one never to be forgotten, the emotions excited such as can never be described. As we looked up towards Newport News, we saw the spars of the Cumberland above the river she had so long insolently barred; but of her consort there was not even a timber head visible to tell her story. But this is not all she had done. The Minnesota lay there riddled like a seive. What damage she sustained will never be known, but it must have been frightful. And within eight and forty hours she had successfully encountered—encountered, defied and beaten a force equal to 2890 men and 230 guns, as will be seen by the following table:—

	Men.	Guns.
Congress (burnt)	480	50
Cumberland (sunk)	360	22
Minnesota (riddled)	550	40
Roanoke (scared off)	550	40
St. Lawrence (peppered)	480	50
Gunboats (two or three disabled)	120	5
Forts (silenced)	200	10
Ericsson	150	2
Total	2890	230

Here, perhaps, in this short table is a better picture of what she did and what she dared than any word-painter, though he were a Vernet, could ever give.

The following account of the engagement between the frigate Cumberland and the Merrimac, is furnished by the Pilot of the Cumberland:—

"When the Merrimac arrived within about a mile, we opened on her with our pivot guns, and as soon as we could bear upon her, our whole broadside commenced. Still she came on, the balls bouncing from her mailed sides like India rubber, apparently making not the least impression, except to cut off her flag staff, and thus to bring down the Confederate colors. None of her crew ventured at that time on deck to replace them, and she fought thenceforward with only her pennant flying. She appeared to obey her helm and be very readily handled, making all her movements and evolutions with apparent facility. We had probably fired six or eight broadsides, when a shot was received from one of her guns which killed five of our marines. It was impossible for our vessel to get out of the way, and the Merrimac soon crashed her iron horn or ram into the Cumberland, just starboard the main chains, under the bluff of the port bow, knocking a hole in her side near the water line, as large as the head of a hogshead, and driving the vessel back upon her anchors with great force. The water came rushing into her hold. The Merrimac then backed out and discharged her guns at us, the shot passing through the main bay and killing five sick men. The water was all the while rushing into the hole made in the bow, so that in five minutes it was up to the sick bay on the berth deck. In the meantime her broadsides swept the men away, killed and maimed, and also set our vessel on fire in the forward part. The fire was extinguished. I cannot tell how many were wounded. The sick bay, berth deck and gun deck, were literally covered with men killed and wounded, but the surviving ones still fought well, and every one, officers and men, displayed the utmost heroism. The fighting lasted three-fourths of an hour, the Cumberland firing rapidly, and all the time the water pouring in the hole, and by and by the ports, as her bow kept sinking deeper and deeper. Near the middle of the fight, when the berth deck of the Cumberland had sunk below water, one of the crew of the Merrimac came out of a port to the outside of her iron plating, and a ball from one of our guns instantly cut him in two. That was the last and only rebel that ventured within sight, the rest remaining in their safe iron walled enclosure.

We fired constantly, and the Merrimac occasionally, but every shot told upon our wooden vessel and brave crew. Her guns being without the least elevation, pointed straight at us along the surface of the water, and her nearness, she being much of the time within three hundred yards, made it an easy matter to send each ball to its exact mark. Probably her guns would be useless at a considerable distance, as it appears impossible to elevate them. Finally, after about three-fourths of an hour of the most severe fighting, our vessel sank, the stars and stripes still waving. That flag was finally submerged, but after the hull grounded on the sand fifty-four feet below the surface of the water, our pennant was still flying from the topmast above the waves. None of our men were captured, but many were drowned as the vessel went down. We had about four hundred on board, and I suppose that from one hundred and fifty to two hundred were killed during the engagement and drowned at the sinking.

A Fright.—It is currently stated that a number of frightened gentlemen held a meeting on Sunday night, and called sundry distinguished merchants and loyal ship-owners out of their beds to advise on the best means of defending New York against the Merrimac, which was believed to be on its way to Fort Hamilton, having demolished Fortress Monroe. The Mayor, it is stated, suggested the procuring of old ships and sinking a stone fleet in the ship channel. Later news probably relieved the anxieties of the parties.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The panic extended to this city; for we learn that a distinguished character, with one of his aides of company, absolutely rushed three or four miles out of town to consult a gentleman of military training and professional skill,—had him out of bed at 2 o'clock in the morning, to inquire what we should do, if the dreaded Merrimac should suddenly appear in our harbor! Distance, time and tide seemed not to have been taken into account at all. The answer, we learn, was not satisfactory. Whether the gun formerly so rapturously kissed afforded any consolation on the present occasion, we have not ascertained.—*Boston Post.*

Suppose the Ericsson double keeled, cannon-proof nondescript, the Monitor, with her little cocked hat, revolving and impregnable fort, had been delayed a day or two longer in her passage to Fortress Monroe, are we exaggerating our dangers in saying that the Merrimac might have ascended the Potomac and shelled the President out of the White House; and that the Jamestown and Yorktown, escaping to sea, swift steamers as they are, might have cleaned the whole Atlantic coast of our outgoing and incoming merchantmen? The genius, skill and enterprise of a private citizen have saved us from these dangers and from the disgrace which would have followed the escape of those three rebel vessels from the James river. We have had a narrow escape — so very narrow and so very suggestive that we can afford no longer to trust our navy to any man of the old sailing wooden ship school of Mr. Secretary Welles.—*N. Y. Herald.*

CANADA.

Horrible Tale. — A Mother cuts her Child's Throat!—It is our painful duty to-day to record one of the most horrible events which has ever occurred near our city. It is that of murder, committed by a woman on a child, by a mother of her own infant son. The unfortunate woman was the wife of Mr. James Ford, a labourer, who has lived for some time near Freelton, in the township of East Flamboro'. Mrs. Ford has been insane for some time, and for about a year past has been under medical care. Although her insanity seemed incurable, yet she was not looked upon as very dangerous until lately. For some time past her husband has watched her closely, and kept her as constantly as he could under his eye. On Tuesday night last, after the family had retired to bed, she got up once or twice and walked about the house muttering to herself. Her husband, when he heard her, arose and prevailed on her to return to bed. Mr. Ford, as we understand it, was again awakened about three o'clock in the morning by a gurgling noise. Fearing that something had happened, he called out to his eldest daughter to light a candle. When the light was procured, he took it and went to the bed where some of the children were sleeping, and there he saw one of them, a boy between three and four years of age, with his throat cut from ear to ear. The cut must have been inflicted with savage force, for the head of the little one was almost entirely severed from its body. There could have been but little pain as death must have immediately followed the cut. The child, when he saw it, was still lying as if asleep, its eyes closed and its severed head resting quietly on the palm of its hand. There was nothing but the rude gash and the rapidly flowing life blood to tell that death was there.

