timber until three o'clock in the afternoon, when we were ordered to the front. To get to where the fighting was in progress, we had to pass the whole train of Lee's cavalry division, numbering 800 waggons; and as there was only one road through the timber, they were pulled up to one side, and we went by them on a gallop, with our guns, caissons, battery waggon and forge. We had just passed the train, when we came to an opening about a mile square, and on the opposite side were our men engaged in skirmishing.

By this time our whole division was in action, and a brigade of the 3d division. We crossed the field, took a position near the edge of the opposite woods, and had just got in battery when we heard a terrible yell, and saw a line of rebels, unbroken, charging on our exhausted men, who had been skirmishing all day, and had only a few rounds of ammunition left.

Then came a withering volley of musketry, and then our poor boys commenced a retreat, but not in order, for there were not enough men to form a line. We waited a few moments until our men had passed us, and commenced firing on the rebel lines, but could not stop their progress, and we soon received orders from Col. Landrum to limber up and leave, if we ever expected to get our guns off. Two of our horses had been shot, but we forced them across the field, and took up another position in the edge of the timber, firing again on the rebel lines which we could see, with great distinctness, crossing the field on the double quick.

Here Gen. Ransom was shot in the knee, and was obliged to leave the field. Lieut. Throop was felled by the windage of a shell, which grazed his abdomen. Gen. Banks was here, trying to rally the cavalry, which was in great disorder. The buglers sounded the rally—a sound that I shall never forget—and a new line was formed; but in a few moments both our flanks were turned, and we were obliged to limber up and retire a short distance. Here another line was formed and a few more shots delivered.

By this time the rebels were on both of our flanks and firing across us in every direction. When the rebels got within two rods of us, we received orders to cut the traces and escape if possible.

While our division was fighting, the 19th army corps went into camp about eight miles to our rear, and were afterward, but too late, brought up to our succor.

Of our whole division, numbering 3000 men, but 1000 are left to tell the fearful odds against which they contended. Two regiments of our division were consolidated, and had in all 140 men, seven officers—the highest in rank remaining is a Capt. In our battery twenty-two men are missing, two are with us, wounded, and only one officer.

The 19th corps checked the rebels and held them for about twenty-five minutes, when they were forced to retire.

The town we are now in is four miles from Natchitoches, on the Red River. The fight took place four miles from the town of Mansfield, De Soto parish, La.

On the 9th Gen. A. J. Smith, who immediately relieved Gen. Franklin, whipped the rebels badly, and re-captured 12 guns and took 800 prisoners.

SECOND DAY.—APRIL 8TH.

At four o'clock, or a little before, the enemy was reported to be advancing, and Col. Wilson, of Gen. Banks' staff, Col. Brisbin, of Gen. Lee's staff, Major Cowan and other staff officers, were sent to ascertain the truth of the report. The officers soon returned and reported the whole rebel line to be in motion, and rapidly advancing. Our troops in silence awaited the attack; and soon it came, the right being brought into action first. High and dreadful swelled the conflict. The enemy, pressing forward at all points, met a terrible resistance. Volley after volley was poured into their ranks, sweeping down hundreds, only to give place to new hundreds, who pressed forward to supply the places of the fallen.

Our tooops stood firm, but the rebels, who outnumbered us more than two to one, began, after an hour's fighting, slowly to gain ground, and our thinned and bleeding ranks were pressed back by overwhelming numbers into the woods. The rebels now began to show a heavy force on our left, which was the real point of attack, their movement towards our right having been a ruse to induce us to weaken our left by sending troops to the right, in which they had succeeded.

It was plain to all that no human bravery or skill could long withstand the odds against which we were fighting, and that unless Franklin speedily arrived we would be forced to retire. Gen. Franklin, with his staff, did come up, but his division, under command of Gen. Emory, was yet in the rear. Our thinned and wearied ranks stood up nobly against the masses and murderous fire of the rebels, and cheer after cheer went up, mingled with the almost incessant roll of musketry and roar of cannon.

The forces of the brave Gen. Ransom had been cut up dreadfully, and he himself borne wounded and bleeding from the field; but still they held their position, fighting gallantly. Gen. Cameron's division of the Thirteenth army corps arrived, and hastened to the support of Col. Landrum's division; but, like bees from a hive the rebels swarmed upon it, and it was fast melting away under the storm of bullets that was continually rained upon it. Blucher at Waterloo was not more anxiously looked for than was Emory (of Franklin's corps) upon that field. But he came not. We had now eight thousand men fighting a force of twenty thousand in their chosen position.

Emory was reported to be within two miles with his division, and rapidly coming up.—The officers encouraged their men to hold the field until his arrival, and bravely indeed did they struggle against the masses that constantly pressed them upon both flanks and in front; but, borne down by numbers, their shattered ranks were pushed over the field, and into the woods beyond. The enemy had now driven back our left, and were within sixty yards of Nims' battery, which was firing double charges of grape and cannister, sweeping down the rebels in piles at every discharge, Gen. Lee seeing that Nims' battery, if it were not speedily removed, would be captured, by direction of Gen. Stone, ordered Col. Brisbon to have it taken from the field. The order came too late. Not horses enough were left alive to haul the pieces from the field. The cannoniers lay thick about the guns and dead and wounded rebels in windrows before them. Two of the guns were dragged off by hand, and Lieut. Snow was shot down while spiking a third. Four of the guns of this battery could not be got off and fell into the hands of the enemy.

In the meantime our right was fiercely engaged, and our centre was being pressed back, and finally the right also gave way. Six guns of the Mercantile battery, two guns of Rawles' G. battery, Fifth United States artillery, two mountain howitzers of the Sixth Missouri howitzer battery, four guns of the First Indiana battery, and six guns of Nims' battery were left on the field.

Our forces now retired upon Emory's division of the Nineteenth army corps, which was rapidly coming up, with bands playing the most patriotic national airs. It immediately went into line of battle in the woods, on the crest of a hill, and received the enemy handsomely, driving him back with great slaughter. Here the conflict ended for the day, it being now quite dark. Gen. Emory, his division and his brigade commanders, Gens. Dwight and McMillen, and Col. Benedict, especially distinguished themselves in the closing action, and to that divisin of the Nineteenth army corps belongs the glory of the day.

THIRD DAY—APRIL 9TH.

