your own annalist, writes, "what was then the face of the Holy Roman Church? How exceedingly foul was it, when most powerful and sordid, and abandoned women ruled at Rome, at whose will the sees were changed, Bishops were presented, and what is horrid to hear and unutterable, *false Pontiffs, their lovers*, were intruded into the chair of Peter, who are only written in the catalogue of Roman Pontiffs for the sake of marking the times. *for who can affirm that men illegally intruded by wicked women of this sort were Roman Pontiffs? Genebrard*, also one of your historians, records, that for nearly 150 years about fifty popes, viz: from John VIII to Leo IX, "deserted wholly the virtue of their predecessors, being apostate rather than apostolical." If Rev. Sir, you desire to form a correct idea of the fearful depravity of human nature, refer not to the Newgate calendar for the lives of highwaymen, murderers and felons, but to the Roman Catholic historians who have recorded the lives of those whom you would have the world believe to be the "Vicars of Christ," the "Heirs of apostles," "the key bearers of the throne of God," "the confirmers of God," "the confirmers of the faith of Christians," and "the most sure havens of all Catholic communion."

Is it not an insult to the understanding of any man to ask him to believe, that such vile wretches as John XII, Boniface VII, Sextus IV, Alexander VI, or Julius II, were the "Vicars of Christ," that the decisions of such monsters and their Bishops, presented by the "abandoned women who ruled at Rome," are to be taken as the infallible will of God? Absolution for sins committed, and indulgences for sins to be committed, of whatever nature, were, I imagine, in the days of Sextus or Alexander, easily procured from those "most sure havens of Catholic communion."

The articles of your faith, which I shall next notice, are the belief in the real presence,—and the worship of the Host. The Prophet Isias ridiculed the God-makers of his day, after the following manner:—

"He hath planted the pine tree, which the rain hath nourished, and it hath served man for fuel: he took thereof and warmed himself; and he kindled it, and baked bread, but of the rest he made a God and adored it, he made a graven thing and bowed down before it; part of it he burnt with fire and with part of it he dressed his meat, he boiled pottage and was filled, and was warmed and said, Aha! I am warm; I have seen the fire. But of the residue he made a God and a graven thing for himself; he boweth down before it, and adoreth it, and prayeth unto it, saying, Deliver me; for thou art my God."—*Douay Version.*

Pray, Rev. Sir, in what respect do you differ from the idolator described by the Prophet? He took a piece of wood,—you take a quantity of flour or of wine. He made part of the wood into a God, and with the other part thereof he comforted himself,—you make part of the flour or wine into a God, and comfort yourself with the remainder.—He fell down before the God he had made and prayed unto it: Deliver me for thou art my God; you fall down before your God, and pray unto it in very nearly the same language; and not satisfied with doing so, you pronounce accursed all who say your idol should not be carried in procession and adored!!!

Isias has also given as a minute description of the manner in which the Idol of his day was made. In the "*Missale Romanum*" the *recipe* for making your Idol is to be found,—I shall not at present transcribe it. In the same Book under the head "DEFECTS OCCURRING IN THE CELEBRATION OF THE MASS." It is directed,

"If after consecration, a fly or any such thing fall into the chalice, and if it produce nausea to the Priest, let him draw it out and wash it with the wine; and when mass is concluded, let him burn it, and let him throw the ashes and washings into a sacred place"!!

[Si post consecration ea ecciderit musca, aut aliquid ejusmodi, et fiat nausea Sacerdoti, extrahat eam, et lavet eum vino; finita missa, comburat, et combustio ac lotio hujus modi in sacrarium projiciatur. *Missale Romanum.*]

"If any of the *Blood of Christ* fall on the ground or table by negligence, it must be licked up by the tongue, the place thoroughly scraped, and the scrapings burned; but the ashes must be buried in Holy ground."

[Si, per negligentiam, aliquid de SANGUINE CHRISTI ecciderit, seu quidem super terram seu super tabulam, lingua lambatur, et locus ipse radatur quantum satis est, et abrasio comburatur; cinis vero in sacrarium recondatur."—*id.*]

"If the Priest *vomit* the eucharist, and the species appear entire, they must be reverently swallowed, unless nausea prevent: and in that case, the consecrated species must be *cautiously separated from the vomit* and laid by in some sacred place until they be corrupted, and afterwards they are to be thrown into a sacred place."

["Si sacerdos evomet eucharistiam, si species integræ appareant, reverenter sumantur, nisi nausea fiat,; tunc enim species consecratæ caute separantur, et in aliquo loco sacro reponantur donec corrumpantur, et postea in sacrarium projiciantur; quod si species non apparent comburatur vomitus, et cineres in sacrarium mittantur."—*id.*]

Now Sir, suppose a Pagan were to enter your chapel, and find you busily engaged over a copious vomit, of which you had but recently been relieved, endeavoring to separate from the 'mess' a drop of wine or a crumb of bread, and you should tell him, with all sincerity, that you were seeking for your God in the filth, what opinion would he form of your religion?