Meanwhile, the insane mother stood by, with the instrument of destruction, a small table knife, dripping with blood in her hand. She made movements as if it was her intention to perpetrate the same crime on the other children, but was kept off. The eldest daughter, who had been sent, as soon as her father had seen what had been done, to call assistance, had to run barefoot and almost naked through all the bitter storm of yesterday morning, for some distance before she reached a neighbour's house. Several persons returned with her, and aided the distracted husband and father in taking charge of the wife. She at the time, and since, has been perfectly unconcerned of the dreadful crime which nothing but the dethronement of reason could have caused her to commit. She has been brought into Hamilton and placed in the gaol for safe keeping. An inquest was held on the case, when the Jury returned as their verdict, "That the deceased, George Ford, came to his death by wounds inflicted by his insane mother." Mr. Ford has four other children, who, if he had not awakened when he did, would probably have met the fate of their unfortunate brother.—*Hamilton Times.*

Ship Building in Nova Scotia.—We are informed by a gentleman recently returned from the westward, that ship building is progressing with great rapidity in that direction. At Shelburne there are 16 vessels now building; Yarmouth, 12; Tusset, 5; Argyle, 3; Liverpool, 2; Barrington, 2; and several at St. Mary's Bay.—*Halifax Paper.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

My dear Sir,—Having visited the city for a few days, on business, I felt anxious to glean from the debates in the Assembly what were the opinions of parties on matters of some importance, at least to the tenantry. My opinions on the Award are wel known in Prince County. I condemn it in toto, as one of the most glaring pieces of humbug that was ever palmed upon the people of the Island. That it will be rejected by the Colonial Minister, no one doubts, and, as heretofore, the tenants will be left altogether to the tender mercy of the proprietors. There is another subject, however, which engrosses considerable attention. I allude to the Volunteer movement; an excellent one, were it not for the political and party stamp put upon it by the Government. When Col. Swabey was dismissed from the Adjutant Generalship, I resigned my command as Lt. Colonel of the 4th Prince County regiment, on political grounds alone, and I stated then, in my letter of resignation, that the Commander-in-Chief's refusal to supply arms to the Celtic Volunteers, who unanimously appointed Mr. McGill as their Captain, was a political one; and the position Major Davies occupied at the review last summer (at which I was present), is a convincing proof in my mind that no supporter of the liberal party can expect justice shown them. Is it to be wondered at, then, that the Liberal party throughout the Island are generally opposed to the Volunteer movement? Every effort was made in England to divest the Volunteer movement of any thing approaching to party, and I feel quite satisfied the Duke of Newcastle would strongly reprobate anything of the kind here, were he properly informed of what is taking place.

I quite agree with the doctrine that no party in power should confer political places of honour or emolument on their opponents; and if I shall have the honor, at the ensuing election, to be returned with a majority of Liberals, I shall expect to see none placed in political offices unless friends of the party to which I belong.

I remain, my dear Sir,
Yours very truly,
J. WARBURTON.

Charlottetown, April 7th, 1862.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir—In looking over your paper of the 31st ult., I observed where the Hon'ble Mr. Coles presented to the House of Assembly a petition of John Saunders, Belle Creek, setting forth that he was the rightful occupier of 43 acres of land, &c., which is all correct enough, except that it should have been Joseph Saunders. But I was really surprised when I read that the Hon. Col. Gray stated that he could satisfy the House by my own admission, and under my own signature, that the date of my application to Mr. Douse for the said land was after the 30th April, 1860. Now, I should be sorry to suppose that the hon. member would be guilty of stating a wilful falsehood; nevertheless, I cannot allow such a statement to go forth to the public without contradicting it, which I now do, for I never admitted any such thing under my signature or in any other way.

In regard to the Woodville congregation making an arrangement with Mr. Douse two years previously, all the arrangement they pretend to have made is, that Mr. Douse promised them not to dispose of the land without their knowledge, which Mr. Douse asserts to be a falsehood. I am not aware of the exact date of my application for said land, but I have a letter from Mr. James Douse stating that it was in the early part of April, 1860; and I positively assert that Mr. Douse gave me permission, at that time, to improve on said land, which I can prove by a respectable witness, but I hardly think Mr. Douse will deny giving me permission. I should have felt obliged to the hon. member had he explained that it was in January 1861, that I stated that my improvements were to the value of twelve pounds, and that it was in August following, when I had about four acres of good wheat under fence, besides other improvements, that the Government recommended them to tender me the twelve pounds.

I must only apologise, Mr. Editor, for occupying so much of your valuable space, and conclude by adverting to the speech of the Hon. Mr. Haviland, in which he says that I said I did not apply for the land until some time in June, which I again assert to be incorrect. He also stated that the whole case is contained in a nut shell; perhaps it is; but if the Government have many more such cases I think the sooner the shells are cracked the better.

Yours, &c.,
JOSEPH SAUNDERS.

Belle Creek, April 7th, 1862.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, April 14th, 1862.

THE CLOSING SESSION.

Our readers, whose eyes have been wearied by the perusal of nearly fifty long columns of small print, containing the speeches of honorable members of the House of Assembly, besides a great deal of dry reading in the shape of debates of the Legislative Council—will rejoice to learn that the whirlwind of talk is about to cease, and that in a very short time the demands which Parliament makes upon our space will be greatly lessened. Considerable activity was manifested in the House during the past week in disposing of the Bills then in progress, and dispatching the unfinished routine business—so that now scarcely anything of importance remains, we understand, to detain members from their more congenial and profitable employments about their farms, storehouses and offices. There has been a vigorous packing of trunks for two or three days, and as we write several members are setting out upon their travels, sick and tired of the session, and apparently careless as to whether they shall ever return to begin another. By Friday next it is hoped that the richly cushioned chairs will be relieved for another year from the form and pressure of our insular statesmen, who, if they did not all fill them with honor and advantage to the country, did so to the satisfaction and approval of themselves.