This disposition being made, our army waited the approach of the enemy, but as the day wore away many began to believe that no attack would be made.

It was now five o'clock, and but two hours of daylight remained in which to fight the battle. The skirmishing which had continued all day at this hour became lively, and at ten minutes past five Gen. Emory sent word to Gen. Franklin that the skirmishers were being driven in and the enemy marching down upon him in three lines of battle.

At twenty minutes past five the enemy appeared on the plain at the edge of the woods, and the battle commenced, our batteries opening upon him with case shell as he marched at a double quick across the field to the attack.

Our left, Col. Benedict's brigade, came into action first, and soon after our right and centre were engaged. The battle now raged fiercely, the air was full of lead and iron, and the roar of musketry and artillery incessant. The carnage on both sides was fearful, the men fighting almost hand to hand, and with great desperation.

Nothing could exceed the determined bravery of our troops; but it was evident Emery's division was fighting the whole army. Pressed at all points by overwhelming numbers, our line fell back up the hill to the Sixteenth corps which was concealed just behind the crest.

Taylor's battery for a time fell into the hands of the enemy.

Gen. Smith made all preparations to receive the advancing foe, and as the human tide came rolling up the hill he looked quietly on until the enemy were almost up to the muzzle of his guns, when a sheet of flame flashed along his lines, and with the crash of ten thousand thunders, musket balls mingled with grape and canister swept the plain like a besom of destruction. Hundreds fell dead and dying before that awful fire.

Scarcely had the seething lead left the guns when the word "charge" was given, and seven thousand brave men precipitated themselves upon the shattered ranks of the enemy. Emory's division, which had only yielded to superior numbers and remained unbroken, now rushed forward and joined the Sixteenth corps, driving the rebels rapidly down the hill to the woods, where they broke and fled in the greatest confusion and dismay.

Colonel Benedict, while gallantly leading the brigade in the charge, fell dead, pierced by five balls.

The battle was fought and the victory won. Our troops followed up the rebels until night put an end to the pursuit.

In the last charge we recaptured Taylor's battery which had been lost in the earlier part of the action, and retook two guns of Nims' battery which had been lost in the battle of the preceding day.

The ten pound Parrott gun which the rebels captured last fall at Carron Crow, was also retaken.

Five hundred prisoners, all the dead and wounded, three battle standards, and a large number of small arms, fell into our hands.

Our victorious army slept upon the battle field, which was one of the bloodiest of the war.

Early the next morning our line of march was taken up to Grand Ecore, to obtain rest and rations, the army being too much fatigued by the three days' fighting and severe marching it had undergone to attempt pursuit of the enemy.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, May 9, 1864.

THE LAST OF THE DELEGATION CORRESPONDENCE.

THE *Royal Gazette* of Wednesday last contains a letter addressed to the Colonial Office by Sir Samuel Cunard, in reply to the last letter addressed to the same department by Mr. W. H. Pope, while a Delegate in London, regarding the concessions which have been made to the Proprietors by the Imperial Government and their obligations to their tenantry. The venerable Baronet sharply replies to every point of Mr. Pope's statement—denies that they are under any obligations to the tenantry, and speaks throughout in the tone of a man who considers that his fraternity have been deeply injured by our local legislation. We cannot make room for Sir Samuel Cunard's long letter. It has not been written with the calmness which befits the age and position of the distinguished Baronet; and whether he or Mr. Pope has the best of the argument, is now of the smallest consequence to the people of this Island. It may be very well to amuse the public here by shewing that there has been a great diversity of opinion upon some trivial points between the ex-Delegate and Sir Samuel Cunard; but when the latter will see the Bill that has been lately passed by our Government to confirm proprietary titles, and to give fifteen years' purchase, with all back rents paid since 1858—he will be convinced that Mr. Pope's anger against the proprietors was merely simulated, and that the proprietors have got nearly as much as they asked for lately—more than they asked for two years ago—more than they could reasonably expect; and that the only parties who have just ground of complaint are the unfortunate tenantry.

All parties will be glad to learn that the Colonial Office, by an edict from the new Colonial Minister, as well as by an edict from the late one, is closed against any further controversy between Sir Samuel Cunard and Mr. Pope. The Farce has been played out, and the officials in Downing Street say they don't wish to see it repeated. The Proprietors in England and in this Colony have gained their point, so far as our Legislature could enable them to do it; and now it rests with the tenantry themselves to determine whether they shall wear their shackles with abject and slavish submission; or, by a rapid spread of their organizations — by a union of sentiment and feeling — by a concentration of strength — render the late Act a nullity, which only requires a little time, and a vigorous uprising of public spirit to make its repeal inevitable. If the people will allow their rulers to observe the mere forms of representative institutions, and at the same time stoop their necks in order that a yoke may be put upon them — *then* we have no sympathy for such people, and no faith in the efficacy of our peculiar representative institutions.

In the course of the debate that occurred when the additional allowance to the Delegates was proposed, members on the Government side of the House alluded to the very small salaries allowed to the officials, and intimated, rather than expressly stated, that the £300 voted to Messrs. Palmer and Pope was intended more to augment their salaries than to remunerate them for services as Delegates. Whatever opinion we may entertain as to the smallness of our official salaries —and we are quite willing to admit that they are wretchedly small compared to the salaries allowed to similar officials in the other Provinces—we entirely object to the principle of subsidising the officials as was done for the benefit of Messrs. Pope and Palmer. Let the question be fairly submitted to the Legislature — Shall the salaries of all the principal officials be increased? And if it can be shewn that the revenue of the country will bear a moderate increase, we can hardly think that the Opposition in the Legislature would object to it.

COST OF THE DELEGATION.