Or suppose that in carrying the chalice across the church, a single drop should fall from it to the floor, and that you should at once fall on your knees and lick it up,—that then you should scrape most carefully the spot on which it had fallen,—burn the shavings,—and carefully collect the ashes, and bury them,—and the pagan should be gravely told by you, that you had scraped your God from the floor, do you not think, Sir, he would consider you a very great ASS?

You will doubtless exclaim against the publication of this profane nonsense, which I have quoted from the Missal; but you cannot deny the correctness of it. I, Sir, consider the precedent of Isias a very safe one. This idol, which your church has induced the vulgar to regard with veneration, is very serviceable to your order. It is used, as you are aware, to stimulate men to the commission of crime, and to restrain mobs when it is deemed judicious that they should be restrained. It was used by the Papists who plotted the destruction of Protestantism, and the murder of the king and nobility of England, in the time of James I.; and by Bishop Mallock, the other day, in Newfoundland,—by the former, to give the conspirators courage to proceed in their diabolical work; by the latter, to suppress a mob, which had asked permission to destroy the Protestant population, or something equivalent to it. Well might the atheistic Leo X. exclaim: "How profitable is this Jesus Christ to our interests!" I shall now notice that most abominable *Sacrament*(?), Confession. Your belief on this head is found in the following:

"Whosoever shall deny, that sacramental confession was instituted by Divine command, *or that it is necessary to salvation*, let him be accursed."

Of the abominations of the confessional we can form a very correct opinion, by referring to "Dens' Theologia,"—the standard of Dogmatical Theology at Maynooth, and I presume also, at St. Dunstan's. It is a work highly approved by your Holy Father. In this *infamous* production (I apply the term in its fullest sense), may be read that which is correctly translated in the following words:—

"What is the seal of sacramental confession?

"It is the obligation of concealing those things which we know from sacramental confession.

"Can a case be stated in which it is lawful to break the sacramental seal?

"It cannot be stated, ALTHOUGH THE LIFE OR SAFETY OF A MAN, OR EVEN THE RUIN OF THE STATE SHOULD DEPEND UPON IT.

"What, therefore, ought a confessor to answer, being interrogated concerning truth, which he has known through sacramental confession: *alone?*

"He ought to answer THAT HE DOES NOT KNOW IT; AND, IF NECESSARY, CONFIRM THE SAME BY AN OATH" (debet respondere se nescire eam; et si opus est, idem juramento confirmare)!!!

It is unnecessary, Rev. Sir, to comment on such barefaced villainy.

A few words more, and I shall, for the present, have done with Peter Dens. You are, doubtless, intimately acquainted with his "Theologia,"—which the Roman Catholic Prelates of Ireland solemnly pronounced "the best book on Theology" as containing "*the most secure* guidance for Ecclesiastics." You know the infamous instructions which are there given Priests, as to the manner in which they are to question women, married and unmarried: and the extent to which every female who enters the confession box is exposed to *demoniacal* outrages. The questions, which are directed by this book of "sure guidance for Ecclesiastics" to be put to women, while at the confessional, are such as would disgust the most abandoned inmates of the lowest brothels. Much as I desire to expose the iniquity of the confessional, I cannot—I dare not—pollute the pages of a public newspaper by transcribing, even veiled in the obscurity of a dead language, which comparatively few can read, the detestable filth which is to be found in Dens, and which is there given for the "guidance" of Ecclesiastics such as yourself. Reverend Sir, a woman might spend her life, as a prostitute, in the great metropolis of our Empire, among the vilest of the race, without hearing anything so filthy, so horrible, so revolting, as may be poured into the ear of a pure and virtuous woman by a young priest, who in doing so shall simply follow the directions given in the "sure guide" for Ecclesiastics. Rev. Sir, were you to go into the house of any respectable member of your church, and read to him in any intelligible language the chapter in Dens on the confessional, and tell him that such are the instructions which are given you for your guidance, he would summarily drive you from his presence.

"The questions to be put to women are not to be put abruptly but framed prudently; for instance wives are to be asked "whether they have quarrelled with their husbands, what was the cause of their quarrels * * * * *

Since the young woman is more under the influence of modesty, we are wont for that reason to hear the betrothed husband's confession first, &c. Well may Popery be designated "Satan's masterpiece."

Raising the dead, restoring sight to the blind, speech to the dumb, and curing diseases, &c., are only ordinary occurrences, the result of visits to, and prayers at, the shrines of such divinities as Gervasius, Prothasius and Co.