It is yet too soon to take a review of the business of the session. That must be reserved until we see what measures shall be entitled to take their place on the Statute Book, and until, by calm reflection, unbiassed by exciting scenes of debate, we shall be enabled to reconsider all the proceedings as matters of history rather than as passing events. We think we may, however, hazard the opinion that there has been less work done than in any of the three previous sessions, and that such as it is, it will effect no great permanent improvement in the country.

We have room for only a very brief notice of some of the proceedings of the past week.

On Monday the House was engaged, for the most part of the day, on the report of the Special Committee regarding Teachers' petitions. Those petitions pray for compensation to Teachers, who, through incompetency and other causes, have been unable to obtain a licence to teach, and have been employed in districts wherein it is difficult or impossible to procure the services of licensed teachers. The allowances recommended by the Special Committee were in nearly all cases granted; but the practice of employing unlicensed teachers was generally condemned, and it is one which is certainly open to many grave objections.—A Bill, having for its object the suppression of houses of ill fame in Charlottetown, was introduced to-day by the Hon. Mr. Hensley, and was read a first time. We believe the measure emanated from the City Government.—A Bill to make certain alterations in the Small Debt Act, in accordance with several resolutions passed in the House, and lately published in this paper, was introduced by Hon. Mr. Pope, and read a first time.

On Tuesday forenoon, the House was engaged in passing through Committee some of the Road Scales, and in passing through Committee also the Small Debt Amendment Bill.—In the afternoon, the House was engaged in Committee of Supply, when several grants were agreed to, one of which is £60, proposed by Hon. Mr. Pope, for the purchase of a prize cup to be competed for by the Volunteers of this Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. This, added to the £400 previously voted this session for the Volunteer Force, makes a very considerable sum out of our small revenue for an object of more than doubtful utility.

A Bill, introduced by the Government, proposing new regulations in the postal system of this Island, occupied considerable time of the House on Wednesday. The principal object of the Bill is to make it compulsory to prepay postage on letters through this Colony, and from it into the neighbouring Provinces. The Bill was agreed to.—The Bill for the suppression of brothels passed a second and third reading. Under this Bill, policemen in Charlottetown are authorized to enter houses suspected of being kept for infamous purposes; and, if found to be such, to report the same to the Police Court, when measures will be taken for their suppression.

Nearly the whole of Thursday was occupied in a profitless, but not unamusing discussion respecting the claims of the Indians. This arose out of a petition presented by Mr. D. Davies, praying for a sufficient grant of money to improve the general condition of the Mic Mac tribe on this Island, as the descendents of the genuine aborigines. Col. Gray opposed the grant on the broad ground that the tribe designated the Mic Macs of this Island are not the descendants of the aborigines; and have, therefore, no claim on the Legislature, except as paupers. He contended that if they were of the true Indian race, they would have strong claims upon the Legislature of this Island, and on the British Government. The hon. Colonel made several long speeches on the subject. We did not hear the whole of any one of them; and we believe that not one member of the House heard him from the beginning to the end of his oratory. His own party appeared to be intensely disgusted at the reckless manner in which he trifled with the time of the House; and the Minority seemed to be highly amused at the exhibition, without caring to follow the whole line of his argument, if it were possible to do so. He was certainly very much excited, and strangely discursive. He levied a heavy contribution on sacred history, interpreting it by the light of his own knowledge and wisdom; and grouped profane annals, so far as they related to his subject, under such romantic light as is seldom exhibited to mortal ken. He certainly showed that he had read up the subject extensively; and most of his hearers regretted that he was not upon the Lecture stand before some Literary Society, instead of being at that time of day on the floor of the Assembly. The question was finally disposed of by £30 being granted for the relief of the Indians—to be placed in the hands of three clergymen—£15 for Prince County, at the disposal of a clergyman whose name we did not hear; £10 for Queen's County, to be distributed by the Rev. Dr. McDonald, P. P.; and £5 for King's County in the hands of the Rev. F. J. McDonald, P. P.—A resolution granting £175 for improvements in the Lunatic Asylum, also passed the Committee of Supply.

The Hon. Mr. Coles having asked the Government the previous day whether there would be a dissolution during the ensuing summer, as seems to be generally expected, Col. Gray gave a most evasive answer to the question on the evening of Thursday. He said, "the Government will give due notice whenever it is their intention to dissolve the House; and in regard to this being the last session, it may or may not." The Colonel might as well have said to the Leader of the Opposition: "Mind your own business—we will dissolve when we please; or, you will know when there will be a new election as soon as you see the Governor's proclamation dissolving the House." The Government are either determined to take the country by surprise; or, perhaps, like the caricature of Lord Palmerston in *Punch*, they are whistling for a good political blast that will enable them to steer their frail and rotten barque through the shoals and quicksands that are before them. For our own part, we do not care whether there will be another session or not—*there must be an election in less than twelve months.* If the Government hold on for a fifth session—which was never done by any Government since the passage of the Quadrennial Act—it will be a clear acknowledgment that they are afraid and ashamed to face the constituencies; and it will be a certain forerunner of their signal overthrow.

On Friday the House was occupied on several matters of routine—viz: the report of the Special Committee on new Post Offices; and the report of the Committee on the several small grants for the relief of indigent persons; together with other small routine business. Two Bills were brought up for a second reading, but were thrown out: one was, a Bill introduced by Mr. Davies, requiring transient traders on coming to Charlottetown to dispose of any articles of commerce, to pay a licence fee to the City authorities. This Bill would have a very injurious effect in many ways, and was generally condemned on both sides of the House. The other Bill—introduced by Mr. Beer—was to encourage steam communication on the Hillsborough, by giving a monopoly of ten years.

The greater part of Saturday was occupied in discussing the merits of a resolution, introduced by Mr. Finlay McNeill, proposing an address to the Queen, with the view of getting Her Majesty's Government to interfere on behalf of this Colony with the Government of France, so as to obtain in French ports a French registry for Island built ships, on the principle of the like concession lately extended to Canada. Mr. Coles warmly supported the measure; and, in order to secure the advantage proposed, urged the propriety of offering to the French the right of a free fishery on our coasts, to the same extent as it is enjoyed by American citizens. This was deemed too liberal, and was lost on division. The subject is one of much importance, and we shall take an early opportunity of expressing our views upon it at some length.

