Even if the Award were calculated to confer the least benefit on the tenantry—which, we are confident, it was not—we may be sure that no number of petitions from the people and the Legislature would have the effect of reviving it. It is not merely Sir Samuel Cunard and his fellow proprietors in England against whom we should have to contend—and contention with them would be no child's play—but with the Minister of the Crown at the head of the Colonial department. The Duke of Newcastle has expressed his disapproval of the Award in terms as strong as could be used with propriety, and long before the Proprietors sent their Bill out to supersede the Award. Are we, then, capable of bringing the Duke of Newcastle before a "judicial tribunal," and having him tried, too, for entertaining erroneous opinions? And who has the power of constituting the tribunal? Why, the Duke himself. Is it likely that he would erect a tribunal that would have the right to question his proceedings, and perhaps condemn himself? The Islander's proposal about petitioning, is therefore, extremely absurd. If it were made in good faith, it should have been made three months ago, when (early in August) it was known that the Bills relating to the Award would not be confirmed. But the tenantry don't care one fraction about the Award—it would be of no practical use to them; and if the Government want to know how deeply they and the Award are held in contempt, they will try the experiment of getting up petitions.

"THE FORTUNATE POSSESSOR OF AMPLE MEANS."

In the 'Islander' of Friday last, the Colonial Secretary has, with his usual good taste, attempted to impugn the motives of Messrs. Coles and Whelan by saying that their opposition to the present Government is influenced by a desire for office. If the gentlemen refered to entertain any such desire, we are at a loss to understand why they should be abused for it. Is it more criminal to be desirous of *getting* into office than to be desirous of *remaining* in office? Messrs. Pope, Wright, Longworth, Crawford & Co., are the holders of public employments without being responsible to the people. Have they a patent right to remain where they are forever? And are they not determined to struggle very hard to keep their places? Whether they shall or not, the next election must determine. But the case of Col. Gray is specially pointed out to us as exceedingly worthy of admiration. He holds no salaried office, we are told, because he is the "fortunate possessor of ample means." Therefore, according to this mode of reasoning, the man who holds an office or aspires to hold an office, is *not* the "fortunate possessor of ample means." Therefore, George Wright, Esq., as Treasurer, is *not* the "fortunate possessor of ample means" in his own right—the Hon. Francis Longworth, as Collector, is *not* the "fortunate possessor of ample means"—Mr. Crawford, as Registrar, is *not* the "fortunate possessor of ample means"—and so on through the whole of the Government offices. We have some hesitation as to the Secretary's Office, and we are disposed to ask, is the incumbent in this place the "fortunate possessor of ample means"? "He *was*, at one time," say the shareholders of the Bank, "when we had the misfortune to lose fourteen thousand pounds by having his name on paper." "He was," says Samuel P. Fairbanks, "the fortunate possessor of ample means" when Seven Hundred Pounds belonging to any principal, George E. Morton, made a mysterious exit from the public Treasury." But nobody will tell us when Mr. Secretary Pope was the "fortunate possessor of ample means" honestly earned.

If Col. Gray has got by his wife, or any other cause, more money than he knows what to do with—we are sure we don't envy him. We shall be glad if it will be the means of keeping off fits of hypochondriasis; and we shall be glad, likewise, if it will enable him to overcome the sin of covetousness. But covetousness is a sin which affects a man's vanity as much as his pocket,—and the 'gallant Colonel,' we regret to say, is a victim to it. He came back, like the prodigal child, to the country which gave him birth but did not miss him, with immense boasting about his services in the "tented field," bearing the title of "Captain," and when a short time here, he covetted and received with eagerness the title of Lieut. Colonel over a Militia Company which had no practical existence, and which title had just been taken from a thorough paced swindler and blackleg named Sleigh—(how nicely the names can be made to rhyme, Gray and Sleigh!) With inordinate vanity he has since sported the rank of "Lieut. Col.," though there are hundreds of men in the Colony, wiser and better than he, who have been honored with the titles of Captain, Colonel, Major, General, &c., who, in civil life, would scorn to append these titles to their names. And only the other day we have seen his covetousness still further gratified by his being promoted to the rank of Colonel in the Militia, with command over the Volunteer Force. It may be said that this rank brings him no money. True enough. But being the "fortunate possessor" of a wife *with* money, he wanted honour more than filthy lucre—although there was a time when dollars in the Treasury bag had a peculiar attraction for *him*, and when even copper coins were not to be spurned, obtained in exchange for painted pigeons, thrice sold!

To complete the silly panegyric on "Colonel" Gray, the Colonial Secretary alludes to the purchase of the Belfast estate, and asserts, that, owing to Mr. Gray's influence and exertions, "some thousands of the people of the district which he represents have been most materially benefitted; from being tenants, oppressed with heavy burthens of arrears of rent, they have been enabled to become freeholders on the most advantageous terms." The Land Purchase Bill, brought into the Legislature by the Hon. George Coles, carried through all its stages by the Liberal Party, in spite of the opposition of the Proprietors and Tories—and denounced by Mr. Gray himself as "a visionary scheme"—is the very Bill under which the Belfast tenantry "have been enabled to become freeholders upon the most favourable terms." If the so-called "Colonel" Gray had not strutted under the borrowed plumes of his predecessors in the Government, the Belfast tenantry might have remained until this very hour "oppressed with heavy burthens of arrears of rent;" and no one would suppose that a person of doubtful sanity would have the energy to extricate them from such a dilemma.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

"The Volunteer movement is, we are glad to learn, rapidly extending throughout our truly loyal Island—the frantic efforts of Edward Whelan, George Coles, and Cephas Barker, to the contrary, notwithstanding."—*Monitor, Oct.* 15.

We challenge the contemptible libeller who wrote the above sentence, which appears in the 'Monitor' of Wednesday last, to show that Edward Whelan or George Coles made any "efforts," "frantic" or otherwise, to keep the "Volunteer Movement" from extending. As for Mr. Coles, he has voted cheerfully for large grants of the public money in its behalf, and we have never heard him publicly express one sentiment unfavorable to the "Movement." As for Mr. Whelan, he has opposed the grants, and will do so on every occasion when it shall be in his power to offer opposition. If the Volunteers are overflowing with love of country, we have no objection to see them gratify it after a military fashion; but we don't believe in that kind of patriotism which requires pounds, shillings and pence to a large amount to stimulate it; and we have opposed having the money taken from the Treasury for such a purpose. We have never opposed the "Movement" in any other way than refusing to give the public money for its maintenance. We have—in the exercise of that undoubted privilege we enjoy of casting ridicule upon all humbugs—laughed at the airs and pretensions of some persons connected with the "Movement," when they tried to look as superlatively grand, solemn and magnificent as if they were prepared to conquer the universe. Humbugs and vain-glorious fools may look as warlike as they can, for aught we care, but let them do so at their own expense—and not at the expense of the poor tax-payers of this Island. Will the 'Monitor' tell us how long the "Movement" would last, so far as this Island is concerned, if it were not nourished by Treasury pap?