WHEN Messrs. Palmer and Pope were appointed to proceed to England last Summer, as Delegates, to bring about a settlement of the Land Question, it was confidently stated by the friends of the Government that the cost could not possibly exceed £200, and that it might be *under* that sum. What will the tax-payers say when we inform them that the Delegation humbug has cost this Colony very nearly, if not quite, eight hundred pounds!! First, there was the sum of £370 paid to the Delegates out of the expenditure of last year;—secondly, a sum of £80 was paid out of the same year's expenditure to a lawyer named Cairns in England, who is, we understand, politically opposed to Lord Palmerston's Government—the said lawyer giving in exchange an *opinion* on the Award of the Land Commission, which opinion, as well as the Award itself, was not worth a farthing. And thirdly, £300 was given as an additional allowance for Delegation services to Messrs. Palmer and Pope during the late Session—Mr. Pope receiving £200 of the amount, and Mr. Palmer the other £100.—Taking these several sums together, it will be seen that the total is Seven Hundred and Fifty Pounds; and we understand there are several other small items connected with the cost of the Delegation, which will swell it to Eight—if not more than—*Eight Hundred Pounds. Messrs.* Palmer and Pope have pocketed out of the transaction, between them, Six Hundred and Seventy Pounds, to reward them for their *pleasant trip* to England, and all the time their full salaries were going on, just the same as if they had been busy in their offices in Charlottetown. These facts we put in the plainest and the fewest words, so that the people may ponder on them. They cannot be denied or set aside by any amount of special pleading. Let the Tenant Leagues, or Tenant Organizations — whatever their name may be—reflect that the Delegation has cost this poor country about eight hundred pounds, which Delegation was undertaken ostensibly with the view of settling the tenantry in freehold, and that now there is less prospect of bringing about such a consummation than ever.

LIBEL CASE.

THE editor and proprietor of the *Vindicator* was served with a rule, during the January Term of the Supreme Court, to show cause why a Criminal Information should not be filed against him for an alleged libel on Joseph Harding Webster, Master of the Normal School — the *Vindicator* having made some very strong reflections upon that individual, in connection with his mismanagement of the School entrusted to his care. The case was argued on Wednesday and Thursday last—the Chief Justice and the Master of the Rolls on the Bench. The Hon. Mr. Palmer, Attorney General, appeared for Mr. Webster, and moved to have the rule made absolute. W. A. Johnstone, Esqr., appeared for Mr. Reilly, Editor and Proprietor of the *Vindicator*. In moving the Court to discharge the rule, the learned Counsel for the Defendant entered into a very elaborate and lucid exposition of the disgraceful manner in which the Normal School has been conducted by the present incumbent. He fortified his arguments by several affidavits from disinterested parties, in which disclosures were made touching immoralities practised in the Normal School, under the very eyes of the Master, and apparently with his concurrence, which, when published cannot fail to make all well disposed people regard the Institution as a vile nuisance and pest in the Colony, so long as Mr. Webster's connection with it shall be continued. The case of the unfortunate Miss Pringle, now in her grave, and lately female teacher in the Normal School—was referred to at great length, and with much power and pathos, in the speech of the learned Counsel for the defence. An affidavit from her bereaved mother furnished the principal facts commented upon—these facts were gathered from the dying declarations of the young lady herself, and are no doubt perfectly authentic; and we are ashamed to add, to the discredit of our common human nature, that they bear evidence to the practice of a system of petty tyranny and heartlessness on the part of Mr. Webster towards his female assistant that would be utterly disgraceful and contemptible in a savage. This may be regarded by Mr. Webster as strong language, and he may begin to think of filing a *Rule Nisi* against us. Let him do so as soon as he likes. But this mean resort of a man who is afraid to face evidence in an open Court before a Jury, has no terrors for us, and shall save no delinquent who is in the enjoyment of Government pay from a full investigation into his conduct. If we can procure copies of the affidavits, we shall comment upon them—it is our right to do so, as well as it was the right of Mr. Johnstone, when they were read in open Court, becoming thereby matters of public intelligence. We shall want the ability and power which the learned advocate brought to bear upon his case, but we shall be no less earnest in exposing the worthlessness—yea, the infamy of an Institution which costs the Colony a large amount of money, coupled with the improper conduct of its Manager, who, though legally innocent of homicide, has done those things which served to hurry a poor, sensitive, heart-broken girl to her grave.

On Thursday the Hon. Attorney General replied to the arguments of Mr. Johnstone in a speech of three hours length. Not having heard it, we are not prepared to make any comments upon it. At the conclusion of the learned gentleman's address, the Court stated that it would reserve its decision.

Whatever the decision of the Court may be, there can be only one opinion amongst all men of honourable and manly feeling as to the mode of procedure. A trial for libel by criminal information not only brands the defendant as a criminal, but completely seals his lips and seals the lips of witnesses that he might bring forward with facts in evidence of his case. The defendant suffering under a criminal information, might be able to make out a case clear as the sun at noon-day—might, by the smallest particle of testimony, cover the plaintiff with guilt and confusion, from which there could be no escape. But the Counsel for the plaintiff, in applying for the *Rule Nisi*, and the Court in making it absolute, put their hands upon the mouths of all witnesses for the defence—they refuse to the defendant the benefit of the commonest principle of justice, which is not denied to the murderer, the highway robber, or any other deep dyed criminal that ever entered the felon's dock. Besides, in making the rule absolute in a case like that under consideration, the Court are presumed to prejudge the case—the Court virtually declares that the plaintiff's case is so good, and by parity of reasoning, the defendant's is so bad, that there is no necessity for hearing evidence on the latter side at all. In fact, the trial is more than half decided against the defendant before it goes into Court. A merciful jury may be influenced by the arguments of an able Counsel for the defence—the Court is seldom influenced by arguments on one side or the other—eloquence is generally thrown away when directed to the Bench, which is only strongly moved by matters of fact and points of law; and a jury, let their sympathies be what they may, are apt to consider that the defendant has a very bad case. when the Court discountenances it so far as to prevent him from being heard by evidence.