A few words on miracles, and I shall have done with you for the present; *Bellarmin*, as I, on a former occasion, told you, informs us, that the divine presence in the Host, was proved by the fact, that a hungry horse left his oats, and adored the consecrated water. In "Alban Butler's lives of the Saints" there are related all sorts of funny stories. One saint, who had his head cut off, walked with it under his arm for several miles; another went to sea on his cloak, &c., &c. These "attestations of sanctity" are, I presume, circulated among the ignorant, in order to inspire them with devotion to the *true* Church. Now, Rev. Sir, as you have been pleased to say that I have no religion, will you kindly tell me whether you believe the miracle of the horse leaving his oats and worshipping the Host? and also, whether that is the best evidence which you can give of the reality of the divine presence? If you do not believe it, and many others of a like character, will you kindly inform me why they are circulated?

My private opinion, I may inform you, is that all Ecclesiastics—not excepting "Father Angus" and Cardinal Wiseman—who aid and assist in the dissemination of such books as "Butler's Lives of the Saints," are either fools or knaves,—fools, if they believe such silly lies; knaves if, not believing them, they allow the people committed to their charge to be led astray by them.

And now, Reverend Sir, in the hope that not a few of the deluded people whose misfortune it is that they have been from infancy educated to believe implicitly in an idolatrous and degrading superstition—which from age to age has been perpetuated with "infernal art," for the benefit of the order to which you belong,—by rending the communications which your forwardness and impertinence have recently called forth, may be led to assert their manhood, dissolve their connection with an apostate church, and seek a purer faith in that Book which Romish Churches has so sedulously labored to withhold from its victims; and leaving you from henceforth to indulge in all the innocent pleasures of "*morose delectation*," and to test the efficacy of that "Holy water" which your catechism teaches is a specific against "magical enchantments" and the 'power of the Devil,' and a sure defence against all "the powers of darkness."

I remain, Rev. Sir, your obt. servt.
W. H. POPE.

Charlottetown, 2d July, 1862.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The English Mail by the Steamer "Europa," arrived at Halifax on Tuesday, the 8th inst., and reached here on Friday morning last, the 11th inst. We give below a summary of the latest news.

The Prince of Wales had returned to England from his grand Eastern tour.

In connection with the return of the Prince of Wales, the papers announce the death of Major-General the Hon. T. Bruce, governor to the Prince, and brother of the Earl of Elgin. The General returned home on the 14th ult. from attending on the Prince during his tour in the East in infirm health, arising from a fever contracted at Constantinople, and shortly after his arrival had a relapse, from which he never recovered.

The health of the king of Belgium improves.

Lord Lyons, it is said, goes home on private business.

The London Times comments upon the fearful carnage in America, and says never at any time could the map of Europe show so many blood stained spots. Whatever may be the result, it is plain the war has now reached a point at which it is a scandal to humanity. It has become a war of extermination, yet submission is as far off as ever, and it does not believe the cry for more bloodshed represents the mind of the American people. Enough blood has been spilt, and enough damage has been done. The opportunity must be present or at hand when some potent American voice, prudently calling for peace, may awaken a universal echo.

The 'Times' has another article on American finance. It says it is most critical, and ought to produce serious alarm instead of empty boasting and exultation.

The 'Morning Post' charges the American Government as being all along influenced by popular clamor, having never pursued an independent course.

The 'Morning Herald' finds it impossible to account for the inactivity of Gen. McClellan. "Possibly," it says, "after the battle of Fair Oaks, and the breaking up of Beauregard's army in the West, he does not see his way clearly, and may feel himself outnumbered by the enemy in a position which is impregnable, and from which that enemy may fall upon his lines and work at pleasure. If so the Federal army is likely to meet with disaster, which may change the whole aspect of the war, for a reverse to General McClellan involves the ruin of his army and the hopes of the Federal Government."

The death of Lord Canning, late Governor General of India, has caused the profoundest regret in England. He was only fifty years of age. His death was caused more by the anxieties of the Indian Viceroyalty than the influence of Indian climate.

Reliable accounts from Mexico state that the French loss in Mexico was trifling, though they suffered a repulse. Already the Corps Legislatif have sanctioned a credit of 15 millions of francs for the reinforcements, and troops are to be at once conveyed — the number as reported varies from 7,000 to 15,000 — from Algeria and Toulon to Vera Cruz. This expense will, however, be more than covered by the payment of 25 millions of francs which was made into the French Exchequer on Wednesday by the Spanish Government, being the amount of the indemnity agreed to be paid to Imperial France for the expenses of the expedition of the Bourbon Duke of Angouleme to Spain in 1823, to crush the Cortes and re-establish the despotism of Ferdinand VII. The indignation in Spain against Gen. Prim for his tricky conduct in Mexico is so great that he deems it expedient to call at London in *transitu* and see the Exhibition, while the storm at Madrid is blowing over.

DEATH OF LORD CANNING.