Mr. Cephas Barker's name has been introduced in the impudent extract above given. We do not feel at liberty to say much in reference to that gentleman. We have never heard him express an opinion on the Volunteer Movement, and we certainly do not know what his feelings are in reference to it. But we do know that the public generally regard him as a gentleman who leads a most exemplary and useful life, and who, as a pulpit orator, displays rare talents seldom if ever equalled by any of his contemporaries of any denomination in the Island. He occupies the proud position of leader of a large and intelligent body of Protestants in this Colony; and it is not likely that he will condescend to notice the malicious libel of the obscure 'Monitor,' although it was written by a hireling of a Government which calls itself "a Protestant" and "a God-fearing" one.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Asia* arrived at Halifax on Wednesday morning last, with dates to the 5th inst. She had an extremely boisterous passage, and suffered the wreck of her starboard paddle box, with the loss of four boats, washed away. The Mails for this Island came to hand on Friday morning. The news is not important. No change has taken place in the aspect of foreign affairs. In England public attention appears to be still engaged with the prevalence of distress in the manufacturing districts. In the following selections all the principal items of news will be found.

At the meeting of the General Relief Committee at Manchester a report was read on the subject of the distress prevailing in the cotton manufacturing districts of Lancashire. Numerous contributions were acknowledged, including £2000 from the county of Warwick; and also £5000, a balance in the hands of the committee of the Manufacturers' Relief Fund of London, established in 1842. The committee appointed at Bridgewater House have increased their contributions from £4000 to £8000 per month, which will be continued for four months, making the total grant of that committee £40,000. Including the Liverpool fund of £33,000 and other munificent donations, the total sum already promised and handed in to the Central General Committee is £129,000, and the fund is daily increasing. Noble as this appears, much more will be required, as the claims of the unemployed are hourly becoming more urgent. To the enormous list of persons receiving parochial relief no fewer than 6617 were added in the third week of the present month; and the increased claims upon the Relief Committee bear a similar ratio. In the place of the late Earl of Ellesmere, the Earl of Derby has been elected chairman of the executive committee.

On Sunday afternoon a meeting of the working men of London, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with Garibaldi and protesting against the occupation of Rome by France, was held in Hyde-park, about 6000 persons being present. Most energetic speeches were delivered, and resolutions were being passed, when a number of men thrust themselves forward, shouting loudly "Hurrah for the Pope!" An attempt was made to expel the intruders, when a scene of indescribable confusion ensued, in the course of which several persons were assaulted. Five of the principal disturbers of the meeting, who were captured, were brought up at Marlborough-street police court on Monday and fined in different sums.

News has been received of the death of Major-Gen. Sir John Eardley Wilmot Inglis, K. C. B., colonel of the 32nd regiment, and commander of the troops in the Ionian Islands. The deceased was son-in-law of Lord Chelmsford (Sir Frederic Thesiger), and it will be recollected that, in conjunction with the late gallant Sir Henry Lawrence, he defended Lucknow when besieged by the mutineers in 1857, and after that officer's death he conducted the operations of the defence till the relieving force under Generals Havelock and Outram forced its way into the residency. He never recovered from the effects of the long anxiety and desperate privation which he endured during the seige.

The 'Globe' states with positiveness that the Archbishopric of York has, at the Queen's desire, been offered by Lord Palmerston to the Bishop of London, whose reply has not yet been received. The salary of the two Sees is the same, but there is, of course, greater dignity in York.

The revenue returns for the year and quarter have been published. The total amount of revenue in the year was £69,685,540, against £69,806,160 in the year ending September 30, 1861. The revenue for the quarter was £14,600,983, against £14,601,233, in the quarter ending September 30, 1861. There is thus a decrease on the year of £120,620, and on the quarter of £249. This decrease is owing to a falling off in the excise and property tax. The decrease in the year in the excise is £1,194,000, and in the property tax £601,000. Under all other heads there is a respectable increase: thus customs show an increase in the year of £375,000, of which £219,000 has been received during the last quarter. The revenue from stamps also has increased in the year by £398,775, and from miscellaneous sources by £776,563. The amount of expenditure during the quarter has exceeded the revenue by £3,429,902. Considering that one of the greatest interests in the country is suffering the severest depression, the returns are highly satisfactory.

The Board of Trade returns for the month and eight months ending August 31 have been issued. From these it appears that the total declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures during the month amounted to £12,829,657, against £12,337,441 in the corresponding month of 1861, showing an increase in the month of £492,186. In the eight months the exports amounted to £82,276,107, against £82,575,127 in the corresponding portion of 1861, showing a falling in the eight months of £299,019. The imports, however, have been larger as regards flax, provisions, spices, sheep and lamb wool, coffee, corn, tea, and wine; but, on the other hand, there has been a decline in the receipts of raw cotton, tallow, sugar, and tobacco. The tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade shows a slight reduction for the entries inwards, while there has been an augmentation in the clearance outwards.

FOREIGN.

Advices from Reinhardtsbrunn, reaching to the 27th of September, state that Queen Victoria continues to take her usual drives and walks in the neighbourhood of the castle with the different members of the royal family. On the 27th the Prince of Wales went to Dresden, and on the following day he was to pay a private visit to the King of Saxony at Plinitz.

It is said that it will be some months before Garibaldi is cured of his wounds. Advices from Turin received at Paris, repeat the statement that an amnesty has in principle been decided on. A Turin letter hints that the amnesty will be granted because there are too many persons, from the highest to the lowest, in the Garibaldi movement.

The deliberate estimate of the Emperor Napoleon's letter, formed by cool, impartial, and able Frenchmen, is that it is decidedly a step in advance, a progress towards the accomplishment of Italian wishes, although it may not justify the anticipation of a speedy solution of the Roman question.

