requiring a property qualification either from the Candidate or from the Electors, or from both. In South Australia and Tasmania a tolerably high qualification is required from electors, but none whatever from the elected

By the Prince Edward Island Act, on the contrary (copying that of Canada) the elector's qualification is the same as that for the Assembly. But the qualification of a Candidate is one which will materially limit the choice of the Constituencies.

He must have resided in the Colony for five years—he must possess six hundred pounds (£600) worth of land, and (what is most unduly restrictive) his residence, or his property qualification, must be within the District for which he is elected.

Moreover, he will lose his seat if he lose his property qualification—that is, if he exchange his farm from one Electoral District to another.

I entertain a strong opinion that these provisions are most injudicious, and that in order to make a Council what it ought to be, the property qualification should be applied not to the Candidate but to the Voter.

Speaking broadly, a well chosen constituency will choose a good representative; and any limitations upon its choice can only operate by occasionally preventing them from choosing the best. An ill chosen constituency, on the contrary, will tend to choose an indifferent representative; but this tendency will not be controlled by any property qualification, which can never be so stringent as to prevent their finding within the prescribed limits some such man as they may desire.

And in the same way, if it is desired that the two Chambers shall somewhat differ in character from each other—the one supplying what the other may be supposed in some degree to want—this object, it appears to me, can only be effected by creating two somewhat different constituencies, and unreservedly trusting each of them to elect that person, whatever his property or station, whom they may deem the most able and trustworthy representative of their views.

In Prince Edward Island I would enforce a tolerably high property qualification in the case of the Electors; but of the Candidate I would only require that he should be a British subject, resident in the Colony, and thirty years of age.

It might, however, very properly be enacted, that protracted absence from the Colony, or non-attendance at Meetings of the Council, might vacate a seat.

I also think it worth while to point out that the rotation clauses are less precisely drawn than is desirable in so important an enactment.

I annex some draft clauses which appear to me to embody the intentions of the Legislature, and to define certain points on which any ambiguity must prove inconvenient.

On the remaining provisions of the Act, I have no observations to make. I do not doubt that they have been carefully framed.

I wish you to communicate this Despatch to your Government, and—if you think it expedient—to the Legislature; they will I, am sure, perceive that the observations which it contains are not made in any spirit of antagonism, still less in order to serve any Imperial or party interest; but with the sincere desire to bring to their aid the experience of the Home Government in the construction of a Legislature which may be at once popular and effective.

I have, &c., &c.
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Lieut. Governor Dundas, &c., &c.

A true copy,
George D. Atkinson.

Draft Clauses in Substitution for Clauses 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

The periodical election of a Member of Council for the Electoral District of Charlottetown, shall take place every 8th year, and the periodical election of one Member for each of the other Electoral Districts, shall take place every fourth year, dating from the first election of the Council; and every such Election shall be made within days of the anniversary of the day on which the Act shall have come into operation.

In order to such periodical election, one of the Members for each Electoral District—except that of Charlottetown—to be determined by lot during the first Session of the Council, shall be deemed to have been elected for four years, more or less; and all other Members of Council—except as hereinafter mentioned—shall be deemed to have been elected for eight years, more or less, from the date of his Election, provided that every such Member shall retain his seat until the election of his successor.

Any Legislative Councillor may resign his seat, by writing under his hand and seal, addressed to the Governor of the Colony.

In case any seat in Council shall from any cause become vacant, more than three months before the same would have become vacant by periodical retirement, the President and several Members of the Council shall have the same powers and duties in respect to the Election of a new member to supply such accidental vacancy, as the Speaker and several Members of the House of Assembly, in respect to any accidental vacancy in that House. Provided that the writs for such election shall be made returnable within 50 days at furthest from the issue thereof.

Provided also that every such new Member shall vacate his seat in the Council, at the time when it would have been vacated in course of periodical retirement by the Member whose place he occupies.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ARABIA."

We learn from the Halifax *Sun* that the R. M. S. Arabia, bound for New York, unexpectedly called into the port of Halifax, on Saturday afternoon, 1st inst. She brought dates to the 15th ult., from which a summary of the news is appended.