Col. Gray, on Saturday evening, introduced a Bill to regulate the mode of conducting the local arbitrations under the Land Commissioners' Award, which has been so strongly condemned by the Duke of Newcastle. It was read a first time, and is under the consideration of a Committee of the whole House to-day (Monday.) Of course the Bill will never receive the Royal assent, which any one must know from the tenor of the Duke's despatch. But if it did it would be worthless to the tenantry; and is so framed as to place the whole arbitration power in the hands of freeholders. In fact, the measure could never be worked, as we shall be prepared to show when we have more space at our disposal.

DESPATCHES—EXPENSES OF THE COMMISSION—THE SPY'S REPORT.

The following Despatches were laid before the Legislature a few days ago. The first has reference to the cost of the great Land Commission; and we can only infer from it that the Imperial Commissioner, Mr. Gray, represented to the Duke of Newcastle that the Government of this Island had failed or neglected to provide for the payment of its proportion of the expenses incurred by the Commission. It is very clear that the Colonial Minister was not apprised of the fact that Mr. Howe received his allowance of £200 sterling while here last summer, otherwise his Grace would not have made the peremptory "request" to have that amount paid into the Treasury chest. It was the duty of the Island Government to have informed the Colonial Office that the £200 were paid; and they fully deserve the quiet rebuke given them by the Duke of Newcastle for having neglected their duty.

The second Despatch is a very significant document. It plainly informs us, in a few words, that the Spy's Report must not be exhibited in this Colony. The Duke is not ignorant of the disgust and indignation aroused here when it became known how Mr. Whitman had conducted his mission; and the Colonial Minister very probably thinks that further excitement would attend the publication of the Report in this Island. The question as to the cost of printing, or the delay that might arise in multiplying copies of the Spy's Report, would not be allowed to stand in the way of sending it out here, if it were deemed serviceable to the interests of the country. The British Government, who voluntarily double the previously named handsome allowance to all the Commissioners, and assume the payment of all the incidental expenses, have shown such a liberal disposition as would place them far above all considerations regarding the cost, if they thought any useful purpose would be served by having the Report printed; and very little time would be required for that work in the office of the printer to the House of Commons. The inevitable conclusion is, therefore that the Duke of Newcastle regards the Spy's Report as unreliable, worthless, and as calculated to irritate the people of this Island.

NEWS BY THIS MORNING'S MAILS.

The Colonial and American Mails were received here this morning. We glean from our latest papers the following items of news.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC COMPELLED TO RETREAT!

One by one, the great Federal victories which have been so pompously announced of late, fade away, and now we learn that the great army of the Potomac which was advancing into Virginia, has been compelled to return to Washington thoroughly disorganized. The information comes to us through Canada, no American paper daring to publish a word on the subject, as if it did, it would be immediately suppressed. The Montreal Gazette says:—

"We understand, on good authority, that a large reconnoisance party, ordered to Manasses by Gen. McClellan last week, was so cut up and fatigued by the heavy roads that it returned to Washington in a state of disorganization. This is not a very encouraging fact for the Southern advance of the army of the Potomac." Rumors of the same kind traceable to high official personages, have been current in Quebec also, and probably contain some truth. The Montreal 'Commercial Advertiser' has the following paragraph on the same subject:

"Retreat of the Army of the Potomac.—An officer of the British army stationed here, who was invited to Washington by Dr. Russell to be a witness to the second battle of Manasses, returned here on Friday last, and reports that General McClellan and his grand army of the Potomac have retreated to Washington again, disorganized and discouraged, being unable to follow the Confederates on account of the state of the roads, and the insufficiency of transport for a long march through the enemy's country."

In connection with the above we copy the following from the 'Journal' of this morning:

A gentleman, who returned to this city from the States, in R. M. S. *America*, brings tidings of another retreat from Manasses by the Grand Army of the Potomac. It appears that the main body (125,000 strong) under Gen. McClellan advanced upon Manasses, as previously reported by telegraph, but the ground in that vicinity had been undermined by the Confederates, previous to abandoning the position, and the mines exploding, some five thousand men were killed and wounded. A panic ensued in consequence. A fearful rain storm coming up, as the troops were retiring, whole regiments disbanded and sought for shelter. The Grand Army at length struggled back to Washington. Of course the American newspapers dare not publish this news; nor would the "Military Censor of the Telegraph" permit its transmittal over the wires. But it was placarded upon the walls in New York, though removed almost immediately by the police. We noticed in one of our American exchanges some indistinct allusions to the retreat from Manasses, which were incomprehensible, until this intelligence came to clear up the mystery. The war is conducted on both sides in a barbarous manner. Why will not England interfere, for the sake of humanity?

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The steamer *Ospray*, Capt. Gulliford, arrived at Halifax on the 8th instant, from St. John's, Nfld., which port she left early in March last, but owing to the large quantities of ice on the coast, was compelled to return to port several times. Capt. Gulliford reports the coast of Newfoundland blocked up with ice. The prospects of the Sealers are very bad. A number of vessels bound to St. John's were at Trepassy and Burin, and jammed in the ice off Placentia Bay. Some of the vessels in the ice were drifting to the southward.

A gentleman at St. John's, Nfld., writing to the Reading Room in Halifax, says that gold has been discovered at that place. A very fine specimen has been taken from the drain that the Water Company are sinking, about three miles from town. The gold was thirty feet from the surface.

The *Newfoundlander* of the 24th says: "The business of the session is now so far advanced that the Legislature, we believe, will be prorogued this week."

The residence of the Rev. Mr. Harvey, Port-de-Grave, was burnt down on the night of the 13th of March. The family had just time to escape in their night clothes.

A fire broke out on board the brigt. *Gem*, at Harbour Grace, on the night of the 16th March, and before it was got under a great portion of the vessel, with her spars, sails, pumps, &c., were destroyed. Three of the crew, named Knox, Hogan and Walsh, who were asleep in the forecastle, were burnt to death. The vessel was owned by Capt. D. Green, and was waiting for a change of wind to proceed to the Seal fishery, having all her supplies on board, which were much damaged.

A destructive fire broke out at Carbonear on the morning of the 18th March, in a shop occupied by McKay & Co., as a dry goods store, which, with seventeen or eighteen other houses, was consumed. There was about £4,000 insurance on the premises.