Garibaldi has sent an address of thanks to his English sympathisers from Varignano. It is a tissue of bombast and savage abuse of the Emperor of the French, whom he denounces as the Spirit of Evil dominating over France. It is more like the raving of a maniac or a demoniac than any effusion we have seen of late.

The Marquis De Lavelette has arrived in Paris from Rome, to which it is understood that he is not to return as Ambassador.

The *Vienna Gazette* announces considerable reductions in the effective of the Austrian army—infantry, cavalry and artillery. The troops bearing arms of speciality are to be placed upon a peace footing, and the use of gun cotton, which has been found to be a dangerous material, is abolished.

Contrary to report, the Austrian Government will not negotiate a treaty of commerce with Great Britain or any other foreign Power until the question of the Zollverein is settled.

Very little has of late been heard of the state of public feeling in Hungary; but we are now told, in a letter from Vienna that the people of that kingdom are tired of their "*provisorium*," and would fain come to an understanding with the Imperial Government. The Ultras are far less unreasonable than they were, and some of their leading men say that they should not object to a simultaneous revision of the Austrian Constitution of February, and of the Hungarian laws of 1848.

A letter from St. Petersburg, correcting an erroneous interpretation of the German press, says that the levy recently ordered by Imperial ukase is higher than usual, and that next spring the Russian army will be more numerous and better organized than ever it was.

A telegram from Ragusa says that the construction of a fortress on the Montenegrin frontier has been undertaken by a corps of pioneers from Constantinople. It is reported that the Turks have commenced to evacuate Montenegro.

The French squadron in China has received orders to proceed to Japan, where the heads of the European Legations have been subjected to menacing treatment, which compelled them to place themselves under the protection of the vessels in the roadstead.

It is announced that the system of exporting negroes to the French West India colonies terminated on the 30th June last, on which day the last shipment took place from the establishment of Messrs. Regis, at the mouth of the Congo.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Paris *Patrie* prints the following paragraph over the signature of "E. B. Galland":—

The journey of the Queen of England to Germany has been the occasion of a family council which seems likely to lead to important results. We believe we know that at this council the abdication of the Queen in favor of the Prince of Wales was decided. But this resolution will doubtless not be carried into effect until after the Prince of Wales's marriage.

The London Daily News on this topic remarks:—

These foreigners may as well be told that the Sovereign of England has no power to abdicate. In the infinitely improbable and much to be deprecated case of her Majesty submitting to Parliament a project for relieving her from the cares of state, her wishes would no doubt be considered with respectful attention; but a German family has no more power to hasten the succession to the throne than it would have to repeal the Act of Settlement.

The marriage by proxy of the Princess Maria Pia with the King of Portugal was celebrated on Saturday in the royal chapel at Turin. The people of Turin and Lisbon are rejoicing greatly at the union which is to give to Portugal an Italian Queen and to the House of Savoy a crowned son-in-law.

The French army is expected to enter Mexico by the 1st of November; and in December next the Emperor Napoleon hopes, in conjunction with England, to recognize the Southern confederation, if in the interval its position has not been seriously impaired.

LATEST BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

The Confederate steamer *Alabama* (?) is reported to have captured and destroyed by fire the following Federal vessels, near Flores, Western Islands:—The Oemulgee, Ocean Rover, Alert, Oreala, Courser, Benjamin Tucker, Weatherguage, Admiral Blake, and Allamaha, also the Starlight, American passenger Schr. The London *Index*, of Oct. 2, publishes a letter from its Havana correspondent, under date of Sept. 5, to the following effect:—The Confederate gunboat *Florida*, mounting eight large rifled guns, Capt. J. W. Maffitt, reached Cardenas 18th ult., where she remained making some repairs, until the night of the 31st ult., when she left for this port, and arrived 1st inst., sailing again the same evening. She was supplied with everything needful, by order of the Captain General; also that she or any other Confederate vessel be permitted to remain as long as she pleased and return at pleasure. She is a fine vessel, and will, no doubt, do good service for the Confederacy. The writer further states—A smack, just in from Key West, reports that the *Florida* has sunk the Federal gunboat *Santiago de Cuba* and disabled the *Cuyler*.

ORANGE RIOTS IN IRELAND.

The self-styled "Loyal" Orangemen of Belfast, Ireland, have again distinguished themselves in their usual way by trampling upon law and order—destroying property—shedding the blood of their fellow creatures, and, in fact, imitating in every possible way the fiends of the lower regions. Belfast has lately been the scene of some horrible proceedings, originated by the Orangemen of that place. The London *Times*—which certainly cannot be charged with any leaning towards the Catholics, either Clergy or Laity—administers in the following article a well merited rebuke to the spoiled, petted, and pampered Orangemen of the North of Ireland. It appears that a large gathering—or "demonstration," it is called—was lately held at Belfast to enable the Orangemen who composed it, to give utterance to a complaint of their "wrongs." The *Times* thus speaks of it:—

"A demonstration in these days! What about, and by whom? Of course it is in Ireland. If, too, we go by the rule that they who have the least reason to complain often make the most noise, we ought not to be surprised at an Orange Demonstration at Belfast. But what quarrel have the Protestants of Belfast to make with their Government and their country? The Episcopalians are established, and the Presbyterians are established, and the only people not established are the Papists. You can earn public money there by preaching up the Prelacy, and by denouncing Prelacy, but not a sixpence if the Pope is your man. Yet the friends and the foes of British Episcopacy are going to shake hands over their little differences, and have a monster meeting in the Botanic Gardens of Belfast to prove to the world that this is a case for taking away the Papist's one talent and adding it to the Protestant ten. Dr. Cook, Moderator, salaried Professor, and salaried distributor of the Parliamentary Grant, is to prove that he and his fellow Protestants are an ill-used, plundered, trampled-upon race. Peers and clergymen are to tell their sufferings, and it is expected that fifteen thousand sound Christians will purchase tickets of admission for the privilege of pouring their sorrows into one another's bosoms. We wait with impatience for an explanation of the miseries which require so vast a shower of tears. What has happened to the "Black North?" Is it diminution of dignity or of substance? There are troubles all over the world, nowhere greater than in this busy, crowded, throbbing, convulsed centre of the British empire. The Sulina mouth of the Danube under Russian care was not more strewed with wrecks than is this little sea of life. There is a story in every face. But we get together; we go to church; we go to the market; the "meet," the flower show, the ball, or any other pretence of a gathering, and we put on our best coat and best looks. Among us, with some effort we subscribe a little gaiety, we resolve *nem. con.* to be happy for an hour, and we turn out trouble by acclamation. But there, at Belfast, we verily believe the most prospering town in the empire, they are getting up a gregarious disaffection. Fifteen thousand well-fed, well-dressed, well-housed men, many of them with titles, privileged professions, pensions, and all sorts of things a man can only get by the favour of society and the State, are to run up a list of grievances against the present state of things.