The Victoria steamer, with troops for Halifax, which put into Cork in distress some time since, has been repaired, and sailed from that port on the 14th.

The 75th anniversary of the foundation of the Australian Colonies was celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern, London, by a public dinner. His Grace the Duke of Newcastle presided. The meeting was attended by Lord Stanley, Sir J. Pakington, Lords Elcho, Paget, and Clarence, Members of Parliament, Australian Colonists, &c. In a speech made by the Duke of Newcastle, high compliments were passed to the loyalty of the Colonies.

The *Western Star* gives a bad account of the state of the country about Castlera and Ballinasloe. In consequence of the flooding of the Shannon it is, even at present, like an island sea, while "from the mouth of the Suck to Limerick the Shannon covers the adjacent meadow lands, doing them incalculable injury."—*Morning News.*

It is said that the *Tuscarora* had arrived at Gibralter. The *Sumter* is also there, without coal.

Sixteen miners have been drowned at a colliery near Mold, in North Wales.

The Hartley Colliery Fund had reached the sum of £16,500.

Sixteen men were drowned in a lead mine at Hintshire, on the 13th ult. Thirteen of these men were married, and leave families.

French papers think that the question of Mexico might lead to the fall of the Palmerston Cabinet. It is believed that England will withdraw from the expedition should its aim be abandoned by Spain and France, and should they interfere in the interal policy of Mexico. The *Independence Belge* asserts the positive acceptation of the candidature of the Throne of Mexico by Maximilian Emperor.

Serious riots occurred recently at an Election in Grimsby. The mob overpowered the police. A strong detachment of the Hull police was ordered up. The local authorities could not preserve the peace. The Hull police returned home, most of them seriously injured. A large amount of valuable property was destroyed.

The new screw frigate Glasgow, 3,000 tons, has attained the high average speed of above 13 knots.

The Albert memorial fund at the Mansion House exceeds £31,000.

In the House of Lords Earl Stanhope called attention to the additional attempts which had been made to destroy Charleston Harbor by sinking more vessels. He strongly condemned the act.—Earl Russel was equally strong in condemning it. The American Government, he said, had replied that they did not intend permanently to destroy the harbor.

The steamer *City of Manchester* arrived at Queenstown on the 13th ult.

The *Parana* arrived at Portsmouth on the 13th.

There have been terrible floods on the continent. In Holland some villages had been submerged,

Several new shops which were being erected at Hackney, fell on the 11th ult., killing several persons.

On the 14th ult., Capt. Rowlands, of the *Manners Sutton*, was shot in the head by his son, who was mate of the vessel. A quarrel arose from the father's remonstrance against an improper marriage.

Belief continues in Italy that Austria meditates war against Piedmont. Emigration of young men from Venetia continues.

A Paris journal of the 16th says that it has reason to believe that the Prussian Government is about to recognise the Kingdom of Italy. The same paper attributes this resolution to the difficulties now pending between Prussia and Austria. Victor Emmanuel sends a frigate to the Mexican waters for the protection of Italians.

A Paris letter says Slidell has had another interview with Thouvenel, to whom he has presented a note upon the inefficiency of the existing blockade of the Southern ports, and on that account demanding that the European powers should refuse their recognition thereof. Slidell states the name and tonnage of a vast number of vessels which have run the blockade; and maintains that, since the validity of a blockade depends upon its efficiency, the Southern States have the right to demand her refusal of its recognition. Slidell professes himself well pleased with the result of his interview with M. Thouvenel. The Minister for Foreign Affairs has, however, carefully abstained from receiving Slidell as a diplomatic envoy. He has only been admitted to the Foreign office as a private individual, having information of importance to communicate.

Constantinople, Feb. 14.—The *Levant Herald* announces that the Porte is negotiating for a foreign loan, for which the credit mobilier and two London houses have offered to become contractors.

A corps of 2,000 gendarmes, under the command of Omer Pacha, will be organized to form the police in Syria. A *rumour is current* that the Porte intends to form a central representative council for the provinces, composed half of Christians and half of Mussulmen.