This proceeding by criminal information on libel cases is the very essence of foul play and injustice. It is a relic of the old despotic days of the Star Chamber. If it be recognized as a part of English law in other portions of the Empire, we do not believe it has been acted upon, during the present generation, in any other place than here. The late is the third attempt that Mr. Attorney General Palmer has made to revive it within the last four or five years. We hope the third attempt will be as great a failure as the first and second; and we hope that in the next Session of the Legislature the Law of Libel may be so revised that the tyrannical proceedure which Mr. Palmer has resorted to for the support of a dependent of his Government, will be remedied by local legislation. Is Mr. Webster so painfully conscious of his transgressions—is he really sensitive enough to be ashamed of his character? and is his learned Counsel so apprehensive of the result that they are both afraid to hear and examine in the witness box all the facts connected with Mr. Webster's mismanagement of the Normal School? Mr. Webster had his remedy by civil action against the *Vindicator*. If his character is worth caring for, and unjustly maligned, he could have established its purity and punished his assailant by the civil mode, without leaving himself open to the suspicion of pusillanimity by resorting to an obsolete mode of practice under which he can fire away at his opponent, while the latter may not be able to give one effective shot in his defence. Has Mr. Webster ever seen two combatants enter the Prize Ring—the one with his sinewy arms unbared, the other with his hands tied behind his back—the one buffets away at his helpless opponent without a blow from the other, whose only hope of not being sacraficed lies in the mercy of the judges of the Ring. The person who seeks a criminal information against a public journalist is very much like a cowardly buffer who is stripping himself to attack an adversary who has the misfortune to have his hands tied.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"*The Relations of the Industry of Canada with the Mother Country and the United States*, being a Speech by John Buchanan, Esq., M.P." together with a series of papers on National Sentiments, by the same author—edited by Henry J. Morgan. Such is, in substance, the title of a very handsome volume of more than 500 pages octavo, which has been forwarded to us from the extensive Publishing House of Mr. John Lovell, Montreal. It is printed and bound in the best style of art, and is embellished with a fine striking likeness of the author. Mr. Buchanan has been long engaged in the trade and manufactures of Upper Canada, and the developement of the vast resources of the remote western sections of that country is mainly owing to his indomitable energy and genius. Almost every subject which can engage the attention of the political economist is treated of in this volume in a clear, terse, and vigorous style. Trade and Commerce, Free Trade, Reciprocity, Banking, Monetary affairs in all their relations, forms of Government, in short every thing which relates to the material prosperity of a country, are discussed with great ability, and in a liberal and progressive spirit.—The work, we have no doubt, will be regarded, when it becomes better known, as a valuable contribution to our national political literature.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, for February, (American Edition), was received at this office only a few days ago. The contents are:—The Country Life of England; the Dynamical Theory of Heat; Bibliomania; Harold Hardrada, King of Norway; the Later Roman Epic — Statius' Thebaid; Kilmahoe, a Highland Pastoral; Renan—Vie de Jesus; Thackeray. We have yet only read the first and two latter articles, which are highly instructive and entertaining, and there is no doubt that all the other articles are alike stamped with the impress of genius and learning.

BLACKWOOD, for April, has just come to hand from the American Publishers. The contents are: — Cornelius O'Dowd, &c.; Mr. Knight's Reminiscences; Tony Butler; Our Neutrality; Past and Present Troubles in Herat and Afghanistan; Annie and her Master; a Letter from Schleswig-Holstein — No. 2. This Bill of Fare certainly promises a very rich entertainment.

HON. MR. HOWE'S ORATION ON SHAKESPEARE.—We have received from the Honorable Joseph Howe a beautifully printed copy, in pamphlet form, of his Oration at the Tri-centenary Celebration of Shakespeare's birth, held in Halifax, on the 25th ult. We have read this pamphlet with very great pleasure, and we believe it to be the most brilliant and most finished production that ever emanated from Mr. Howe's pen. It is complete in all its parts—abounds in historical facts, with all the embellishments which Poetry can impart to them; nearly every page sparkles with gems gathered from the rich mine of Shakespeare's genius; and the setting is so well arranged and so exquisitely polished, as to render it eminently worthy of the great occasion, and very creditable to the distinguished author. It has been copied into several of the Halifax papers, and will no doubt be copied abroad to a very great extent. As soon as we can find space we shall transfer the largest portion of it to our columns.

MAILS.—A Colonial and an American Mail were received here this morning *via* the winter route; but the papers obtained from them furnish no news. Our latest Colonial papers are a week old.—The *Heather Belle* left for Pictou this morning with the Mails.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE shall publish in our next the communication signed "A Voice from Cascumpeque."

We regret that the very able letter signed "A Protestant," on Orangeism and Orangemen, came too late for publication this week. We shall be happy to give it a prominent place in our next issue.

The letter signed "Philanthropos," though written throughout with considerable ability, is marred by so many personal reflections that we were forced to leave it aside for further consideration, when it first came to hand. On reconsidering it, we find it refers to circumstances so far out of date as to be uninteresting, and must therefore decline publishing the letter. Our correspondent can write very well without being personal, and he might with advantage write oftener.

☞ CONSIDERABLE delay and difficulty still exist with regard to the receipt and transmission of the Mails. Communication with Shediac is still stopped by the ice. The Steamer *Heather Bell* succeeded in getting to Pictou and back again, towards the close of the week, bringing from there the passengers for this Island who came out in the last English steamer; but the *Heather Bell* brought no Mails from Pictou. The Mails have been received and forwarded *via* the Capes, the same as in mid winter.

☞ WE understand from the *Islander* that the Government Land Bill will be published in the next *Gazette*. As soon as we can get a printed copy of it, we shall review it at some length.

MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT AT THE CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY INSTITUTE.

The members of this Institution intend closing the present Session with a public Musical and Literary Entertainment, which will be given at the Institute Hall, on Wednesday evening next, the 11th instant, for the benefit of the City Amateur Band. The programme for the occasion will embrace addresses by the President (Rev. A. McDonald), the Vice-President (Hon. Mr. Whelan), and by other members of the Institute. Comic and other Readings by a gentleman of acknowledged artistic skill; Recitations by members of the Institute, and music by the Amateur Band.—Admission 3d. Doors open at 7½ o'clock; Entertainment to commence at 8 precisely.

W. W. SULLIVAN, Sec'y.

April 9, 1864.

GARIBALDI.