"Would that some of these examples of suffering humanity could open their eyes, and look abroad, and see and feel the realities going on all around them. Take the poor fellow, one of a good many thousand, just across the narrow channel that separates Ireland from this island. That man, a year ago, had regular work, hard by. He had a nice house, and tidy furniture, and good clothes for Sunday as well as week-day. There was plenty of money for schooling, for books, for newspapers, for toys, excursions, and holidays. Besides all this, there was a round sum at the savings-bank, and something in a building fund, a loan or two to friends, and not a penny due at the shop. Now it is all nothing. There is nothing in the savings-bank, nothing in the club, nothing in the pocket, nothing in the house that could possibly be pawned or sold. There is nothing on the shelf, nothing in the stomach, and next to nothing on the back. The children are schoolless, supperless, shoeless, and almost sleepless. The father goes off to the "Marsh" or the "Moor," does labouring work for a few hours, and receives at the end of the week about a shilling or fifteenpence a head for the family. He is hungry, cold, weak, wearied, and helpless, being one of hundreds of thousands in like evil case, all involved in one utter exhaustion of means and paralysis of strength. It may be pertly said that this is only physical misery, the lot of nations, of classes, of half the human race. But in this case a man with eyes may see the decay of the muscle, the irritation of the temper, the weakening of the mind, and the worm eating its way into the moral principle. This is too likely a moral wreck, as well as a ruined household. What we have described is Lancashire. But, while life, strength, and even goodness are there ebbing away, the Orangemen of Ireland are meeting at Belfast to proclaim to the world their own tale of wrongs. Can our English readers guess what they are? There is no single principle of an abstract character in the whole world of opinion that is so highly favoured, so supported, so paid and cherished as Irish Protestantism. For merely protesting against the authority of the Pope, and the peculiar doctrines of that Church, any man of ordinary education in Ireland may acquire pay and position, whether he belongs to the Established Church or not. A Presbyterian minister in England is a Dissenter, and nothing more. He is no more recognized than a village shopkeeper who pays a shilling, and takes out a licence to officiate in a barn. In Ireland he becomes what Milton calls him, "Priest writ large." Dr. Cooke is as great a man as any bishop in the Island, and the whole of his position is derived from the supposed political necessity of maintaining the largest possible barrier against the influence of Rome. Were it not for this, the Presbyterians of Ulster would subside into the same class as the modest, meritorious, and generally well-conducted gentlemen who hold forth for the edification of good simple souls in the brick edifices with neat fronts, and ends not meant to be seen. They would just be nothing at all in the grand arena of human affairs and have only such local influence as good morals, passable attainments, and civil manners will give to any man in a civilized country. "We have a right to deplore this demonstration, not only because it is a groundless and wanton violation of the peace, but because it is certain to provoke antagonism. If the Orangemen have their howl, why not the Papists, who have a good deal more to complain of? We do not mean to back their complaints. If an Irishman happens to have a long tongue and a day's leisure, which we believe to be a not uncommon contingency, he can employ them to much better advantage than by asking for something, he does not know what, which Parliament is to give him or his priest. Whatever really concerns a man's welfare, either in this world or the next depends much more on himself than agitators or controversialists will usually tell him. Any Irishman, anywhere in these islands, stands the same chance for ordinary employment, and has the same liberty of opinion and worship, as any Englishman. He stands, too much the same chance of employment in any public office. So we see no reason for an antagonistic demonstration. Human nature, however, no more goes by reason than does the canine nature, or the feline nature, or the assinine nature, or any other animal instinct. We are warned by the Romanist organs that this is a challenge; that it will be met; that even if the glove be thrown down ever so civilly and sweetly, it will be taken up in an angry mode, and most likely by rough hands. So we shall have street rows, window-breaking, and perhaps head-breaking also. The Roman Catholics will insist on having their out-door meetings and their processions. They will carry larger banners and thicker sticks; they will shout louder, and drink more whiskey; they will hear better speeches, in better Irish, and to better effect. In fact, we are threatened with at least a year of O'Connell over again, and something worse than O'Connell, for that agitator knew how to confine his demonstrations within lawful limits. There is nobody at present with this power. So if any of the poor martyrs and confessors who are meeting to make piteous plaint of their wrong at the hands of their Papist persecutors find they are not allowed to howl for nothing, it will be their own fault; and if nothing worse happens than a few contusions, we shall not be sorry for them."

The London *News of the World*, of the 28th September, furnishes the following short extract on the same subject, from the Belfast *Northern Whig*, which is a paper published in the interest of Protestants generally:—

"Belfast," says the *Northern Whig*, "has for the last week been in the hands of a mob—one of the principal towns of the kingdom—a town which, in these days of manufacturing distress and poverty, has held up its head and maintained its position without aid from aristocracy, clergy, government, or anything else. Every man of influence in the town, of every religion, regrets what has occurred; that the glorious name which it has achieved among the great communities of the world should be thus trampled upon at the bidding of a mob—*a mob of no religion whatever, of no principle whatever, who disgrace the cause which they profess and the religion which they seem to acknowledge.*"

We invite attention to the last sentence in Italics. In Prince Edward Island a mob may be gathered now under the name of a "Loyal Orange Lodge," for which the description above given will in a great measure serve.

THE WAR IN THE STATES.

There has been no news of any importance from the seat of War in the States by the late Mails. The following summary from the New York *Albion*, of the 11th inst., furnishes the most reliable intelligence we have seen.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Not a sign of settlement! Not a hope of peace! If the war flag in one district, it is carried on in another fiercely, if not fruitlessly—for of all the strange concomitants of this most disastrous conflict, none is more strange than the disproportion between the material losses and the political results. The bloodiest victories have been the most barren of consequence. The discomfiture of Pope led the Confederates to an unprofitable invasion of Maryland; the defeat of Lee at Antietam has so far scarcely been followed up.