One of the Dundee screw steam sealers is off Bay-de-Verdes, fast in the ice.

The *Gazette* of the 11th March says that the continued prevalence of north easterly winds has had the effect of so closely packing the coast with drift ice that the sealing fleet has been unable to get to sea. The wind changed on the 11th.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The following telegram was received at the Telegraph Office at Cape Tormentine just as the Mail was leaving there for this Island, and transmitted thence to the Reading Rooms in Charlottetown. It contains some startling intelligence, which is three days later than our Mail papers furnish, but the Telegram does not state what precise point the intelligence comes from. Our confidence in all telegrams from the seat of war has been so much shaken, that for the present we cannot attach much importance to this news.

By Telegraph to the Operator at Cape Tormentine.

April 9, 10 A. M.

More gunboats having run enemy's batteries at Island No. 10, General Pope commenced crossing the river and clearing out batteries,—last night enemy tendered a surrender, and the works were taken possession of this morning, the enemy having evacuated, leaving their sick, baggage, ordnance and stores. Reported that 30,000 Confederates had collected near New Bern, to attack General Burnside, who was making preparations to meet them, confident of success. Federal forces concentrated at Fortress Munro, and advanced on Friday and Saturday towards Yorktown, having considerable skirmishing on the way, driving in the enemy, and arriving in front of town.

½ Hour Later.

Reconnoisance about Yorktown, finds place very strongly fortified, two or three days seige will be necessary. Confederates on evacuating Island No. 10, fled to Topton, where General Pope pursued, attacking and routing them. He has captured 3 Generals, 6,000 men, 100 siege Guns, several Field batteries, immense quantity of tents, waggons, small arms, and supplies. Army of Island No. 10, wholly routed, captured and annihilated—Federal loss none—Confederates sunk several of their transports and gunboats on Sunday. General Beauregard's army advanced in overwhelming numbers from Corinth, and attacked combined forces of Generals Grant and Buell at Pittsburgh landing—battle very severe—lasting the afternoon. Confederates were routed and driven back to their fortifications; loss heavy on both sides.

April 10, 10 P. M.

New York *Herald* correspondence says:—Battle at Pittsburgh, Tennessee, represented bloodiest in modern times. On Sunday, 40,000 Federals engaged 60,000 Confederates, fought all day with varying fortune. Generals Buell and Wallace reinforced by General Grant, fight renewed on Monday with great vigor, continuing till late in afternoon, when General Grant made grand charge, routing the enemy and capturing large amount of artillery, and driving them back to camp at Corinth. Federal loss estimated nearly 20,000, Confederate loss over 30,000. Confederate commander, General Johnston reported killed and Beauregard wounded. Many Federal officers killed. Eleven earthworks, 70 heavy cannon and four steamers, captured at Island No. 10.

We desire to call the attention of farmers and others to the notice of the sale of Horses and Horned Cattle of improved breeds, on the premises of the Hon. Mr. Coles. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock on Wednesday next.

☞ Several communications, intended for this day's paper, are unavoidably crowded out.

THE TERRIBLE EXPLOSION OF A CARTRIDGE FACTORY IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia Bulletin of Saturday evening contains details of the terrible explosion in that city on the morning of that day. The building was a one story frame structure, located on the corner of Tenth and Red streets, and about fifty feet square.

Professor Jackson was engaged in filling a heavy order for cartridges for the United States Government, and he had about 50 girls and about 24 men working for him.

The cause of the explosion is as yet unexplained. Its effects were terrible. The edifice was scattered in ruins; at least four or five of the work people were killed instantly, and two or three of them were blown to minute fragments. The adjacent property also suffered. Nearly every window pane for a square around was broken, fences were demolished, and fragments of human flesh were flung on tops of high roofs and smeared over walls. A head, probably that of a man, was blown nearly a square up town, landing in Ellsworth street. A policeman gathered up nearly a barrel full of arms, entrails, legs, and other pieces of bodies, just after the explosion. One or two females were blown into Tenth street, with their clothes all in a blaze. The police and citizens immediately rendered all the aid possible, and the ruins were examined at once. The dead and wounded were carried out and placed in various neighboring dwellings, drug stores, &c., while some of the injured were taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

The Mayor, Chief of Police and the officers of the District, were early on the ground, and were indefatigable in their exertions to aid the injured, and to examine into the cause of the calamity. An immense crowd of curious and horror-stricken people also thronged around the spot, gazing at the bloody testimonies to the force of the explosion. We saw a policeman lift from the roof of a three-story house in Tenth street, a horrible mass of flesh and blood, which had been blown to that elevation. Other sights as horrible we forbear to speak of in detail.

Owing to the confusion which prevailed about the scene of the disaster, it was impossible to obtain an accurate list of the killed. It is believed, however, that the number will not exceed four or five. The heads of three persons, a number of arms, one or two tongues, and numerous parts of bodies were found around the immediate vicinity of the factory. One head was blown over the houses on Tenth Street into Passayunk road near Ellsworth street, a distance of several hundred yards. Thus far the bodies of Edward Jackson, the son of the proprietor, and a boy named John Mehaffey, have been picked up. The latter had his head blown off. Young Jackson was shockingly mutilated. His head was partially destroyed, and almost all the flesh burned from the bones

The greater portion of the wounded were conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital. The extent of the injuries of each has not been ascertained, but the physicians are of the opinion that there are no fatal cases among them.

The cause of the disaster is involved in mystery. Mr. Jackson, the proprietor, was not in the factory at the time, and knew nothing concerning its origin. Those of the work people who escaped, and with whom we conversed, only know that they found the building tumbling to pieces, and that in almost the same instant it was in flames. There were two distinct explosions, the second of which was much the most violent.

Another Great Sea Fight Expected.—The public is on the tip-toe of expectation. On the word of an "intelligent contraband," or through other sources, it is rumoured and believed that the *Merrimac* has been repaired, strengthened, and mounted with heavier guns; that the *Jamestown* and *Yorktown*, C. S. steam sloops-of-war have been also more efficiently iron-plated; and that the three vessels have actually come out from their fastnesses in Norfolk harbour; and are now perhaps obstinately doing battle—perhaps gone to the grave of the *Cumberland*. The *Monitor* meanwhile has made beneficial changes in her armament, and is reported anxious to renew the contest, arrangements having been made to aid her in a peculiar fashion, that is very well known to every one here in New York, but is properly kept out of print.