WE find in the St. John *Freeman* of 29th ult., the following pointed remarks on the ovation which has been lately given to the above named noted individual by the people of England:

Garibaldi is now on a visit to England, and the revolutionaries and the enemies of the Papacy expect great results to follow. They will be sadly disappointed. At Aspromonte the career of Garibaldi virtually ended. The Piedmontese plunderers, who themselves had prompted the expedition in which he was then engaged, were compelled by orders of their master to slaughter his little army, and for all the services he had rendered them, his only reward now is the wound in his foot, which it seems will render him a cripple for life. Perhaps one of the very best things that could happen would be the uprising now of the party in Italy called the "party of action," whether under the leadership of Garibaldi or any other "hero" of the same school, as it would be crushed thoroughly and once for all, and that unhappy country, thus relieved from the tyranny of assassins and brigands, would have at length a chance of recovering the peace, tranquility and prosperity which it has not known since the first French Revolution filled the minds of the more ambitious and more reckless of its youth with such wild and wicked ideas. The English Government, and especially Lord Palmerston, have long pursued the policy of inciting and aiding revolution on the Continent; but this policy is now thoroughly understood, and is no longer as safe as it was before the Carbonaro Louis Napoleon became Emperor of the French, and proved once more that the reformed thief is the best thief catcher. Earl Russell has found of late that it is exceedingly difficult to maintain the influence of England by such means as he has hitherto employed, and in his present position Garibaldi may be rather a cause of embarrassment than a help to him. No doubt there will be great gatherings and illuminations and many speeches, &c., to welcome the "hero" who won battles in which the Generals on the other side were previously prepared to betray their sovereign and render it impossible for their soldiers to fight; but the speeches, &c., will be all sound and fury, signifying nothing. Notwithstanding all the flourish made fly Lord Palmerston and his colleagues in the House of Commons, Mr. Stansfield, the associate of the chief of assassins, has been compelled to resign his office as one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and for the very same reason, if no other, the Government will be forced to discountenance the great Garibaldi and his red shirt.

Garibaldi himself says he goes to England—"To thank in person those generous hearts whose sympathy did him so much good in the dismal hours of his distress and sorrow."

But his friends see much more than this in his visit, and calculate that it is to lead at once to what they call the liberation of all Europe.

A writer in the London Illustrated News anticipating the great things that are to come, says:—"Government, too, have been more than once quietly warned not to let the low Irish kick up a row on the entry of the Hero General. The last half Popish riot and half faction fight occasioned by the magic name of Garibaldi has left a savage feeling in the breasts generally covered by fustain or flannel jackets, and if Paddy kicks up a row a few thousand very strong hands are only too ready to 'pacify' him."

We hope "Paddy" will kick up no row, but will be content to laugh at the folly of those who engage in the apotheosis of a crackbrained and crippled enthusiast, who would destroy all authority and all religion if he could; but the threat of what the fustian jackets may do is amusing to those who remember what they did do on those Sundays in Hyde Park.

The St. John *Freeman*, of the 29th ult., contains the following remarks regarding the mischievous policy of our Government officials in exciting religious prejudices here, so that the wide spread agitation about the Land Question might be suppressed or diminished. The folly and impropriety of this policy is so transparent that strangers abroad have no more difficulty in seeing through it than we at home have:—

"In the Prince Edward Island Legislature the Government party, in order to put the defeat of their efforts to settle the land question out of view as much as possible, got up a debate on the refusal of the Queen to approve of the Bill to incorporate the Orange Association. The sainted Secretary, W. H. Pope, abused the Catholics and their Pope in the vilest terms, and a resolution censuring the Duke of Newcastle was passed. It will, no doubt, be of much service to the Government if the tenantry, in their hatred of Popery, forget all the wrongs and miseries which the Government promised to put an end to, but which have grown heavier and more intolerable than ever. The manœuvre is very old and well known, yet it often succeeds, so many are apt to play the fool when their sectarian feelings and prejudices are appealed to, even though they know the persons who strive to excite them are themselve irreligious and profligate."

ESCAPE OF McGILVRAY THE ROBBER FROM GEORGETOWN JAIL.—McGilvray, who was flogged at Georgetown about a month ago for highway robbery, succeeded in effecting his escape from jail on Tuesday morning last, and is at large again, to the terror of the country. It appears that, as customary, the jailor, Heggs, opened the cell on Tuesday morning, where McGilvray was confined, along with another prisoner, (Whitty, who was in for shopbreaking at Souris), and ordered them to "come out for their day's rations;" they went into the storeroom for that purpose, and whilst Heggs was stooped, handling the bread, the prisoners suddenly sprang out of the room, shut the door, banged on the iron bar, and fastened the jailor in. McGilvray, through the key hole, wished Heggs "good morning," and hoped "he would enjoy the nice biscuit for his breakfast." Heggs roared like a caged lion, and the robbers took up the cry, shouting 'fire, fire!' and soon the whole establishment was alive, some in their night dresses, and all roaring "fire!" and the jailor's gruff husky roars adding to the concert. McGilvray and Whitty made for the wood yard, and whilst climbing the fence, were noticed by Miller and Coiner Hughes, who very creditably gave them battle. Miller being a strong powerful man, after a severe fight held Whitty, whilst the battle raged between the robber and the coiner, but in a minute it was over, the coiner being not strong after his four years' imprisonment was knocked stunned to the ground. McGilvray then in an instant climbed the fence, stood for a second on the top, and jumped out a free man, making short work of the three years to run, and the winding up whipping. Pursuit was at once made, and all the fords guarded, and it is to be hoped he may be re-captured.—*Com.*

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Wednesdy, at the Town-hall, Jane Mulley, 19, of Heybridge, married woman, was brought up charged with having attempted to drown herself in Heybridge Creek on the day previously. Arthur Swabey, Esq., of the Grove, Longford, deposed that he was riding over Heybridge bridge, and saw prisoner in the creek. He immediately got of his horse and ran and pulled her out; she was quite senseless. He then rode to the Station for a conveyance, when the prisoner was taken to the Town-hall at Maldon. She remained all night in the lock-up, and received every attention from Messrs. May and Gutteridge, surgeons. A woman sat up with her all night, as she was exceedingly ill.—Prisoner, on being asked by the bench the reason of her rash act, she said she had been driven to do it through the unkindness and cruel treatment of her husband, to whom she had been married three months only. She had been to Maldon for a summons against him, but was advised to wait till the next day, and when returning she felt so miserable that she threw herself into the water, though, as she told the bench, she could not remember anything about it till she found herself lying on the grass surrounded by people. Prisoner stated that her husband and mother-in-law had behaved very unkindly to her; her arms were black and blue from his blows. He and the mother-in-law were both in court, and were seriously cautioned by the bench. They promised in future to behave better towards the prisoner, who was then discharged.—*Chelmsford (Essex) Chronicle, April 15th.*

[The Mr. Swabey above referred to is, we understand, the youngest son of the Hon. Col Swabey, late of this City.]