The battles of the week have occurred in the South and West; and they have been many and sanguinary, but ending for the most part with success to the Union arms. Corinth, near the borders of Tennessee and Mississippi, and already enjoying martial fame, has been the scene of a two-days' fight between General Rosencranz, U. S. and General Price, C. S., the former—as it was with the Union army at Shiloh—being hard pressed on the first day, but recovering and ultimately defeating his enemy on the second, capturing 700 prisoners, and following up his advantage by subsequent engagements similarly successful. For reasons already explained, we forbear to deal much with figures; but these affairs were evidently on a large scale. In Missouri, at a place called Newtonia, a Union victory is also claimed. But it is to Kentucky the public eye is mainly turned. In that State there has been abundant fighting, beyond doubt; and the Northern forces have at least repossessed themselves of Lexington and Frankfort, which fact may be set down, while we wait authentic details of several battles, one at least of which, at Perryville, is said to have been very desperate and to have been attended with a loss of several Generals on the National side. One of the most brilliant feats of the war, it is now seen, was General Morgan's rapid march from Cumberland Gap to the Ohio, occasionally fighting his way and contending with a host of difficulties. But, alas and alas, oceans of blood are spilled in all directions; and if the sensation-paragraphists would but stick to the truth, we should all be amply alive to all the horrors of the war—probably more than we are now, when every one is disposed to recognize an enormous exaggeration, as battle after battle is announced.

In the civil branch of the rude strife, if so it may be termed, the week has been a lively one. Speeches and orders and newspaper leaders keep up the excitement of the hour. Let us glance briefly at a few of the more important of the non-military sayings and doings. And, in the first place, of the President's Emancipation edict and the reception accorded to it at Richmond. The Confederate Congress being in Session, it has therein been received with a passionate outbreak of disgust and defiance, with threats of hoisting the black flag in action, and of summarily executing every Northern man found in arms upon Southern soil. It is clear therefore—and none but simpletons ever doubted it—that the issue of this ill-judged decree has widened more than aught else the breach between the two sections of the country. The only other point in the proceedings of the Confederate Congress, that may not be omitted, is their holding out an inducement to the North-Western States to detach themselves from the Union. This was in the form of a resolution, reported and discussed by the papers around us, but not calling for anything beyond simple mention on our part—General Halleck, as Commander-in-Chief, has publicly complimented General M'Clellan on the gallant and successful doings of the latter's army in expelling the Confederates from Maryland, and especially on their part in the battle of Antietam. The document however does not contain one grain of praise addressed to General M'Clellan himself. The omission in some armies would be treated as an insult.

COLONIAL AFFAIRS.

We perceive by New Brunswick papers, that the Hon. S. L. Tilley, has proceeded to England as a delegate on behalf of New Brunswick, of which Province he is Secretary, to advocate the Intercolonial Railway. It is rumoured that the Provincial Secretaries of Canada and Nova Scotia will also go to England on the same mission.—The Hon. Mr. Smith, Attorney General of New Brunswick, has resigned his office and his seat in the Cabinet, in consequence of disagreement with his colleagues on the Railway project. Mr. Johnson, of Miramichi, has succeeded him in the office of Attorney General and in the Cabinet.

The Vindicator is the title of a new weekly paper, the first No. of which was issued on Friday last by Messrs. Reilly and Doyle, of this City. Its aim is to be the exponent of Catholic feeling and opinion on matters relating to the religion of Catholics, and to be the vehicle of Catholic intelligence from all parts of the world. It is very neatly printed, and reflects much credit on the publishers. The tone of its leading editorial is modest, yet firm, and prescribes with perspicuity and judgment the course it intends to pursue. We welcome the *Vindicator* to the editorial corps—we shall be happy to interchange with it all the courtesies of the profession,—and we hope to find it a useful auxiliary in battling with us in the cause of truth, justice, and equal rights to all mankind.

The Dredging Machine, owned by Alex. McBean, Esq., which has been so busily and beneficially employed in the docks of this City for several months past, and which has excited universal admiration by the rapidity and effectiveness of its operations, is, we regret to learn, about to be removed to Halifax, N.S. We regret this because ample employment for a machine of this description might be found, in various parts of the Island, for years to come. Indeed, the day is not far distant when an enlarged commerce and increased resources will find ample employment throughout the summer months for two or three Dredges similar to that now referred to.

Our attention has been particularly called to the state of the docks, at both ends of the Charlottetown Ferry, which require to be cleared out and deepened immediately. A channel should also be cut through that troublesome shoal or sand-bar known as the "middle ground," of a sufficient depth and breadth to permit the Ferry boat to cross and re-cross at the lowest neap tides. The sum necessary to complete these improvements is, we understand, only £250, one half of which the Government have generously undertaken to provide out of the general revenue of the Colony. The other half it will be necessary to raise by private subscription, which, we trust, will be accomplished without much difficulty. Mr. W. C. Bourke, one of the lessees of the Ferry, has headed the subscription list with £15, and the well known liberality of our citizens encourages the hope that in a day or two the whole amount will be provided, and the improvements alluded to completed.—*Mon.*

We are requested to call particular attention to the advertisement of Dr. McKeon, published in another column, appointing agents for the collection of the amounts due him at St. Peter's.

By a Telegram from Shediac to the Charlottetown Reading Room, at 12 o'clock to-day, we learn that an accident had happened to the Steamer "Arabian" at River de Loup. No particulars are given.

THE ANNUAL CATTLE SHOW.

The Annual Cattle Show was held on the 14th inst., under the management of private individuals. Owing to the very short notice given, and the unpropitious state of the weather, the Show was not as large as usual; but if comparatively small, it was like the Welshman's cow, "little and good." The judges pronounced the general show to be equal in quality to our usual exhibitions. The Premiums were awarded to the following parties:—

		£	s.	d.
For the best Entire Colt,	S. W. Mitchell,	1	10	0
" 2d prize do.,	Edward Harrington,	1	0	0
" 1st prize Filly,	Arch. McPherson,	1	10	0
" 2d prize do.,	Dr. Jenkins,	1	0	0
" best Bull,	Henry Longworth, Esq.,	1	0	0
" best Ram of any age,	do.,	1	0	0
" best three Ewe Lambs,	do.,	1	0	0
" best pen of six Ewes, not more than 3 years old,	Henry Longworth, Esq.,	1	0	0
" best Ram Lamb,	John Scott McLeod,	1	0	0

Dr. Capel, Charles Kennedy, John Stockman, Judges of Horses.

John Thorn, Joseph Wise, Thomas Rodd, Judges of Sheep and Horned Cattle.