Prince Napoleon has given notice to move an amendment to the address, expressing the regret of the state that the Pope should have frustrated the orders of the Emperor to arrest a compromise and bring about a reconciliation between the supreme Pontiff and the King of Italy.

Advices from Cochin China, dated 31st Dec., confirms the news of the taking of Tsienhoa. The French loss was not considerable. It is believed that the expedition against Hue will not be undertaken at present.

The *Moniteur* publishes despatches from Admiral Bonard, giving details of the taking of Bianhoh. The Annanites energetically defended the town. The result of the last operations insures to the allies the possession of an uncontested base for operotions in Cochin China.

The Civil War in the States.

SUCCESS OF THE FEDERAL ARMS.

(By Telegraph to the Halifax Sun.)

New York, March 1.

Harper's Ferry, Bolivar, Charleston and vicinity on the Upper Potomac, are occupied by the Federal Army. The inhabitants express Union sentiments and great relief from the oppression and spoliation of the Confederate troops, who made sad havoc among their residences.

General Banks' head quarters are on the road from Harper's Ferry to Bolivar.

It is reported that Yancey, hopeless of foreign recognition and intervention, has left Europe for Alabama via Havana.

On Thursday a portion of Buell's army went through Nashville and encamped four miles beyond towards Murfreesboro, where the Confederate army is reported preparing to make a stand.

On the march to Nashville much Union sentiment was manifested.

Counterfeit five dollar treasury notes are circulating in New York.

The reported overtures made by the Confederates for compromise, is unfounded.

(By Telegraph to the Halifax Reporter.)

New York, March 1.

Report from Murfreesboro states that the Confederates concentrated at that place, and were surrounded by General Buell.

The Confederates offered to capitulate by marching out with the honors of war, but Buell refused to accept any other terms than an unconditional surrender, and only allowed them two days grace.

A letter from a trustworthy source in Richmond says that the Confederates are stated on paper to be 400,000, but that the force in the field only amounts to 200,000, a portion of whom are indifferently armed.

There are about 60,000 men on the whole line of the Potomac.

In his Message to the Confederate Congress, Jefferson Davis manifests surprise at the magnitude of the war, and intimates that it may continue for several years. He also says that the Confederate expenditures for the past year have reached only one hundred and seventy millions of dollars.

THE CIVIL WAR; THE PLOT THICKENS.

It would perhaps be more correct to write that the record thickens, for the time for action has assuredly come at last, and day by day we are startled by important and decisive announcements. The period has, we say, apparently arrived, when the great question of relative strength between North and South is about to be decided; nor do we participate in the opinion of those who hold that the conflict will be indefinitely prolonged. The now frequent collisions of the hostile troops must become still more frequent. The South must beat back the advancing and invading North, and that right soon, or must succumb to overwhelming force. And in saying this, we are well aware that not a few of the Confederates will still be clamorous for a guerilla warfare, if beaten out of cities and strongholds. Nevertheless, and making all allowance for an intensity of hatred which prevails to a lamentable extent on one side, we could not but conjecture, a month ago, that the coming Spring must bring about a subjugation of the new Confederacy—or its acknowledgment. Events still point in one of these two directions.

The surrender of Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland River, to the Federal troops, would have been the leading incident of the week, had it not been announced yesterday, on Southern statements, that proposals have been made for giving up also the city of Nashville, Tennessee, threatened by a fleet of gun-boats ascending the Cumberland and by a large army marching upon it, flushed with success. Clarksville, also on the same river, had been previously, we learn, evacuated by the Southerners; so that there is no exaggeration in summing up the week's progress in the West as eminently and uninterruptedly successful to the Government of the United States.—The three days' fight at Fort Donelson was bloody and determined in the extreme, the U. S. Illinois regiments having very conspicuously distinguished themselves. The importance of the event is marked by the one fact, that the prisoners taken included one General, if not two, a cloud of officers, and 13,300 men. The U. S. gun-boats were very severely handled. General Floyd escaped, with 5,000 of his troops.—This affair of Fort Donelson, following the loss of Fort Henry on the Tennessee: the forced evacuation of Bowling Green in Kentucky; the welcome given to the U. S. gunboat *Costenoga*, as now appears, all along the latter river up to Florence in Alabama; and sundry movements in Missouri, on which we have no room to dwell, have undoubtedly thrown no slight gloom upon the Southern cause. The public—waiting further action from the Burnside and the Sherman expeditions—now look to see whether at Columbus, at Memphis, and elsewhere on the Mississippi, there will, or will not be, a repetition of the occurrences on the Cumberland and the Tennessee.