THE LATE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—A marble bust of the late Director General Thomas Alexander, C. B., executed by Calder Marshall, R. A., has just been placed in the large central hall of the Royal Victoria Hospital, at Netley. The cost of this work has been defrayed by subscription among the medical officers who served under him. The bust, which was in the collection at the Exhibition of the Royal Academy last year, is much admired both as a work of art and as a strikingly faithful representation of the noble features and commanding attitude of the late Director General of the Army Medical Department. It represents him in the uniform of his rank, and wearing his various decorations. The bust now stands on a handsome pedestal of variegated pink marble, and this again rests on a pediment of black marble, all highly polished; the whole forming a prominent object, and at once attracting the notice of visitors passing by the principal entrance of the building.—*The Lancet, April 2.*

[Dr. Alexander was a son-in-law of the Hon. T. H. Haviland, Mayor of this City.]

THE QUEEN'S PLEA FOR SECLUSION.

An article in the London Times, generally attributed to the Queen herself, contradicts the rumours that she means to resume the place in society she occupied before "her great affliction, and attend balls, concerts," &c. It says:—

"The Queen heartily appreciates the desire of her subjects to see her, and whatever she can do to gratify them in this loyal and affectionate wish she will do. Whenever any real object is to be attained, by her appearing on public occasions, any national interest to be promoted, or anything to be encouraged which is for the good of her people, her Majesty will not shrink, as she has not shrunk from any personal sacrifice or exertion, however painful.

"But there are other and higher duties than those of mere representation which are now thrown upon the Queen, alone and unassisted—duties which she cannot neglect without injury to the public service, which weigh unceasingly upon her overwhelming her with work and anxiety.

"The Queen has laboured conscientiously to discharge these duties till her health and strength, already shaken by the utter and ever abiding desolation which has taken the place of her former happiness have been seriously impaired.

"To call upon her to undergo, in addition, the fatigue of those mere State ceremonies which can be equally as well performed by other members of her family, is to ask her to run the risk of entirely disabling her for the discharge of those other duties which cannot be neglected without serious injury to the public interests.

"The Queen will, however, do what she can—in the manner least trying to her health, strength and spirits, to meet the loyal wishes of her subjects; to afford that support and countenance to society, and to give that encouragement to trade, which is desired of Her.

"More the Queen can not do; and more the kindness and good feeling of her people will surely not exact from her."

UNITED STATES.

The House of Representatives passed the resolution offered by Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, increasing the present duties on all articles fifty per cent., except in the case of printing paper. This uniform increase is only for sixty days, in order that importers may not employ the time taken to perfect a new tariff bill in flooding the country with foreign goods sufficient for many years. The immediate effect of a large addition to the imposts may be to increase the price of gold, in the competition to obtain the precious metals for the payment of duties on goods in bond, before the Senate has acted upon the resolution increasing the tariff. But its ultimate operation must of necessity be, either to produce a very large revenue to the Government, or materially reduce the amount of importations into the country.

Gold, on Tuesday, went up as high as 86, and fell to 180⅝. The shipments of coin at New York on Saturday was $1,775,000; and the total export for the week ending April 23d, was $2,700,000 against $1,002,484 for the preceding week. Total since January 1, $13,883,429.

FOREIGN.

A dreadful calamity occurred some days ago in a coal mine in Combelle, in France. Thirteen men had just gone down and commenced their night's work, when they discovered that the wooden planking which lined the galleries had caught fire, and the flames spread so rapidly that only five of their numbers were able to reach the upshaft; the other eight remained in a part of the mine with which it was impossible to communicate. Every means to extinguish the fire was used by the engineer of the pit, but nearly eighteen hours elapsed before it was possible to reach the unhappy men, all of whom were found quite dead, having been suffocated by the smoke and gas from the burning coal.

MODERN CRUSADING.

PRETENSION VANQUISHED.

Men of intellect, who have the pretension to detect, and the inclination to reform, the false systems transmitted to us from a darker age, adopt different methods of accomplishing their philanthropic tasks. Cervantes laughed knight-errantry out of the field of Spain: Holloway, the great English antagonist of medical pedantry, is overwhelming and demolishing the old worn-out, non-effective system of practice, by curing the multitudes it has abandoned as incurable with his inestimable preparations. Of this extraordinary man it may be said, that if the honour of having produced him belongs to England, the benefits accruing from his discoveries are the common property of the world. His Pills and Ointment have acquired an immense popularity with the whole Spanish race. The government of old Spain, the proudest and least pliable of all the European monarchies, has waived its general proscription of foreign medicines in their favour; and the less exclusive republics of South America have, with one voice, approved and nationalized them. In the cities of the coast, on the llanos and pampas of the interior, in the valleys of the Andes, and on the alluvial borders of the Amazon, the Oronico and La Plata—in fact, in every part of South America, whether thickly or sparsely populated, these medicines are in constant demand. In the centres of civilization they have, to a great extent, displaced the old "materia medica," and among the Indians they have supplanted the traditional remedies of the native doctors.

Had Professor Holloway introduced his two specifics for all the varieties of disease under the sanction of the medical colleges of Europe; had he been supported in his efforts to disseminate them by the whole wealth and influence of the profession; had regular physicians, surgeons and apothecaries everywhere advocated their use — still the progress made by his Pills and Ointment, in a period of some twenty years, among all the races of the earth, might well have been deemed extraordinary. But none of these elements of popularity were at his command. On the other hand, a solid barrier of professional prejudice opposed him. He has broken it down. Medical dogmatism has succumbed before the wonders accomplished by his remedies. His arguments have been cures. The million, no longer a blind Samson, as in the slavish past, but intelligent and independent in thought and action, has raised him with his broad hands to eminence and wealth, as a grateful return for the precious lives saved and prolonged through his instrumentality.