Seeing that the foundation, and it may be said the superstructure of our prosperity is and must be Agriculture, and Agricultural Stock, it is to be regretted that a much more lively interest is not taken in our Cattle Shows. Did we view this subject in its proper light, a sense of its importance would fully enlist the sympathies of every one, for on it we must all depend.

When Agriculture flourishes, pleasure beams in every countenance, from the statesman to the humblest peasant; but when it fails of success a gloom rests upon all. Our Sheep, highly spoken of, and eagerly sought after, in the neighbouring colonies, with our Horses and Horned Cattle, may be so improved as to command a mine of wealth. Let us, then, whatever our political or other differences may be, lend our minds to improvements in Agriculture and Stock raising, then our prosperity will be certain. To Dr. J. T. Jenkins is owing the credit of carrying through this affair, inasmuch as he made an outlay of both time and the needful for its accomplishment.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

October 15th, 1862.

Special Notice.—*Holloway's Pills* — Weakness and falling away.—How many persons suffer from debility, without knowing the cause? In most cases the stomach is the aggressor. Holloway's Pills have long been justly famed for regulating a rebellious stomach, and restoring its healthy digestive tone. In multitudes of cases of wasting, without assignable reason, where the patient was daily growing weaker and worse, a course of these excellent Pills has checked the disorder, renewed the appetite, confirmed the digestion, stimulated the liver and kidneys, and saved the sufferer. The Pills are mild, yet effective in action. It is truly marvellous to watch how the sallowness disappears, the eyes brighten, the spirits revive, and the strength returns before the correcting and purifying powers of Holloway's balsamic Pills.

Married,

At Christ Church, Dartmouth, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., by the Rev. James Stewart, A. M., Rector, Peter Stewart DesBrisay, Esq., of Charlottetown, P. E. I., to Sarah Eliza, eldest daughter of Thomas B. DesBrisay, M. D.

Died,

On Sunday last, at Stanhope, after an illness of nineteen days, Archibald McMillan, youngest son of John O. and Margaret A. D. Lietch, aged 6 years.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.

Oct. 7.—Amelia, Gerrior, Sydney; coal. 9—Eglantine, Eldridge, Boston; goods. Ploughboy, Robertson, Pictou; coals. Morning Star, Crispo, Harbor Bouche; fish. Celerity, Gerrior, Pictou; coals. Cecelia, Jenkins, New York; goods. Ocean Bride, Griffin, Halifax; fish. Margaret Ann, Thomas, Arichat; bal. 10—Trial, Dalton, Wallace; lumber. Fame, McDonald, Sydney; coal. Curlew, Buckler, Port Hood, limestone. Primrose, Langhile, Pictou; do. Velocity, Macheaux, Richibucto; lumber. Venus, Beaton, Pictou; coal. Venus, Gallant, Port Hood; limestone. Falcon, Grant, Shediac; boards. 11—Capella, Nicholson, Lapoile, N. F.; bal. Mayflower, Gerrior, Sydney; coal. Bark Prioress, Baird, Liverpool; goods. 13—Eliza Frances, Bogart, Salem, U.S.; bal. President, Quinn, Pictou; fish. Napoleon, Newcomb, Pope's Harbor; do. Mulgrave, Falt, Mulgrave, N.S.; do. Golden Era, Evans, Newfoundland; do. Ergo, Ling, Richibucto; deals. J. M. C. M., Kenney, Barrington; fish. Pearl, Cameron, Sheet Harbor; fish. Curlew, Cunningham, Barrington; do. 14—Enterprise, McNeill, Antigonish; limestone. Pearl, Cameron, Sheet Harbor; fish. Curlew, Cunningham, Barrington; do. 14—Enterprise, McNeill, Antigonish; limestone. Pearl, Turnbull, Pictou; coal. Lelia Ada, Horton, Boston; goods. Zebra, Mutch, Sydney; coal. Triumph, Burns, Holland Harbor, N. S.; fish.

CLEARED.

Oct. 8—Pearl, Turnbull, Pictou; bal. 10—Curlew, Buckler, Tatamagouche; bal. Primrose, Langhile, Pictou; do. Woodbine, Robertson, do.; do. Margaret Ann, Thomas, do.; do. 13—Ellen, Chiverie, Newfoundland; goods. 14—Venus, Beaton, Pictou; bal.

Arrivals in Europe from hence.

Plymouth, Sept. 25—Arntus.
Gravesend, Oct. 2—James Peake.
Liverpool, Oct. 2—Charles.

Sailed.

Liverpool, Sept. 23—Theresa.
Deal, Sept. 21—Uranus, McDonald.

The 'Idaho,' Surveying Schooner, arrived on Saturday last, and the Steamer 'Margaret Stevenson' yesterday about noon, to lay up for the winter.

The Bark 'Prioress,' Baird master, from Liverpool, owned by Messrs. Pope & Yeo, of this Island, arrived here on Saturday last, in 22 days from Liverpool, with goods for this port. The 'Prioress' ran home in 20 days from this Island last spring.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Valuable Freehold Estate AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE "VICTORIA" STEAM MILL, owned by the subscriber, and situate at the Eastern end of this City.

If preferred, the machinery and mill gear would be sold separately at a very low price, and on time. The engine is of 30 horse-power. The machinery is in good working order, and could easily be removed.

The whole premises, consisting of Mill, Dwelling House, and Outhouse, would be sold at a moderate sum, payable in ten annual instalments, with interest.

For information please apply at the office of
CHARLES YOUNG.
Charlottetown, Oct. 20, 1862. Isl 3m

NEW GOODS!

THE subscriber has just received part of his WINTER STOCK, from BOSTON and MONTREAL. Boston Goods chiefly in Goodyear's PATENT RUBBER BOOTS and SHOES. From Montreal—Canadian FURS in Boas, Muffs, Caps, &c. &c.; which he offers for sale.

The remaining part of the Stock daily expected per Ships "Gazelle" and "Uranus" from LIVERPOOL and LONDON.

☞ As usual, Cash on delivery.
BENJ. DAVIES,
Cheapside, Queen Square.
Charlottetown, Oct. 20, 1862. 3i

FINAL NOTICE!

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber are requested to pay the amounts due by them on or before the 1st of December next, to save trouble and expense.
FRANCIS McCARRON.
Charlottetown, October 20, 1862. 4w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Henry Longworth, Esquire, High Sheriff of Queen's County.