Turning from purely military operations, we have to note Mr. Secretary Stanton's sudden order for opening the door of Fort Lafayette and other prisons to all political prisoners—who will be glad enough to get out, but who in some cases will troublesomely enquire for what crime they were ever incarcerated.

We notice, with respectful regret, the death, at the White House, Washington, of a son of President Lincolo. He was between 10 and 11 years of age, and died of pneumonia.—*New York Albion, Feb.* 22.

From the St. John N. B. Colonial Empire.

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

TWO PERSONS KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED.

At 9 o'clock, on Monday night, 24th ult., it was whispered that a serious accident had occurred on the Railway, and we immediately repaired to the Station, to ascertain the facts. Very little was then known except that a down wood train had run into the evening passenger train, while standing at Rothsay Station, and two persons were killed and several seriously injured.

A locomotive and tender had been sent in, and took out Drs. Humphrey and Hamilton, with the Chief Commissioner, Superintendent, and Mr. Thomas.

The matter has been kept very quiet, and but few persons were in waiting at the Station; but the deepest anxiety was apparent, as several well-known citizens were known to be on the train, and from the statement, that a heavy wood train, with two engines attached, had run into the passenger train, just as it was moving for a start; it was not seen how any person in it could have escaped alive.

About 12 o'clock the train with the wounded came in, and we learned from Hon. J. H. Gray, who had escaped uninjured, and from the Superintendent, Mr. Carvill, the following facts:

Mr. Gray states that just as the train was about to start, he was standing on the platform, holding on by the iron railing, when he heard a very sharp steam whistle, followed instantly by a second, which sounded very near, he leaned over and saw the light of the coming train like a flash turning a curve, and he instinctively jumped from the car; before he had time to turn the coming train had dashed into the first class passenger car which he had just left, and every light was extinguished, leaving an indescribable scene of darkness and horror. As soon as light could be procured, it was found that a flat car with a flange attached, and which was standing just in rear of the passenger train, had been lifted from its wheels, and driven straight into the passenger car, carrying and smashing passengers, seats, stoves, lights, everything before it, and lodging bodily in the car, without material injury to its sides. How any passenger escaped with life is a mystery.

Mr. Carvell, the Superintendent, furnishes us with the following particulars:

There was 12 to 15 persons in the first class car at the time of the fatal occurrence. Two,—Miss Wetmore, aged about 20, sister of O. D. Wetmore, Esq., and her nephew, Master Younghusband, aged about 12,—were instantly killed.

The following persons were severely injured, in the order which we place them: John Tucker, Esq., Lloyds' Surveyor of Shipping—head badly bruised, and fears of serious internal injury; Mr. Demill, of Hampton, bad bodily injuries; a Mr. Moody, of Picton, ribs broken; A. R. Wetmore, Esq., head cut; Mr. M'Arthur, Innkeeper at Sussex, bad scalp wounds, and a lady whose name we did not learn. Miss Davidson, of Rothsay, and several others were more or less slightly injured. Miss D., we learned, was sitting with her arm around the lad who was killed.

Hon. Mr. Gray and Mr. James Dunlop, of Moncton, were, we believe, the only first class passengers who escaped uninjured.

None of the employees on either train, or any second class passengers, were injured.

The wounded passengers were unable to give any account of the matter—a rush, a crash, darkness and insensibility was all they knew about it. They were all brought to the city.

We refrain making any comments on the admitted carelessness which has caused this first serious accident on our Railway.