Awaiting the report and the issue of this new tournament *à l'outrance*, we must express our regret—be it but in the briefest of paragraphs—that our establishment maintains no poet laureate. What a theme for a bard is here going a begging—the trident wrested from Neptune as God of the Sea who takes his departure in disgust, giving way to Vulcan who assumes supremacy with hammer in hand for sceptre! Seriously, what is to become of Jack, the Jack who fought with Drake and Nelson and Paul Jones? Will he consent to become a mere jack-in-a-box, to fight chopped-up in a metallic cistern, whence he can catch a glimpse of neither sea nor sky nor consort nor enemy? Will he take the chance of grenades being flung down upon him through apertures of a funnel, or vitriol squirted at his eyes through the peep-holes of impregnability?—risks that we mention with horror, though in full assurance that, now Science is mingling in the fray, there will be no end to devilish inventions. In short, will Jack become a stoker, a salamander, a waiter upon alchemists and projectors, who might as well be in a diving-bell for any share that he can take in a battle? Will he belong to a crew that skulks below so soon as an enemy heaves in sight—to a ship that can never be yard-arm to yard-arm with a foe, seeing that his craft has neither yard nor masts, nor aught that appertains to his idol?

Missing Vessels.—Probable Loss of 120 Lives.—The Gloucester 'Telegraph' says the gale of the 24th and 25th of February last, has proved most disastrous to the Gloucester fishing fleet, and from present advices the loss of life will be very great, largely exceeding that of any previous season. The 'Telegraph' continues:

"There are now thirteen vessels which have not been heard of since the storm, and, we fear, never will be. Vessels that were out at that time have been in, gone out again, and arrived a second time with a fare of fish, and yet no one has heard of those missing, with the exception of two or three reported to have been seen on the bank, and the bare possibility of their having been blown off and lost their sails, or the crews being taken off by some outward bound vessel, is the only faint hope which now remains of the safety of any of the crews. The probability is that most of the vessels, if not all, came in contact with one another in the blow, and were at once sunk together on the bank. The hair breadth escapes of others from collision, leads every one to suppose that this was the manner of their destruction, although none may live to tell the tale.

The vessels now missing were some of the finest and strongest of our fleet, and were manned by from one hundred and fifteen to one hundred and twenty men, among which were some of the best fishermen in the place. A large portion of them leave families, and it has been estimated that as many as two hundred children will be made orphans by this disaster; and great distress will be caused by the loss of so many upon whom others were dependent for support, while a gloom has been cast over our whole community.

The winter fishing upon George's bank become more and more disastrous every year, as the numbers increase who engage in it; yet men will follow it, and owners of property will risk their vessels, knowing with a certainty that all cannot escape."

Should the above vessels not return, the loss of property alone will amount to $75,000. The loss of life in this George's fishing has now become so great that many begin to look upon the encouragement of it in the light of a crime.

Obituary.—We deeply regret to learn that Mrs. Tilley, wife of the Hon. S. L. Tilley, Provincial Secretary, died last evening at 7 o'clock, at their residence in Fredericton, after an illness of about eight weeks; the cause, disease of the heart and lungs. Deeply do we sympathize with the bereaved husband and children in this sad trial. She was one whom all who knew loved for the quiet kindness of her disposition, and her high Christian character. She leaves seven children and a husband, of whom it could indeed be said, "Her children arise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her." May He, who giveth consolation, sustain them under their affliction.—Globe.

Special Notice.—Holloway's Ointment and Pills—Affections of the air passages.—Mild, damp, foggy weather deteriorates the blood, and lays the foundation of disease of the throat, windpipe and lungs. On the least indication of irritation in these organs, Holloway's inestimable Ointment should be thoroughly rubbed twice a-day on the throat, back and chest. In all stages of influenza, colds, bronchitis, this treatment may be followed with efficiency and safety. The Ointment should be rubbed upon the skin, as salt is rubbed upon meat, it will then penetrate and preserve. A change for the better is soon perceived by the patient, whose steady progress towards health anxious friends witness, and with gratitude acknowledge the restorative powers of Holloway's Ointment.

The eating-house keeper of Albany, Pa., who served up roast cat to one of his customers, has been fined $5 and costs. The man who eat the cat has commenced a suit, claiming $10,000 damages.

No. 96. **Prince Edward Island.**

Downing Street, 21st March, 1862.

Sir;

I have the honor to refer you to the Resolution of the House of Assembly, dated the 16th April, 1860, contained in your Despatch, No. 15, of the 16th of April. In that Resolution the Assembly agreed that the expenses of the Commission of Inquiry into the Land question should be defrayed in three equal shares by Her Majesty's Government and the Colony, and by the proprietors of Land, who had concurred in the proposed investigation. In my subsequent Despatch, No. 24, of the 16th of June, 1860, I informed you that a payment of £200 to each Commissioner was contemplated as an indemnity for his labor.

The Inquiry proved so much longer, and more laborious, than was expected, that Her Majesty's Government have doubled the amount of the Commissioners' remuneration, besides which a variety of miscellaneous expenses occurred in the investigation. Her Majesty's Government, however, do not propose to call on the other parties to the Inquiry for the unforeseen and surplus expenditure. This will be undertaken by the Imperial Treasury, which will also issue the required amounts to all the Commissioners and other persons having claims in respect of this service. But I have to request that you will cause the sum of £200, originally named, to be paid without delay into the Treasury Chest, in order to reimburse Her Majesty's Government to that extent for the issues which they will have made to liquidate the accounts of the Commission of Inquiry.

I have, etc., etc.,
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.
Lieut. Governor Dundas, etc., etc.
A true copy,
George D. Atkinson.

No. 97. **Prince Edward Island.**

Downing Street, 21st March, 1862.

Sir;

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 15, of the 2d of March, requesting that you may be furnished with the Appendix referred to in the Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Land Tenures of Prince Edward Island.

I have to acquaint you that this Appendix, in consequence of its bulk, has not been printed, and there is therefore only one copy of it in this Country, which is necessarily retained here for the use of Her Majesty's Government, in deliberating on this subject.