SIR;—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Queen's County, respectfully request that you will be pleased to convene, on some convenient day, a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of this County, for the purpose of considering the best means of obtaining aid, by voluntary subscription, towards the relief of the operative Mechanics of the County of Lancashire, England, now suffering from the depression of trade, produced by the deficiency of the Staple article of Cotton.

EDWARD PALMER,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
GEORGE BEER,
JOHN LONGWORTH,
And 143 others.
Charlottetown, October 17th, 1862.

To the Hon. Edward Palmer, Mr. John Williams, Geo. Beer, Esqr., Hon. John Longworth, and 143 others.

GENTLEMEN;—In compliance with the foregoing Requisition, I hereby give notice that I will hold A PUBLIC MEETING on FRIDAY next, the 24th day of October instant, at the Court House, Colonial Building, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, to take into consideration the subject of the said Requisition.

Given under my hand this 18th day of October, 1862.
HENRY LONGWORTH,
Sheriff of Queen's County.

CHARTER.

FOR CHARTER to St. John's, Newfoundland, the Brigantine "GLENARA." Apply to
WM. McGILL.
Oct. 20, 1862. 2i

STOVES! STOVES!

JUST RECEIVED, by schooner Cecilia, from ALBANY direct, a large assortment of

Stoves of various Patterns,

among which are the celebrated Magician and Black Diamond COOK STOVES, for burning coal.
For sale by
DODD & ROGERS,
At Dodd's Brick Store, Pownal Street.
October 20, 1862. 4i

FINAL NOTICE!

THE subscribers, intending to make an alteration in their Mercantile Business, request all persons indebted to them, by Book Account, Note of Hand, or otherwise, to settle their respective amounts on or before the 1st day of December, otherwise legal proceedings will be taken for the collection of the same, without any distinction of persons.

Oats, Potatoes, Barley and Turnips will be taken in payment up to the above date.
McAULAY & JOHNSON.
Grand River Wharf, October 20, 1862. 1m

NOTICE!

C. F. HUBERT, Dentist, respectfully announces his intention of leaving Charlottetown about the 14th or 15th of next month, and as he will in all probability be absent from the Island till next Spring, would request those who require his professional services to call at an early date. Residence at Mrs. Douglas's, Water-street; Office hours, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Charlottetown, Oct. 20, 1862.

Lost, Lost,

ON Saturday last, the 18th instant, on the St. Peter's Road, between the Brackley Point Road and Charlottetown, A SABLE FUR VICTOREEN. The finder will receive a reward of twenty shillings on leaving the lost article with Mr. James Offer, Royal Oak, Charlottetown, or with the subscriber.
ISAAC HENDERSON.
Brackly Point Road, Oct. 20, 1862. wkly

VALUABLE Household Furniture!

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of OCTOBER next, at Eleven o'clock, at the residence of DANIEL J. ROBERTS, Esq., all his

Household Furniture,

Consisting in part of handsome Mahogany Dining Room and Walnut Drawing Room Furniture, mostly imported from England, nearly new; Tapestry and Brussels Carpets, Lace and Damask Curtains, very handsome Glass and China, a Silver Tea and Coffee Service, Oil and Water Paintings and Lithographs, a very complete Lady's Walnut Dressing Table, with large Oval French Plate Glass, Cheval Glass, Wardrobes, Washstands, Bedsteads, Presses, Cooking and Franklin Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.

For Terms, see Catalogues, to be had at the Subscriber's Office.
WILLIAM DODD,
Auctioneer.
Sept. 22, '62.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

TO be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of October inst., at 11 o'clock, a. m., that valuable and most eligibly situated Lot of Land with the Dwelling House and Shop on the north side of Queen Square, lately tenanted by Mr. W. W. Irving, and adjoining the premises lately occupied by Mr. James DesBrisay, measuring 40 feet front by 80 feet deep, or thereabouts. The situation is one of the very best in the City as a business stand. The Building requires but a small outlay to convert it into a handsome and commodious shop and comfortable dwelling. For terms, &c., apply to the subscriber, who is prepared to treat for the purchase of the above property at private sale.
W. A. JOHNSTONE.

If not disposed of at auction or private sale, the property will be put up to lease. W. A. J
Oct. 13, 1862. r w

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CLOTH MANUFACTORY, TRYON.

THE Subscriber, encouraged by the very liberal support received in the Cloth dressing business, begs to inform the inhabitants of P. E. Island that he has imported from the best makers in the United States,

Machinery for Carding, Spinning and Weaving,

and shortly (in addition to finishing Cloth) will be prepared to receive Wool for manufacturing into the various descriptions of Cloth usually made in the Colonies. The charge for Picking, Oiling, Carding, Spinning, and Weaving will be

One shilling and three pence per yard.

Other branches in the same proportion. Wool, which must be washed and dried, may be left with H. J. Callbeck, Sidney Street, Charlottetown, or any of the agents for the Mill, from whom further particulars can be learned.
CHARLES E. STANFIELD.
Tryon, April 21, 1862.

GLENFINLAS CLOTH MILLS.

THE subscriber thanks his numerous customers for their liberal support, and would inform them and the public generally that he is prepared to

Full, Dye and Dress Cloth,

with every dispatch consistent with good workmanship, and therefore expects a large increase of patronage.

AGENTS.

Messrs. Beer & Sons, G. T. Haszard & Co. } ..Charlottetown.
Mr. Solomon Mutch........Southport.
" James Robertson......St. Peter's Road.
" Edwin Coffin..........Mount Stewart Bridge.
" Patrick Griffin.........St. Andrew's.
" William Sterns.........St. Peter's.
" John Knight...........Souris.
Messrs. McAuley & Johnston..Grand River Wharf.
Mr. William Henderson....Rollo Bay.
" Alexander McVean....West River, East Point.
" Patrick Kavanagh......East Point.
JOHN DIXON.
Glenfinlas, Sept. 22, 1862. 6w

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP as

IMPORTERS & DEALERS

IN

British, French & other Foreign DRY GOODS,

Under the Style and Firm of

VAUX BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.
C. C. VAUX.
H. B. VAUX.
Tropolit's Buildings, 152 Granville-street, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Sept. 9, 1862.

PAINTS AND PAINT OIL, BAR IRON; also, 100 chests and half chests TEA for sale cheap for cash by
JAMES DUNCAN & CO.
Charlottetown, June 30, 1862.

The London and Liverpool FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, Two Millions Sterling.