In the death of Lord Canning, England loses one of her most serviceable statesmen. He was the son of the celebrated George Canning, for some time Prime Minister of Great Britain, and was born in 1812, being, therefore, but fifty years old at the time of his death. He was educated at Oxford, where he showed the evidences of unusual talent. He entered Parliament in 1836, and took office in the cabinet of Sir Robert Peel in 1841. In 1852 he became Postmaster General, and for three years conducted that department with signal energy and efficiency, making many reforms, and giving a new impetus to the whole business of that "engine of promoting the happiness of the people," as he believed it to be.

But the crowning merits of Lord Canning's life were exhibited in a more remote and difficult field. In 1855 he succeeded the Marquis of Dalhousie at Governor General of India. He had but well got seated in his office, when the terrible Sepoy rebellion broke out, and the British Empire in the East seemed to be on the verge of destruction. Lord Canning devoted all his energies first to the furtherance of the military power in suppressing the insurrection, and then to pacificatory measures for the return of order and the establishment of the new era. It is the admission of all that he met with every success. Within the present year he has been permitted to retire; but that the benefit of his experience and talent might not be lost, he had just been invited into the ministry as Secretary of State for India. But his arduous labors in the enervating climate of India has proved too much for his constitution, and he departed this life suddenly.

The Civil War in the States.

News by Telegraph.

ST. JOHN, July 9.

Gen. McClellan has advanced about seven miles up the James River; he has also advanced his lines down to the Chickahominy. There has been no fighting during the last two days.

Another Confederate gun-boat venturing down the James River was sunk by the Federal gunboats.

Beauregard's army commenced arriving at Richmond before the evacuation of Corinth, and in all seventy-five thousand of them reached Richmond.

Burnside's entire army is reported to be in motion towards Richmond city.

A portion of McDowell's corps occupy Warrenton, supposed preparations to concentration of Pope's army.

The bombardment of Vicksburg, Mississippi, continued on the 3rd of July. The town is deserted except by the Military,—some ten thousand being there, strengthening the fortifications.

No relief had reached General Curtis, up the White River. He is supposed to be endeavoring to reach the Mississippi River by another route.

The response to President Lincoln's call for additional troops is going forward vigorously in the Northern States.

Gold is quoted at 12 per cent in New York.

ST. JOHN, July 8th.

The Confederates refused to notice flags of truce making enquiries concerning missing Federal officers.

The President has nominated Generals Heintzleman, Summer Porter, and Keys Brevet Brigadiers in the regular army, and Major Generals of volunteers for gallant conduct.

The Lynchburg (Va.) Republican reports that Beauregard is suspended from command of the army of the West.

The James' River flotilla is composed of vessels temporarily detailed from the blockading squadrons.

The Richmond dispatch announces the death of "Stonewall" Jackson and General Barnevell Rhett, killed in the recent battles.

The Confederate Generals Hall and Anderson are also reported to have been killed.

General Magruder is not a prisoner as reported previously.

LATE AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

In the absence of any official or reliable information bearing upon the recent fighting before Richmond, we can only guess at the extent of the disaster from a few of the revelations made. The Northern papers all agree that "the change of front" was a signal success. So be it. But it is not so easy to understand it as such. The abandonment of their seige guns by the Federals; the running of a whole railway train, with ammunition, &c., over a broken bridge into the river; the giving way constantly before the enemy until the shelter of their gun boats was reached; and the leaving of their dead and wounded behind on the field, during eight days falling back, must be accounted for before victory can be claimed. In one instance a thousand of the wounded of a previous battle were left to their fate. It will readily be seen that the Confederates must be fearfully hampered, not only with their own, but the Federal killed and wounded also. The 5th New York Zouaves went into the fight 700 strong, and lost 400. The 44th New York lost 150 out of 400. The 16th Michigan lost 300. The 9th Mass lost 300, including its Col. (Cass), wounded. Several other regiments have been named as dreadfully cut up. There will probably be a lull for a few days, in order to recover from the exhausting effects of the week's fighting.

CAPTURE OF VICKSBURG.

CAIRO, July 5.—The ram Monarch brings news from Vicksburg to the 28th ult., On Thursday, Commodore Porter's fleet commenced to shell the upper batteries below the town. This continued all day without any result. The shelling was renewed on Friday, and in the afternoon a fire was directed on the town, over which the shells were seen plainly to burst. This continued until 4 o'clock, when the firing ceased. During the bombardment the rebel batteries played feebly. Their firing was inaccurate. Half an hour after the cessation of the bombardment the rebel water battery opened on our mortar fleet, which replied until the battery ceased firing. At 8 o'clock in the evening a fire was opened from the entire fleet on the town, and it was continued for an hour. The next morning at 4 o'clock, the bombardment was renewed, during which eight of Commodore Farragut's vessels passed the batteries without serious damage. The city must have been damaged greatly, as conflagrations were seen in numerous places in different parts of the city.