Young Men's Christian Association and Literary Institute.—The Hon. J. Hensley lectured on Thursday evening. His subject, "Influence and Example." His performance was thoroughly practical. Eschewing philosophical disquisition, he enlarged upon his theme in its import, its importance, and its illustrations. He adduced a series of instances in which men had risen from the humbler walks of life to stations of eminence and influence. He showed how men in every walk of life may exhibit a worthy example, and accomplish great and good results. The whole was presented in a style of remarkable clearness, simplicity, and force. Many of the lecturer's sentences were perfect specimens of the multum in parvo—much and weighty sense in a few and well chosen words. Indeed the multitude of facts which he brought before his audience, combined with the excellence of his style, gave his lecture a peculiar charm. Ample space being left for remark at the close of the lecture, it was well and usefully occupied. On the whole,—and their number was respectable,—those who found their way to the Hall on Thursday night through our treacherous streets, were richly rewarded for their pains; while those who wanted courage to venture abroad know not how much loss they inflicted upon themselves.

Professor Inglis, L. L. D., will lecture next Thursday night. His subject, "The Human Mind."

Charlottetown Debating Club.—Wednesday evening last was, as previously announced, devoted to Reading and Recitations, and was, we are happy to say, quite a success for the first of the kind which has yet taken place. Some few ladies attended, and we feel sure that at the next meeting of the series, which will be held on the first Wednesday in April, a greater number of ladies will avail themselves of the privilege thus afforded of spending a pleasant evening.

The debate which took place on Friday evening on the question, "Which is of the greatest benefit to his country, the Statesman or the Poet?" was decided in favor of the former by a large majority.

The question for discussion on Friday next is, "Whether is a universal or qualified suffrage best adapted to promote civil liberty?" To be opened by R. Reddin, Esquire.

Louis H. Davies, Sec'y.

Catholic Young Men's Literary Institute.—On Thursday evening last, J. J. Daly, Esq., read a lecture on English history before the above Institute. He gave a sketch of the prominent features of English history from the Saxon invasion till the expulsion of James II. from the throne of England. Mr. Daly took Hume for his facts, but the lecture was composed with an evident desire to be impartial, and was written in a concise, yet vigorous, dashing style. In the course of his lecture, Mr. Daly gave expression to somewhat novel views, which were combatted by the President and some of the members who spoke after the lecture.

Mr. Daly was unable to finish his subject in one lecture, and will conclude it on next Thursday evening.

The Committee of the St. Dunstan's Cathedral Charity Concert beg to return their sincere thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who took a part therein as *amateurs*, and particularly to their efficient leader, Mr. Trudelle, Professor of Music at St. Dunstan's College.

The Treasurer of the Benevolent Irish Society acknowledges the sum of £31 4s. 3d. through his Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown from the Committee of the St. Dunstan's Cathedral Charity Concert, in aid of the funds for the benefit of the poor.

Francis McCarron,
Treasurer B. I. Society.

Ch. Town, 10th, March, 1861.

The Ladies of the Catholic Benevolent Society acknowledge with thanks, that they have received through his Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown, the handsome sum of £31 4s. 3d., from the Committee of the St. Dunstan's Cathedral Charity Concert.

March 10th, 1862.

Our readers will remember the notice which appeared in our paper a few weeks ago of the "Indian Ocean," the crew of which was taken off by Captain Welsh of this city. The following, which we copy from the 'Liverpool Mercury,' will be perused with interest by Mr. Welsh's numerous friends in this Island:—

"The crew, as already stated, arrived here safely, on Sunday morning, and were loud in their expression of gratitude to Captain Welsh for the kindness they experienced at his hands. We understand that Messrs. Baines and Co. intended to present Captain Welsh with a testimonial of their appreciation of his humane conduct on the occasion."

Married,

At Orwell, on the 19th ult., by the Rev. F. Langie, Richard Joseph Clarke, Esq., third son of William Clarke, Esq., Architect, of Galway, Ireland, to Georgiana Gertrude Mathew, youngest daughter of George Mathew, Esq., of County Tipperary, Ireland, and relative to the late Rev. Theobald Mathew, the great apostle of Temperance.