It is the curse of various drugs relied upon by the faculty as specifics, that in subduing one disease they lay the foundation of another—the complaint originated by the medicine being very frequently the more dangerous of the two. Mercury may relieve an affection of the liver, but it imperils the soundness of the bones, and shrivels the tendons. Opium may quiet pain, but its reaction shatters the nervous system. Colchicum and arsenic may mitigate the pangs of gout and rheumatism, but they substitute palsy and paralysis. There are no such drawbacks to the usefulness of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. More certain, direct and thorough in their remedial operation than any other medicine, their general effect upon the system and constitution is not merely harmless, but beneficial.—*Hampshire Express.*

THE LATE DR. GESNER.—It is with regret that we have to announce the death of this veteran votary of science. Dr. Abraham Gesner's name is intimately associated with our country. His geological researches in Nova Scotia are too well known to require any recapitulation. The deceased gentleman was no stranger in several other walks of science. To a very considerable acquaintance with geology, mineralogy, and chemistry, Dr. Gesner had applied himself with much diligence to the acquirement of piscatorial knowledge, and his inquiries into the subject of our fishery resources are well known to have engrossed much of his time and attention. Indeed it is only just now that a work on this interesting theme had been announced, from his pen, as being ready to place in the hands of the compositor, to be published under the caption of the *Fisheries of British North America*. In the preparation of this work, Dr. Gesner enjoyed many advantages. Having been honored with the friendship of the late Earl of Dundonald, the deceased Doctor had accompanied that celebrated man in his several scientific expeditions on the coasts of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. It is to be hoped that the death of the author will not delay, for any length of time, the publication of the product of his researches, in this most important particular.—*Halifax Reporter.*

BY a Telegram from St. John's Newfoundland, to a gentleman in this City, received on Tuesday last, we learn that some few of the Sealers had arrived poorly fished—and that a number of vessels had been lost. Prospects of result, rather gloomy.

A GENUINE DISCOVERY.
A GENUINE DISCOVERY.
A GENUINE DISCOVERY.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Is the only genuine discovery in medicine for the Relief of Pain and Cure of its Cause, that can claim originality. True, there are hundreds of medicines claimed to be discoveries, represented to possess similar curative powers to Radway's Ready Relief, yet when we come to reduce these medicines to an analysis, we discover them to be nothing but imitations of the original discovery. At the present time there are only twelve original discoveries of ex-official Medicines in the world; all the rest are mere imitations.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

Was the first and is the only Medicine discovered that excels Opium, Morphine, Chloroform, Veratrine, &c., in relieving pain without injury to the perceptive faculties, or occasioning insensibility, or stupor. Yet we find hundreds of imitations under the name of pain killers, magic relief, speedy relief, liniments, &c. Not one of these remedies are the result of original discovery, but all imitations of Radway's Ready Relief. Ask for Radway's Ready Relief, price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—A sergeant in the Royal Artillery writes, on December 12th, 1862, from Poonamallee, Madras Presidency, that his right leg, from the ankle to the calf, was a quagmire of disease and corruption; that he was on the hospital roll for twelve months without any improvement in his case; that he, as a forlorn hope, resolved to try Holloway's celebrated Ointment and Pills. These soon gave ease, expelled the bad humors from the limb, healed the apparently incurable sore, and restored him to sound health. Soldiers and sailors are earnestly recommended to have recourse to these invaluable medicaments for curing old wounds, sores or ulcers—more particularly when they have arisen from imprudence, and seem incurable.

"QUI VIVE."

When the army of General Wolfe were climbing the steep that led to the Plains of Abraham they were met by the quick "Qui Vive" of the French Sentinel but having Frenchmen with them, they replied, and thus gained the heights on which the glorious battle which decided the fate of Quebec was fought. As all know "Qui Vive" is the expression used by French sentinels to challenge an enemy — then let all who own Horses be on the alert and challenge the first appearance of disease in their favorite charger, and if they ask

How shall we cure it?
We say use "Carlton's Condition Powders."
Do you wish your horse to look sleek, thriving and well?
Use "Carlton's Condition Powders."
Do you want a healthy horse?
Use "Carlton's Condition Powders."
Do you want to save money in fattening all kinds of stock?
Use "Carlton's Condition Powders."
Sold by all Dealers—25 cents per package.

Married.

At the Manse, on the 5th instant, by the Rev. Thomas Duncan, Mr. Murdock Martin, Murray Harbor Road, to Miss Jessie McDougall, Belfast.

At Charlottetown, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. Thomas Duncan, Mr. Dougald McCallum, Brackley Point Road, to Miss Catherine McKeown, Charlottetown.

Died.

On the 2nd ultimo, after an illness of four months, Catherine Ann Praught, aged 16 years, daughter of William Praught, Lot 49. May she rest in peace.

At DeSable, on the 29th ultimo, Mr. Peter McNally, aged 73 years, a native of the County Monaghan, Ireland. 'Requiescant in pace.—(New York papers please copy.)

On the 2nd May, after a short illness of two months, of rapid consumption, Elizabeth, second daughter of William and Elizabeth Smith, Charlottetown, in the 19th year of her age.

Suddenly, on Sunday last, Mrs. Margaret Thompson, in the 78th year of her age, widow of the late Mr. John Thompson, whom she survived only six weeks.

On Friday, 29th ult., Adelaide, daughter of Mr. Samuel Hyde, of West River, aged 13 months.

At Belle Creek, Lot 65, on Saturday, 23rd ult., in the 85th year of her age, after a short illness, Christiana Martin, leaving 8 children, 85 grand children, and 20 great grand children to mourn her loss.

Shipping News.

LIVERPOOL, April 5—Sailed: Gazelle and Theresa. 8—Edwin & Lizzie, for Charlottetown. 8—Commodore, for Bedeque.

SWANSEA, April 4—Sailed: Isabella, Davies, for Port Hill.

BRISTOL, April 5 — Sailed: Barque Superb, for Port Hill.

LIVERPOOL, April 16—Loading for P. E. Island: Prioress and W. W. Lord.

PORTLAND, April 23 — Arrived, Steamer Westmorland, Tinkham, from Halifax, for New York, short of water.

BOSTON, April 26 — Cleared, W. S. Baker, for Charlottetown.

Passengers.

In the Steamer "Heather Belle," from Cape Tormentine, on the 1st inst.—Messrs. J. C. Hall, sen., J. C. Hall, jun., Charles Higgins, H. E. Starbird, Hughes, John McDonald, S. Muncey; Mr. Robert Young and wife, Miss Baldwin.

In the "Europa," from Liverpool to Halifax, for this Island,—Mr and Miss Heard, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lord, Messrs. Room, Beer and Weeks.

Launched.