We have been informed on indisputable authority that 5000 negroes have been ordered by Gen. Butler to work on the canal across the bend on which Vicksburg or its remains are now situated. The channel of the Mississippi will thus be changed, and Vicksburg will become an island town hereafter. Seven hundred more shells have been ordered from New Orleans to reduce the remains of the place to ashes.

THE CAPTURED BRITISH VESSELS.

The British schooner Lucy was captured while trying to run the blockade.

The schooner Curlew was captured off Cedar Keys, Florida, while trying to run the blockade.

The steamer Somerset surprised a steamer in Dead Man's Bay, loading cotton. Before she could be reached she was fired and deserted by her crew, but her anchors, cables, &c., were secured.

The gunboat Montgomery captured off the Rio Grande the British schooner Will o' Wisp, loaded with kegs of gunpowder in fish barrels and in bags, percussion caps, thick shoes, and a large case marked —clothing.

The schooner Morning Star from Nassau, with salt, acids, cigars, &c., was captured off Cape Fear.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

By our late Newfoundland papers received by the R. M. Steamer *Ospray* we find that the prospects for the fishery are good. The 'Newfoundlander' says:—"We are glad to be able to report favourably of the fishery. From all parts of the coast the advices up to this date are satisfactory. This is certainly gratifying as far as it goes, but of course it has reference only to the early stage of the voyage, and we must have some weeks of good fishing before a paying result is assured. At the present date, however, the prospects are as good as we have ever known, and our people are in good spirits at the promise held out of better results than of late years have been realized."

We take the following items from the 'Patriot':

The fishery, it is refreshing to say, has been capital in this neighborhood the past three or four days. The farmers are up to their eyes in codshead, preparing their compost heaps.

The Hon. Kenneth McLea died at St. John's on the 27th ult. He was one of the very few left of the Newfoundland merchants of the "olden time."

☞ We regret that, from want of space, we are obliged to omit the conclusion of the article on the Volunteer Movement, together with some other editorial articles, and a variety of news items. We shall fully make up for all arrears in our next.

☞ THERE was no news of importance from the seat of War in the States by the Mail of Saturday night.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY INTITUTE.

A meeting of the members of the C. Y. M's. L. Institute, will be held on Tuesday evening the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the Institute Rooms.

P. BOWERS, Secretary.

The West River Tea Meeting, in aid of the funds of the Dog River Presbyterian Church, which had been advertised for some days, came off yesterday, at the Farm of Mr. Angus McEachern. The weather was not as fine as could have been desired; but notwithstanding this drawback, a large number of persons from both Town and Country attended, the principal part of the visitors from Town having been conveyed by the Steamer 'Experiment,' which had been specially engaged; and we learn that the arrangements on the part of the managing committee on the grounds were excellent, and that the whole affair passed off in a most satisfactory and creditable manner. Mr. Lobban's Band, which was in attendance, contributing not a little to the pleasure of the company. A number of Reverend and other gentlemen of standing were present; and after the good things of the table had been discussed, and the handsome cake contributed by the Ladies of the District disposed of by auction, several short and appropriate addresses were delivered by different gentlemen. Amongst the speakers were the Rev. Mr. Ross, the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, and the Rev. George Sutherland, Dr. Ingles, the Hon. John Longworth, and Mr. McGill. We have not ascertained what the sum realized amounted to, but from the number of persons present, it must have been considerable.—ISLANDER.

The American fishing schr. Col. Elworth, of Gloucester, Me., arrived here on Tuesday last, from Cascumpec, having two cases of small pox on board —she having landed four of her hands, affected with the disease, at that port, before she left. The vessel has been ordered to the quarantine ground, at the mouth of the North river, and the two sick men landed and taken to the hospital. We trust the authorities will not allow any one of the remainder of the crew to land; and the most effectual way of doing so is to take the vessel's boats ashore for a few days.—Isl.

Mrs. J. H. Sherman and Mr. Charles E. K Sherman, of New York, the wife and son of the United States Consul, arrived in this City on Wednesday evening last, by Steamer Westmoreland.—Is.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—*Holloway's Pills*—Advice to Females.—After indefatigable perseverance and long-continued scientific research, this excellent remedy was discovered and brought to perfection. From no invention has the other sex derived greater benefits: health and ease are the chiefest blessings, and these are secured to them by these noble medicaments, which are available at all ages. They remove all impurities from the system, by correcting and purifying the blood, and their curative powers display themselves with equal certainty, safety, and facility upon the young, the middle-aged and the old, in every country, while their cheapness places them within the reach of all.

Died,

At Chelsea, Mass., U.S., on Friday, the 4th July, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Henry Bake, after a few days' illness of Small Pox, Mr. George W. Satchwell, only son of Mr. Thomas Satchwell, of this city, aged 20 years.