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

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. McKEON, KING SQUARE,

Next house to the residence of Mr. Beer.
Sept. 8, 1862.

Watch and Clock Maker. PURCHASE, Smardon's Corner.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF WATCHES always on sale, and warranted to perform well. Price £3 10s, and upwards.

WEDDING RINGS, BROOCHES, &c. &c. in great variety.
Charlottetown, August 4, 1862.

HARINGTON & SMITH, Commission Merchants, Mount Stewart Bridge, P. E. ISLAND.

☞ Grain Cargoes Purchased and Shipped on Commission.
Sept. 22, 1862. isl 2m

Rockwell, Higley & Garland, Commission Merchants,

And Wholesale Dealers in

FLOUR, GRAIN, POTATOES, EGGS, BUTTER, CHEESE,

Beans, Pork, and Produce generally,
44, NORTH STREET, BOSTON,
(Opposite Merchants' Row.)

References in Charlottetown—
W. CUNDALL, Esq. | W. B. DEAN, Esq.
June 23, 1862. 1yr

W. B. HERBERT, SHIP BROKER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 112 Hollis-street, HALIFAX, N. S.

☞ Strict attention will be given to all consignments of Prince Edward Island Produce.
September 1, 1862. 12in

DR. McKEON'S late subscribers in and about ST. PETER'S will please pay to Peter McCallum, Esq., J. P., or to Mr. Richard Dwan, (if not to himself in town) the amount of their subscriptions at once, to avoid being brought before the November and December Courts at Morrell.
Charlottetown, Oct. 13, 1862.

Freehold Property for Sale.

A VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY for Sale in Georgetown, viz: Town Lot No. 5, 2nd Range, Letter A, with Dwelling House and other out-Buildings, all in good order and repair,—together with Household Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c. The above Property is situated in Water-street, opposite the Store of Mr. L. J. Westaway, and will be offered for sale on the 1st day of November next, if not previously disposed of by private sale.

All persons having any claims against the subscriber will come and have them settled; and all persons indebted to the subscriber will please settle forthwith.
JOHANNA GRIFFIN.
Georgetown, Sept. 22, 1862. 4in

Hardware.

THE Undersigned is landing, per EDA MARIA, from Boston and from England,—
EAGLE PLOUGHS,
EAGLE Q. PLOUGH MOUNTINGS,
HORSE NAILS,
POWDER AND SHOT.
ALFRED PHILLIPS.
Charlottetown, Oct. 13, 1862.

Flour! Molasses! Sugar!

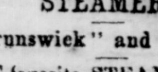
JUST RECEIVED, from New York, 150 barrels Extra Superfine FLOUR.
—Also, from Halifax—
12 puncheons Molasses,
6 hhds. Sugar.
For Sale by the subscribers, low for Cash.
DODD & ROGERS.
Dodd's Brick Store, Pownal-street, May 26.

Olive or Sweet Oil

FOR SALE at
Sept. 29, 1862. 1m BEER & SONS.

Ladies' Hoop Skirts.

12 DOZEN just received per Schr. "LIGHT BOAT."
BEER & SONS.
Sept. 29, 1862. 1m



INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO'S STEAMERS.

"New Brunswick" and "Forest City."

THESE favorite STEAMERS leave St. JOHN for EASTPORT, PORTLAND, and BOSTON, alternately, every MONDAY and THURSDAY morning, at 8 o'clock.
J. S. CARVELL, Agent.
June 16, 1862. 6m

Eastern and N. A. Railway. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

TRAINS LEAVE ST. JOHN, 8 a.m., arrive at Point Du Chene at 1.57 p. m.

Trains leave St. John at 2 p. m., arrive at Point Du Chene at 9.14 p. m.

Trains leave Point Du Chene at 7.30 a. m., arrive at St. John at 3.30 p. m.

Trains leave Point Du Chene at 2.15 p. m., arrive at St. John at 8.3 p. m.

On TUESDAYS a train will leave St John at 5.30 p. m., to connect with steamers "Westmorland," "Lady Head," and "Arabian," on Wednesday mornings.
J. S. CARVELL, Agent.
June 16, 1862. 6m

Powder! Shot! Caps!

POWDER, SHOT, PERCUSSION CAPS, FLINTS, GUN NIPPLES, and RAMROD MOUNTINGS, for sale by
W. R. WATSON.

LAYER RAISINS.

A FEW BOXES LAYER RAISINS, for Sale by
W. R. WATSON.

LOST.

ON the 2d October at Summerside, a Note of Hand for the sum of forty-seven pounds ten shillings, (£47 10s.) drawn in favor of Owen O'Neill, by John and Peter Sinclair and William Haslam, and which would be due on the 31st December next. Notice is hereby given not to negociate said Note, as the parties thereto will not be responsible for said amount.
OWEN O'NEILL.
Summerside, Oct. 13, 1862. 2w pd

W. DOUGAN

HAS removed to the Shop lately occupied by W. W. Irving, Esq., Queen Square.
Ch. Town, Oct. 6, 1862.

Notice.

WHEREAS, by Order, dated the 10th of August last, made by His Honor the Master of the Rolls, I have been appointed Committee of the Estate of PAUL MABEY, Esquire, who has been adjudged to be of unsound mind, I therefore require all Persons indebted to the said Paul Mabey, for RENT, or otherwise, to make immediate payment to me of the amounts due from them respectively.

And Whereas it appears that the said Paul Mabey, while in such unsound state of mind, executed Conveyances of portions of the Land and Real Estate belonging to him in Charlottetown, Charlottetown Royalty, and elsewhere, I do hereby CAUTION all Persons against dealing in, or conveying any such Lands, or accepting any Conveyances thereof, until the question of the validity or invalidity, of such Conveyances, from the said Paul Mabey, shall have been decided by the Court of Chancery.
JOSEPH HENSLEY,
Committee of Estate.
Office, Lower Great George Street,
Charlottetown, 16th December, 1861.

Notice.

WHEREAS by order made in the Court of Chancery by His Honor the Master of the Rolls, dated the 10th day of August instant, the management of the Estate of Paul Mabey, of Charlottetown, Esquire, has been committed to and vested in me the undersigned. Now, therefore, all tenants of the lands of the said Paul Mabey, and other parties indebted to him, are required henceforth to pay the amounts due and to become due from them respectively to me at my Office, in Charlottetown.
JOSEPH HENSLEY.
Charlottetown, August 26, 1861.