At New London, on the 2nd inst., from the Shipyard of Mr. Joseph Morris, a fine Brig of 280 tons, called the "Garibaldi." Also, on the 3rd instant, from the Shipyard of Wm. Cousins, Esq., a superior Brig of 213 tons, called the "Baltic," to class A 4 years, owned by the Messrs. J. & J. Douse, of this City.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. McNEILL,

Manager of the Charlottetown Reading Room and Merchants' Exchange,

BEGS respectfully to inform his friends and the public that he has opened an Office as

Ship and Merchandize Broker,

in the READING ROOM BUILDINGS, up-stairs, corner of Queen and Water streets, opposite the Bank.

☞ For Sale, on arrival of Spring vessels—Flour, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, &c; samples of which will be kept at the Office for inspection.

Parties wishing to charter vessels, also owners and captains wanting freight, will please call and register particulars in the books of the office kept for that purpose.

Entries and Clearances, Charter Parties, Bills of Lading, Manifests, Agreements, Indentures, &c, filled up and furnished at shortest notice.

Charlottetown, P E Island, 9th May, 1864.

Charlottetown and Souris PACKET.

THE well-known fast sailing schr. CHRISTIANA, Dominick Deagle Master, will run between Charlottetown and Souris this Summer, calling at intermediate Ports.

For Freight or Passage please apply to W. W. Lord & Co. Charlottetown; John McLean, Souris; Ronald Walker, Grand River; Thos. Cameron, Georgetown; D R Stewart, Murray Harbor; J C. McMillan, Wood Islands.

May 9, 1864. tf

SAILING POSTPONED.

STEAMER for BOSTON.

THE IRON STEAM PROPELLER 'COMMERCE,' SNOW, Master, will leave PEAKE'S WHARF, CHARLOTTETOWN, on MONDAY, MAY 16th, for BOSTON, calling to land Freight or Passengers at PICTOU, CANSO, SHERBROOK & HALIFAX.

For Freight or Passage apply to ISAAC C. HALL, Queen-street, Charlottetown.

Ch'town, May 2, 1864. 2in

N. B.—The owners have made arrangements with a first class Insurance Company whereby parties shipping Goods in the 'Commerce' may effect insurance at ONE PER CENT, by applying to the Agent at Charlottetown.

Flower Seeds! Flower Seeds!

M. W. SKINNER has received per Steamer "HEATHER BELLE," THIS MORNING, in addition to a large assortment of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, a large variety of

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.

☞ An early call will secure a choice.

For sale at the CASH DRUG STORE of M. W. SKINNER.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., May 7th, 1864. rw pro 2in

POWDER MAGAZINE!

IT is requested, in consequence of the intended sale of the lands heretofore known as the Barrack Ground, that all depositors of Gunpowder in the Magazine will remove their property within one month from this.

THOMAS ALLEY, Superintendent of Public Works.

May 4, 1864. 2in

A SEINE FOR SALE.

CAPLIN SEINE, 36 fathoms long by 3 fathoms deep, for sale by JAMES PURDIE.

Charlottetown, May 9, 1864. 4in

FOR SALE.

A SMALL ISLAND in RUSTICO, commonly known as "LOBBAN'S ISLAND." Apply to N. RANKIN, Auctioneer.

Queen street, May 9, 1864.

W. DOUGAN,

Boot & Shoe Maker,

Has removed to Water Street,

Opposite Hon. W. W. Lord's.

Ch'town, May 9, 1864. 3ins

Situation Wanted!

WANTED, by an experienced business man, a situation as SALESMAN or ACCOUNTANT in a COMMERCIAL HOUSE. For particulars apply to the Hon. EDWARD WHELAN, "Examiner Office."

May 9, 1864. 6ins

Delegation Meeting.

THE undersigned, nominated and deputed delegates, on behalf of the oppressed and suffering tenantry on Townships numbers 48, 49, 50, 35 and 36, most respectfully request all tenant organizations, who have unfurled the banner of Freedom, and emphatically repudiate arbitrary, intolerable and tyrannic propositions of resident and absentee proprietors, and consequently intend withholding the further liquidation of rent and arrears of rent, until a compromise be effected, upon compatible, honourable, equitable and satisfactory principles, to appoint and depute three discreet delegates for each Township throughout this colony, to meet at the "North American Hotel," in Charlottetown, on Thursday, the 19th day of May instant, at 11 o'clock a. m., precisely, for the purpose of taking into consideration and deliberating upon ominously important measures in connection with the respective tenant organizations in progress in this slave-holding Colony. Therefore, the object in contemplation being the formation of one concentrated federal tenant organization, the *basis* being unflinching fidelity, loyalty, union, sympathy and action, which inevitably must ultimately contribute to the tranquility, harmony, contentment and prosperity of this much neglected Island, &c.

LEONARD WOOD,	GEORGE F. ADAMS,
ROBERT STEWART,	EDWARD GRANT,
JOHN JENKINS,	JOHN GRANT,
JAMES B. GAY,	JAMES MILLAR,
SAMUEL LANE,	JOHN MOONEY,
JOHN W. ACORN,	JAMES M'QUAID.

ALEX'R McNEILL, Secy.

Lot 49, April 15th, 1864. 3in

CHARLES BELL,

Merchant Tailor,

QUEEN STREET,

Charlottetown, - - P. E. Island,

Has on hand a general assortment of

CLOTHS, DOESKINS, TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS,

suitable for the PRESENT AND COMING SEASON, which he is prepared to make up to order at the SHORTEST NOTICE.

March 28, 1864. 5in

To the Trade!

THE Subscriber being desirous of closing the Sales of FALL IMPORTATIONS, will therefore dispose of balance of Stock on hand at a low figure for cash or approved paper, viz:

Hhds. DeKuyper GIN,
Quarter Casks fine Islay WHISKEY,
Do Do PORT WINE, (4 years in Bond),
6 barrels Crushed SUGAR,
25 chests of English CONGO TEA,
Boxes PIPES, Boxes STARCH,
50 dozen coloured Cotton HANDKERCHIEFS,
10 Do 3 & 4 B. GRAIN SACKS,
300 lbs. BLACK THREAD, Nos. 22 and 25,
150 lbs. MIXED PINS.

N. RANKIN.

March 8, 1864. Queen Street.

LANGUAGES.

GREEK, LATIN, FRENCH and ITALIAN, also DRAWING and PERSPECTIVE, taught by JOHN F. NEWBERY, King-st.

TERMS—One lesson per week, £1 per quarter; Two lessons per week, £2; Three lessons, £3; and thus in proportion for a further number of lessons and longer periods.

Feby. 22, 1864.