I regret, therefore, that it is not, at present, in my power to comply with your wishes.

I have the honor to be, etc., etc.,
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.
Lieut. Governor Dundas, etc., etc.
A true copy,
George D. Atkinson.

Catholic Young Men's Literary Institute.—On last Thursday evening Mr. James C. Doyle read a paper before the Institute, on Shakspear's "Macbeth." After making some introductory remarks upon the character and genius of the "gentle Bard of Avon," the lecturer proceeded to give the historical incidents connected with the drama. Though Shakspeare was indebted to the writings of Hollinshed, and Andrew Wyntown for some of his facts, yet "Macbeth" is chiefly the creation of the poet's own genius. Mr. Doyle described the plot of "Macbeth," and read largely from the work. He recited several passages, and rendered the principal scenes of the play in a spirited, and, so far as we are able to judge, in a very correct manner. That he acquitted himself creditably, and that the subject was interesting, the applause frequently given by the audience was sufficient proof.

On Thursday evening next, Mr. Henry G. McIntire will read a lecture on "Joan of Arc."

Young Men's Christian Association, and Literary Institute.—Mr. Henry Barnard, eldest son of Mr. Silas Barnard, lectured on Thursday evening. His subject, "Chemistry as applied to Agriculture." He is quite youthful but quite up to his work. He delivered himself with great modesty, simplicity and clearness. He began by setting forth the importance of chemical knowledge to the farmer, instructing him as it does in the elements of the soil, the elements of his various products, and the elements of the manures required by his manifold purposes. He then proceeded to define chemistry. It is the science of elementary substances. These it decomposes, and then recomposes, in all possible modes of combination. It is thus exactly the science for the farmer; conveying the very information he needs, and which he can obtain from no other source. The lecturer illustrated his statements by several striking experiments, in only one of which he was unsuccessful. Several gentlemen followed in remarks deservedly commendatory of the lecture, and which added to the interest of the occasion. All seemed gratified with the product of native intelligence, diligence and zeal presented in the person of the lecturer, and his performance; while they pleased themselves with the hope that in due season they might hear from him again. Young Prince Edward Island was largely represented in the audience, making up for the unaccustomed absence of many of their elders.

The last Lecture for the season will be delivered on Thursday evening next, April the 17th, in the Temperance Hall, at 8 o'clock. Lecturer, the Secretary. Subject, "The Christian Sabbath and its aspects."

A Revival Meeting.—The following description of a revival meeting, by an eye-witness, is from the pen of an evangelical writer in Maine:—

"If all Bedlam had been let loose together, there could not have been more confusion. The rankest blasphemy I ever heard was at that meeting, and from the lips of a minister, while on his knees he pretended to pray. There was no humility in his voice or manner, but in a lordly, imperative tone he commanded the Almighty to come right down, just now, and scolding Him severely because He did not mind, telling Him they were all ready for Him, and were waiting. A cruel master could not have used more abusive language to his tardy slave than that blind Balaamite did to his Maker. Young people were courting in their prayers. One young man prayed most lustily for his 'sister' Sally—his sweetheart—and told the Lord 'all about her;' and when he got through, sister Sally turned to and prayed for him, and such another courting prayer never tickled the ears of any mortal. I felt solemn enough to weep bitter tears at witnessing such delusion, such trash in the name of Christ; and yet those prayers were so ludicrous, I could but laugh in the midst of tears. As I left the meeting, I felt that if the angels ever had cause to weep, they must have shed fountains of tears over such a scene of mingled ignorance, mockery, and blasphemy."—*Portland Boat.*

Buffoonery of the New Jersey Legislature.—The New Jersey Assembly on Thursday enjoyed themselves hugely over a bill "concerning goats." An amendment was made including "elephants and other colored persons." This created immense laughter. The fun was kept up for more than an hour. A colored man, who stood a silent spectator of the proceedings of the House, came in for a share of the fun. A resolution was offered that the "doorkeeper provide the Ambassador from Hayti with an arm chair in the rotunda."

Died,

At Big Pond, Lot 45, on Sabbath evening, the 6th inst., after a short illness of 9 days, borne with remarkable patience, Catherine, aged 23 years, daughter of John McPhee (Archibald). The deceased, by her amiable and generous disposition, gained for herself the esteem of all who knew her.—Requiescat in pace.

On the 10th instant, at Little York, in the 42nd year of his age, Mr. John Walsh, farmer, leaving a wife and two children to mourn his loss.

At Charlottetown, on the 1st inst., after a lingering illness, Mr. George Allan, Stone Cutter, aged 52 years.

At Clyde Mills, New Glasgow, on the 30th ult., of Croup, John Howard, youngest son of William Bagnall, Esq., aged 2 years and 2 months.

On the 27th ult., on St. Peter's Road, Lot 53, Mr. John Hart, aged 72 years, a native of Worcestershire, England.

Very suddenly on Friday the 4th inst., at Kingston, Canada West, in the 30th year of his age, Geo. Hampden Wilkieson, Esq., Senior Captain in H.M. 62nd Regt. of Light Infantry. Deceased was Brother-in-Law to W. A. Johnstone, Esq., of this City.

ALDERNEY BULL.

THE Subscriber will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of MAY ensuing, on the Market Square, in Charlottetown, if not previously disposed of by private sale, that well known BULL, imported from the Island of Alderney by the Governor of Halifax, and afterwards brought from Windsor to this Island by the Royal Agricultural Society. He was purchased about 3 years ago by the subscriber, and is now rising 6 years old. The stock from him throughout this neighbourhood is not surpassed by any in the Colony.

Terms of Sale—Twelve months credit on approved Joint Notes of Hand.

ROBERT GAY.

Lot 49, April 14, 1862.

A LIVING

FOR any person who wishes to engage in the business of Dyeing and Renovating Clothing.

J. C. Pryor wishing to remove will give instructions in the above Art to any person who wishes to obtain it, on moderate terms. The apparatus, &c., may be had also.

Early application is requested at his lodgings, at Mr. Edward Moore's, N. E. corner of King's Square.

April 14, 1862.

Caution.

WHEREAS my wife, MARY LANDRAGAN, has left my bed and board without just cause, this is to caution any person from harbouring or trusting the said Mary Landragan, as I will not be responsible for any debts of her contracting from this date.