On Saturday, 28th June, at Montague House, the residence of her brother, William Watson, Esqr., Miss Jane Watson, a native of Roxburyshire, Scotland, and for many years a member of Trinity Church, Georgetown.

At Rose Valley, Strathalbyn, on Saturday, the 21st ultimo, after a painful illness of nine days, Alexander McDonald, son of the late Mr. John McDonald, in the 29th year of his age, leaving a mother, sisters and brothers, and numerous friends, to mourn his death.

At New Glasgow, on the 27th ultimo, of Typhus Fever, George Henry, eldest son of Mr. George Stevenson, aged 19 years and 9 months, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives.

On Tuesday, the 17th ultimo, at the residence of her brother, W. Hyde, Esq., Elliot River, Janet Hyde, daughter of the late Wm. Hyde, Esq., aged 74 years. Her end was peace.

On the 27th instant, at Richmond Hill, the Hon. Kenneth McLea, a native of Greenock, in the 62nd year of his age, beloved and respected by all, and deeply regretted by his family and a large circle of friends.—[N'fd. paper, July 1.

At Cascumpec, on the 2d March, 1862, Julian, wife of Edward McIndaff, in the 37th year of her age, leaving a family of five children. Requiescant in pace.

~~Erratum~~ July 12 Margaret
~~Died at Charlottetown~~
~~Wife of~~ Mallett, Rustico

July 3—Maxwelton, Paul, Pictou; coal. 4—Sophia, Blanchard, Tracadie; shingles. Ranger, Mattatall, Tatamagouche; timber, Ploughboy, Robertson, Pictou; coal. Ellen, Pentz, Pugwash; limestone. 5—Mary Ann, Burke, Newcastle; shingles. Faugh-a-ballagh, Bell, Richibucto; limestone. Bee, Ogden, Shemogue; deals. 7—Aurora, Crawford, Pictou; coal. Mary Ann, Deming, Pugwash; limestone. Mars, Pollard, Shediac; lumber. George Dundas, Young, Richibucto; do. Alexander, McDonald, Shemogue; do. 8—Velocity, Maschean, Richibucto; boards. Ariel, McDonald, St. John's, N. F.; bal.

CLEARED.

July 2—Light Boat, Clark, Boston; goods. 3—Woodbine, Robertson, Pictou; bal. Mary & Charles, Rabin, Halifax; goods. 4—Ranger, Mattatall, Tatamagouche; potatoes, &c. Maid of Erin, Davis, Pictou; bal. 5—Ploughboy, Robertson, do.; do. Black Douglas, Place, Sydney; potatoes. Zebra, Lockman, Richibucto; bal. Ellen, Pentz, Pugwash; salt. Maxwelton, Paul, Richibucto; bal. 8—Spray, Pineo, Pictou; bal. Alma, Foley, Richibucto; do.

Ship News.

The Bark Malakoff, Morgan, sailed from Richmond Bay, a few days since, for Bristol — timber, deals, oats and potatoes—by Hon. James Yeo.

QUEBEC, June 23—Arrived Bark Ocean Queen. 26th—Ship Lady Seymour. Both from Bermuda.

BRISTOL, June 26.—Arrived, Vesta, from Port Hill, in 26 days.

LIVERPOOL, June 21.—Sailed, Gazelle, for P.E.I. St. John's, N. F., June 19.—Arrived, Mary, Le Blanc. 28th—Responsible, Walsh.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tea Party.

A TEA PARTY will be held on the grounds of St. Dunstan's College on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant. The Band of the College will be in attendance, together with the Choir of St. Dunstan's Cathedral, accomdanied by an Orchestra.

Tea will be on the Tables at 3 o'clock.

Tickets 1s. 6d. each—to be had at the stores of Messrs. W. R. Watson, D. Brenan, D. McIsaac, P. Walker, and J. Reddin.

July 14, 1862.

REMEMBER!

THE ONLY

Clearing off and out sale is at

VAUX'S,

GLASGOW HOUSE,

Where you will find

THE CHEAPEST GOODS

EVER OFFERED IN CHARLOTTETOWN.

July 14, 1862. 1sl.&Pro.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Subscriber, intending to make alterations in his business, offers FOR SALE his well known and valuable BUSINESS STAND and Property at SUMMERSIDE, Prince Edward Island.

This property is situate one hundred feet from the Queen's Wharf, (where the Mail Steamer comes four times in each week during the time the navigation is open), fronting on the West side of the street leading thereto, and also fronting on Water Street, forming an angle of the two streets, upon which is built a new, handsome and substantial Two STOREY HOUSE and STORE, 40 feet by 50 feet. The Store is neatly and most conveniently fitted up for a general DRY GOODS and GROCERY BUSINESS. The House is well finished, and suitable for a respectable family, containing several Rooms and Bedrooms. There is also a first rate Cellar under the whole building seven feet deep, in one angle of which is a splendid spring of Water. In the rear of the building is a convenient WAREHOUSE, new, and in good repair.