At St. Andrew's, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. P. McPhee, Mr. Richard Ryan to Mary, only daughter of Mr. Richard Dwan, both of Bay Fortune Road, Head of St. Peter's Bay.

Died,

January 16th, of consumption, at Weely, Essex, England, aged 37, Mr. George Louis Coates, only brother of Mrs. Harry Compton, St. Eleanor's.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

To the Editor of the Islander.

Sir,—Feeling that the public generally care very little about the differences that may exist between private individuals, it was not my intention on reading the lengthy, very gentlemanly, and still more logical communication of Mr. W. A. Johnstone, which appeared in the Islander of the 28th ult., but in justice to myself, I will, with your permission, offer a few words in reply, and in doing so, am willing to admit, that while it is strictly true that the requisition in question was not signed by all the leading merchants and others in this city, the language used by me may have been stronger than necessary, and that the impied imputation cast upon the office I represent—and for the representation of which this same Mr. Johnstone had applied—the knowledge of the fact that numbers had not signed the requisition, while others had refused to do so, led me to add to my reply that sentence, which perhaps had better been omitted.

Mr. Johnstone asks for the proofs of his deception, and as there is no doubt in the minds of those who have read his notice that he wished it understood that he did not apply for the Agency of the Queen Insurance Company, I beg to call attention to the following extract of a letter from the Manager of this Company. The letter is dated at Liverpool, 19th Nov., 1861, and the part that refers to Mr. Johnstone is as follows:—

"We have had an application for the agency at Prince Edward Island from a Mr. W. A. Johnstone, a Barrister, which, however, the Directors have declined."

(Signed) "W. P. Clirehugh, Manager.

Mr. Johnstone denies that his notice contained any imputation on any person or company whatever. Suppose, Sir, that I were to state, that my letter had no reference to the Barrister in question, but to another, who was one of respectability and worth, would that not be casting an imputation upon the first named?

The requisition as published is unquestionably most respectably signed, and among the names given I see many of those of my personal friends, and from nearly all the gentlemen, whose names appear in the list, I have, since I came to reside in this community, in May, 1860, ever received the greatest courtesy in my social as well as commercial intercourse with them; the assertion, therefore, of Mr. Johnstone, that the gentlemen who signed the requisition share the odium that I may cast upon him, is merely absurd.

To my surprise, I have to-day learned that several gentlemen, whose names appear in the list already alluded to, and published by Mr. Johnstone, did not sign it; and, in one instance, there was a positive and repeated refusal.

The list, together with the names of some other persons who have been misrepresented in the voluminous letter from Mr. Johnstone, I am prepared to show to any of your readers who may care enough about the matter to call at my office. I take this course, as I do not feel at liberty to insert the names of those gentlemen in the columns of a newspaper, without their sanction.

Mr. Johnstone has been in this community since October last, and if we are entire strangers to each other, I need scarcely say at whose pleasure we are so.

In conclusion, it is, I think, quite apparent that the learned gentleman's special pleading has laid him open to severer strictures than I have put upon him; but I am quite content not to trouble you, or the public, with anything further at present.

Thanking you for this indulgence, I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly, J. S. CARVELL.
March 7, 1862.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

LUMBER! LUMBER!

For SALE—
20,000 feet PINE BOARDS,
36,000 3 and 3½ feet LATHS,
4,000 PIECES PAILING.
For sale low.
JAMES PURDIE.
Charlottetown, March 10, 1862. 1m

Take Notice.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE and SONS of TEMPERANCE will be held at the Temperance Hall, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, the 10th inst., at Eight o'clock. As the principal object of the Meeting will be to bring the Temperance Question more prominently before the Legislature at its present Sesion, the friends of the cause are earnestly invited to co-operate. BY ORDER.
Charlottetown, March 10, 1862.

FURNITURE & UPHOLSTERY.

George Douglas would call the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen intending to purchase FURNITURE, to call and examine his STOCK, being the largest and best assortment on the Island; consisting of every article in Furniture required in furnishing.