JOHN LANDRAGAN.

Covehead Road, Lot 34, April 9, 1862. 3w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Extensive Sale of Dry Goods, Hardware, &c., &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on TUESDAY, next, April 15th, at Eleven o'clock, ALL THE

STOCK-IN-TRADE

of CHARLES DEMPSEY, Esq., comprising a very large STOCK of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, suitable for the coming season, a lot of Sheffield Hardware, Kegs and Bags of Nails, Casks of Raw and Boiled Oil, Kegs of Paint, Upper and Sole Leather, together with the Shop Furniture, Scales and Weights, Stoves and Pipes, Show Glass, &c., &c.

Terms at Sale. Sale Positive. No Postponement.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

April 14, 1862.

By Auction.

Farm Stock, Horses and Fat Cattle.

BY AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock, on the premises of the Hon. George Coles, in Charlottetown, the following superior Stock of FAT CATTLE. The Horses are from the best breed of Cart Horses ever imported, and thorough bred, viz:—

1 two year old Entire COLT, from a Clydesdale Mare and the imported Cart Horse Farmer's Glory.
1 three year old Cart MARE, from the celebrated Champion Mare and Farmer's Glory.
1 two year old MARE, from same Mare and Horse.
1 two year old HORSE, half brother to the celebrated Horse Snatcher.

CATTLE.

5 FAT CATTE.
1 Durham BULL, 4 years old.
1 " year old HEIFER.
2 " Heifer CALVES.

PIGS.

Several Hog and Sow PIGS, of improved breed.

A credit of 3 months for all sums over £10; and over £20, 4 months on approved joint notes.

W. McGILL, Auctioneer.

Ch. Town, 7th April 1862. RW

SWABEY & ROBERTS,
Commission Merchants
AND
Wine and Flour Dealers,
GREAT GEORGE STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN..........P. E. ISLAND.

N. B. Consignments advanced on, and Grain Cargoes purchased on Commission.

April 14, 1862. 1y

JOHN & ROBERT SCOTT,
Coach & Sleigh Builders,
Kent Street,

INFORM the inhabitants of Charlottetown and the Country generally, that they have now on hand a number of new and second-hand Carriages, open and covered, of different styles, which will be sold cheap for prompt payment.

☞ All orders punctually attended to.

April 14, 1862.

NOTICE!

ALL persons indebted to me for the services of the Horse "PONEY," are hereby informed that I have appointed, by Letter of Attorney this day, Mr. PATRICK BEARNEY, Union Road, Lot 33, to collect and recover all amounts due, whose receipt will be a sufficient discharge.

WILLIAM LARGE.

New Bedeque Road, Township No. 31, 12th April, 1862.

IN accordance with the foregoing, I hereby give notice to all indebted to Mr. Large as above, that I will attend at Lannon's, Ten Mile House, St. Peter's Road, on THURSDAY, the FIRST DAY OF MAY next, for the purpose of receiving the amounts due to Mr. Large; and all amounts not paid on that day will be sued for without further notice.

PATRICK BEARNEY.

April 14, 1862. 3w

Household Furniture, &c.

TO BE SOLD, by AUCTION at the residence of J. H. TURNER, on THURSDAY, April 24th, at 10 o'clock:

Walnut Drawing Room Suite, covered green Reps; Walnut Console Table, Marble top; Large Mirror; Mahogany and other Tables; Walnut Extension Do.; Mahogany Whatnot; Cane Seat Chairs, Sofas, Feather Beds, Mattresses, Bedsteads, Damask Curtains, rich Brussels Carpet, Scotch Do., Glass, Earthenware, Stoves, Books, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO—1 Box SLEIGH and FURS; 1 Double seat WAGGON, 1 Sett HARNESS.

Particulars in small Catalogues.

NEIL RANKIN, Auctioneer.

April 7, 1862. 1 RW 2i

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, 28th APRIL, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of Capt. Orlebar, R. N., all his

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Consisting in part of Mahogany and Cane Seat Chairs, Tables, Brussels and other Carpets, Wardrobes, Mahogany and Iron Bedsteads, Feather Beds, Hair Mattresses, Franklin Stoves, China, Glass and Earthen Ware, etc., etc.

Particulars in Catalogues, to be had at the Subscriber's office, one week previous to the Sale.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Ch. Town, April 7, 1862.

☞ The above SALE IS POSTPONED until further notice. W. D.

Very Superior Congo Tea.

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

Feb. 24, 1862. WM. McGILL.

GRAND RIVER WHARF, LOT 56.

RONALD WALKER

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his Friends and the Public that he has commenced Business in the Store lately occupied by Messrs. McAulay & Johnston, where he has received a LARGE ASSORTMENT of

NEW GOODS,

suitable for the present and approaching seasons, which will be sold cheap for cash.

R. W. assures his Friends and the Public that nothing shall be wanting on his part to render his Establishment worthy of their patronage.

October 14, 1861. Ex. only, 6m

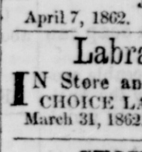
NOTICE!
To Merchants and others.

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

NEIL RANKIN, Auctioneer.

Queen-street, March 31, 1862.

Freight from Boston.



THE Fine New A 1 Schooner "LIGHT BOAT," Captain Clarke, will SAIL from the Eastern Packet Pier, BOSTON, for THIS PORT, on the 15th inst.

For freight or passage, apply to N. Cushing, Commercial Street, Boston, or to

J. S. CARVELL, Carlottetown.

April 7, 1862. 2i

Labrador Herrings.

IN Store and for Sale cheap, 100 bbls. CHOICE LABRADOR HERRINGS.

March 31, 1862. J. S. CARVELL.

STOVES! STOVES!

SELLING OFF at 20 per cent below previous prices, the remaining Stock of STOVES, consisting of COOKING, PARLOR and BOX STOVES.

March 31, 1862. J. S. CARVELL.

1862. SPRING. 1862.

5 CASES Gent's Spring HATS, just opened. Various styles, and CHEAP.

C. C. VAUX.

Glasgow House, March 31, 1862.

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

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

C. C. VAUX.

March 31, 1862.

Smokers, Attention!

A PRIME article of TOBACCO, delicious flavor and CHEAP.

C. C. VAUX.

Glasgow House, March 31, 1862.