Any person wishing to carry on a general business, there is no place in P. E. Island more desirable than the rapidly growing town of Summerside, and the position of the above property being the best and most central in the place, it offers rare inducements to any person wishing to invest capital.

For particulars please apply on the premises to the owner.

MARTIN O'HALLORAN.

Summerside, P. E. I., July 14, 1862. 6i

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, either by private contract or public auction, A VALUABLE FARM, situate at Long Creek, Lot 65, on the border of Elliot or West River. It is distant from Charlottetown only about eight miles, and within one mile from McEwen's Wharf, which is an excellent place for shipping produce. The Farm consists of one hundred acres, between 70 and 80 acres of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, 35 acres of which have been well covered with Mussell Mud. The remainder of the Land, from 20 to 30 acres, is well stocked with Firewood and Fence Poles.

The situation of this Farm is very attractive, located as it is on the banks of the West River, where the scenery is delightful, and every facility afforded for boating and shipping in summer, and sleighing in winter.

There is a good DWELLING HOUSE on the premises, 34 × 24, the lower part of which is substantially finished; also, a good large BARN. There are also two fine Wells of Water, one near the door, and the other on the farm. The value of the property is also greatly enhanced by a good Marsh attached to it, which yields about ten tons of dry Hay, and about 25 tons of salt Grass.

This Farm is under lease for 999 years at the nominal rent of one shilling per acre per annum.

Should the above Property remain unsold by FRIDAY, the FIRST DAY of AUGUST next, it will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on that day, at 11 o'clock, forenoon.

At the same time the STOCK, CROP, and FARMING IMPLEMENTS will be sold at auction, consisting of 43 sheep, 2 horses, 7 head of horned cattle, and 8 pigs; about 16 acres of oats, 5 acres of Wheat, about 6 acres of Potatoes, and 15 acres of Hay, 2 Carts, 1 truck, 1 waggon, 1 jaunting sleigh, 2 setts Cart Harness, 1 sett waggon harness; 1 box sleigh, 2 wood sleighs; ploughs, harrows, and other Farming implements. Also, a good Mussel Mud SCOW will be sold at the same time.

TERMS—For the Farm and Buildings, one half the purchase money to be paid down, and the other half may remain secured on the property. For the Stock, Crop and Farming Implements, one half to be paid on the first of November next, and the other half on the first of November, 1863—the amounts to be secured in both cases by joint promissory Notes.

JOHN COSTELLO.

West River, July 14, 1862. 3ins

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber has yet on hand three hundred acres of his property at Lot 4, Plot 14, which he will sell on the most liberal terms, taking horned cattle or other stock in exchange. He warrants the land to be of the first quality, free from swamps or marshes, and well stocked with timber of all kinds. The Subscriber will be at Costin's Mill, Mimmigash, on the 10th of August next, to arrange with intending purchasers and others who have previously purchased land from him or his Solicitor, Charles Palmer, Esqr., as to terms and other particulars.

N. B. On the payment of one instalment down, a credit of four years will be given for the remainder.

WALTER LANNEN.

Ten Mile House, St. Peter's Road, July 14. 4w

CARD.

JAMES COMEFEORD,

Carriage and Sleigh Builder,

OPPOSITE CLARK'S HOTEL,

SUMMERSIDE,.....P. E. ISLAND.

Orders in the above line executed with neatness and dispatch. Terms liberal.

Summerside, July 14, 1862. 6i

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIVIC ELECTIONS.

BY THE MAYOR.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Town of Charlottetown," I do hereby give PUBLIC NOTICE that an Election of

Mayor and Five Councillors

FOR THE

CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN,

Will be held on TUESDAY, 5th AUGUST next, at the several places following, that is to say:

In Ward No. 1—At the Store of A. H. Yates, Esq., corner of Queen and Water Streets.

In Ward No. 2—At the Fire Engine House, fronting on Great George Street.

In Ward No. 3—At the City Hall.

In Ward No. 4—At the Fire Engine House, fronting on King's Square.

In Ward No. 5—At the House of Mr. E. Needham, fronting on Great George Street.

And at the said Elections the Poll will be opened at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open until five in the afternoon of the same day.

DESCRIPTON OF WARDS.

"Number One shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Dorchester Street. Number Two shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Richmond Street and north of Dorchester Street. Number Three shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Grafton and north of Richmond Streets. Number Four shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Fitzroy and north of Grafton Streets. Number Five shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies north of Fitzroy Street, including the Common of the said Town."—*See 18 Vic. Cap. 34, intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Town of Charlottetown," sec. 2.*

T. H. HAVILAND, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, July 11, 1862.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY next, the 16th instant, at ELEVEN o'clock,

ON PEAKE'S WHARF,

Just arrived from New York per Brigt. "Ariel:"

400 Barrels Extra and Superfine FLOUR,
50 do CORN MEAL,
50 Bags do do.

All sums over £10, three months on approved notes.