ALSO—1 new Rosewood COTTAGE PIANO, all of which will be sold very cheap.

GEORGE DOUGLAS, Kent Street,
Next door to Hon. George Coles'.
Charlottetown, March 7, 1862. 3w

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.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

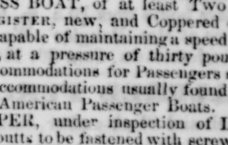
Terms—£300 of the purchase money may lay for 10 years at 6 per cent; the balance, one-third down, and the remainder in one year, free of interest. For further particulars apply to J. S. Carvell, Esq., Charlottetown, or to the owner,

GEO. W. HOWLAN.
Cascumpec, March 10, 1862.

Prince Edward Island, } Personally appeared
Queen's County. } before me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for said County, Ephraim Gay, who states that he has been accused of giving information, before the Grand Jury last January, of several persons for retailing spirituous liquors without license. Now this deponent maketh oath and saith, that he never gave such information, nor does he know who did, directly or indirectly. So help me God.

EPHRAIM GAY.

Sworn before me this 19th day of February, 1862, at Mill View, J. B. Bourke, J.P.



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 Picton 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.

Legislative Council Chamber,
Thursday, Feb. 20, 1862.

Resolved, That the following Standing Order of this House be inserted three times in each of the newspapers published in Charlottetown, for the information of the public, viz:—

"XXXVII. That no Bill, Resolution, or other Proceeding, furnished upon any application addressed to the House of Assembly, be sustained by the Council, (except petitions relating to the appropriation of moneys for the service of Roads, Bridges and Wharfs), unless an application to the same effect, with such documents as may accompany the same, be also presented to the Council in General Assembly."

J. BARRET COOPER, C.L.C.

In the House of Assembly,

Thursday, Feb. 20, 1862.

Resolved, That no petition praying aid for Roads, Bridges, or Wharfs, or for any object of a local or private nature, be received after Tuesday, the 11th day of March next.

Ordered, That the said Resolution be inserted in all the newspapers published in Charlottetown.

JOHN MACNEILL, C.H.A.

TEA, MOLASSES, High Wines, Boots and Shoes, Sole Leather, Raisins. &c. &c.

The Subscriber will sell by Auction, at his SALE ROOM, on TUESDAY, the 11th MARCH, at 11 o'clock, the following

GOODS:

5 puns. Molasses, 12 boxes Glenfield Starch, 20 Sides Sole Leather, 10 boxes Pipes, 40 chests Tea, 2 crates Crockeryware (assorted), 2 cases Women's Rubber Shoes, 3 kegs Raisins, 15 boxes Raisins, 10 doz. Chain Traces, 3 bags Horse Nails, 12 doz. mixed Pickles, 10 doz. Buckets, 10 doz. Brooms, 1 keg Cloves, 4 puns. High Wines, 15 cases Gin, 30 cases Boots and Shoes, 1 can Varnish, 25 kegs Cut Nails, 2 bbls. Crushed Sugar, 100 sides Split Upper Leather, 3 bbls Dried Apples, 40 bundles Cotton Warp, 1 bbl. Whale Oil, 46 Nutmegs, 8 doz. Wood Cards, 1 keg Baking Soda, 3 boxes Clothes Pins, 30 bladders Putty, 3 bbls. Washing Soda, 3 kegs Copperas, 10 galls. Castor Oil, 14 coils Manilla Rope, 1 bbl. Sweet Oil, 9 doz. Grain Bags, 1 keg Sulphur, 1 keg Salts, 24 boxes Candles, 20 bbls. Herring, 20 gross Matches, 1 doz., Axes, 1 box Indigo, 5 bbls. Onions.

Terms.—All sums under £10, Cash; over £10, three months credit, on approved Joint Notes of Hand.

ALEX. McKINNON, Auctioneer.
March 3, 1862.

Hats, Hats.

Mr. BENJ. DAVIES keeps continually on hand the latest style of FASHIONABLE PARIS HATS, varying in prices from 9s. to 30s.
Store, Cheapside, Queen Square.
Feb 24, 1862. 10in