J. & T. MORRIS.

July 14, 1862. 1in

Preserve Kettles.

IN BRASS and ENAMELLED, with an assortment of PRESERVE CROCKS.

BEER & SONS.

July 14, 1862. 5w

Scythes! Scythes!!

NASH'S SUPERIOR SCYTHES, 44, 46 and 48 inch. Also, SNEATHS, RAKES, FORKS, &c. &c.

BEER & SONS.

Charlottetown, July 14, 1862.

FLOUR!

JUST RECEIVED, per "CARRIE M. RICH," from Boston—

200 Barrels Fresh Ground FLOUR.

JAMES PURDIE.

July 14, 1862. 4i

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

NOW landing ex "MARY ANN," from NEW YORK,

200 Bbls. Choice FLOUR,

CONSISTING OF:

Extra Ohio, Extra State, and Superfine, which will be sold cheap.

J. & T. MORRIS.

July 14, 1862. all papers 1m.

DR. HAMMOND JOHNSON

Will VACCINATE at his Dispensary from 11 to 1 o'clock daily.

July 14, 1862.

To Let or Sell at Once.

A VALUABLE BUSINESS LOT and HOUSE, at St. Peter's Bay, adjoining Mr. Sutherland's, on the Fortune Road.

Reference in town—Hon. D. Brenan. On the spot—Dr. McKeon, the proprietor. Deed seen at Registry Office.

July 14, 1862.

AUCTION SALE!

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS.

THE Subscriber will sell on TUESDAY, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock, on PEAKE'S WHARF—

40 hhds. MOLASSES
9 do SUGAR
25 chests TEA
20 half-chests ditto
110 barrels FLOUR
10 cans Kerosene Oil
10 boxes Cigars
50 do Herrings
10 do Spices, &c. &c.

TERMS—Under £10, cash; under £50, three months; and over £50, four months' credit, on approved Joint Notes.

J. S. CARVELL, Auctioneer.

July 7, 1862. 2in

MOLASSES AND SUGAR.

JUST RECEIVED, per "LAUREL" direct from WEST INDIES—

130 hhds. CHOICE MOLASSES
20 Tierces do do (70 gals.)
20 do. do do (40 ")
20 do. do do (25 ")
10 hhds. BRIGHT SUGAR.

For sale low, by

J. S. CARVELL.

July 7, 1862.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

Great Sales for Cash,

AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION.

LADIES' and MISSES' HATS, newest styles,
Ladies' French Kid and Summer Gloves, Ribbons, Scarfs,
Flowers, Bonnet Borders,
Ladies' and Misses' Summer Jackets.

A large variety of Dress Goods.

Ladies' Black and Brown Mantle Cloths,
Ladies' and Children's Hosiery,
Ladies' White and Colored French Corsets, Grass Cloths, Hollands and Linens.
Ladies' Elastic side French Walking Boots,
Ladies' Muslin Dresses, from 3s 6d to 12s.
Ladies' Silk Parasols, from 3s 4d to 12s 6d.

WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

ALL OF THIS SPRING'S IMPORTATION.

C. C. VAUX.

Glasgow House, Queen-street, July 7, 1862.

Sugar, Sugar.

5 HHDS. Bright SUGAR in Bond, and for sale at a low figure for Cash or approved paper.

NEIL RANKIN.

July 7, 1862. 3i

MILITARY PIC NIC

AT APPLE-TREE FARM.

THE IRISH VOLUNTEER RIFLES will hold a PIC NIC, at APPLE-TREEE FARM, the residence of Mr. Jas. Stewart, on

Thursday, the 17th July.

The Steamer 'Experiment' will leave Reddin's Wharf at half-past 8 o'clock.

The services of the best Violinists have been engaged for the occasion.

The day's pleasure will conclude with a BALL in the evening, at the Armory, to open at 9 o'clock.

Volunteers attending will please appear in uniform.

Care will be taken by the Committee that no difficulty will be encountered in landing or re-embarking the party at Apple-tree Wharf.

TICKETS—To admit Lady and Gentleman, 3s 9d; Ladies' Tickets, 1s 6d; Gentlemen's, 2s 3d; to be had at the Stores of Messrs. J. Reddin, Owen Connolly, J. G. Eckstall, W. Murry, and the following Committee:—

William O'Brien, Simon Bulger,
John Broydrick, Thomas Cahill.

HENRY G. McINTIRE, Secretary.

June 30, 1862.

BAZAAR AND TEA.

THE BAZAAR and TEA to aid in the completion of the Wesleyan Chapel at Margate, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of July. Bazaar open at 10