under Orangeism to the public tribunals or even to its own—seeing that sworn secrecy clothes its members, like the cloud of Æneas, with perfect impunity from public detection at all? Talk of tyranny, ancient or modern, pagan or christian, we know of none so complete as that which gives one man all power over another, to use him as he will, to dishonor him as he will, without hope of redress. Apart from all religious reasons, it is quite enough to make all sensible Catholics detest and shun Ribbonism, to know that under all secret proscriptive organizations their characters would be at the mercy of every knave or scoundrel who envied them their virtues, or covetted their positions.

In labouring now to legalise such societies in this Island, the Colonial Secretary goes much farther than his Canadian prototype, who took this unworthy means of supplanting his leader in the Government. When that astute politician found himself hampered on the one hand by the *Broad Protestantism* of George Brown and his *Globe*, and on the other by the enlightened liberal statesmanship of his leader, Sir A. McNab, he had surreptitious recourse to Orangeism, and though the deep Glencoe curse of his clan blasted it to his eyes, he feared not to invoke and subordinate it to his ambitious purposes. The same, we doubt not, is now being attempted here; but then, whereas J. A. McDonald merely desired the removal of every *civil disability*, and in which he was joined by Catholics, W. H. Pope aims at the legalization of Orangeism, and thus invites the summary displeasure of the Crown against his party. But let those who are concerned look to it; as for Roman Catholics, they have the same defiant front to offer Orangeism, whether legalised or not, and know perfectly well how to take care of themselves, and ever to avoid proscriptionists in all their dealings. We do not think that there are any commercial men, or others amongst us, who can afford to set one half the population at defiance, when that population could so readily render itself independent of them by commercial associations of their own.

We had it in mind to put it to our Protestant Conservative neighbors to consider the humiliating position they are placing their church and religion in, by betraying, as the present plan implies, such deep despair of its adequacy for the protection of their faith and liberties. Is, then, Orangeism a religion, and Mr. Pope its high priest, and has manly Protestantism sunk into a secret proscriptive association, hostile to the State and to humanity itself?

If Catholicism, within this free Protestant Empire, be still so powerful, after centuries of penal treatment, as to frighten nineteen century Protestants, then we say, that this is greatly to the credit of its truth and immortality. But no, our Protestant friends have no fears for themselves or their religion, and all this alarm resolves itself meanly into a mere midnight move for political leadership in our Government, and in the country on the part of an official who unfortunately fails in exhibiting any of the qualities of a leader of men, and consequently relies not, like a statesman, "upon great talents and great occasions for his rise," but rather upon unhappy passions resulting from past misfortunes amongst the same subjects of the same great Empire.

SUMMARY OF HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 14th.

Hon. Col. Gray presented to the House tenders for two steamboats to ply between this Island and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as asked for in an advertisement lately inserted in the *Royal Gazette*. The tenders received were two in number, one from Mr. Michael Stevenson, with Canadian securities, offering to supply two boats to ply, as stated in the advertisement, for the sum of £3000, annually, over and above such grants as might be given by the Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; and the other from Messrs. W. C. Bourke, and R. R. Hodgson, with Island securities, offering the same for £3000, giving the Island Government the benefit of grants from the other Provinces.

The hon. leader of the Government in moving that the papers be laid on the table, stated that the reason for so doing was that some members of the Government contemplated taking shares in the proposed steamers if the Island tender was accepted, and they thought it better to bring the matter before the House to prevent the appearance of any jobbery in the transaction.

Considerable discussion arose on the subject, and as it was stated that Mr. Boultenhouse, the former owner of the "Westmorland," had a tender on the way, which had not arrived on account of the detention of the mails at Cape Tormentine, the matter was allowed to lie over.

Hon. Mr. Hensley introduced a Bill to incorporate a Marine Insurance Company.

MONDAY, 16—Several petitions were presented and referred to the several Committees.

Hon. Col. Gray presented a letter from Mr. Boultenhouse, which had been delayed, as the date and post mark would obviously shew.

SACKVILLE, 4th March, 1863.

TENDER FOR STEAM BOAT.

I will furnish the Government of Prince Edward Island—as requested by notice in the *Royal Gazette* newspaper of the said Island—with a new first class Steamer, of not less than one hundred and eighty feet long, twenty-six feet beam and eleven feet hold; to be built essentially of Juniper, under the inspection of John Tucker, Lloyd's Surveyor, and fit her out as you require, for the accommodation of passengers, with Engine and Boiler of sufficient power to run sixteen miles per hour; will perform the whole service of three trips, each week, each way, calling at the intermediate ports between Pictou and Shediac, for the term of ten years, for the sum of Two hundred and Twenty pounds, Island currency, payable in Warrants on your Treasury, for each and every month the boat may run in each year; your Government to receive any money that other Governments may grant for that service. Will give a lien on the Steamer for the faithful performance of the contract. C. BOULTENHOUSE.

After a lengthened dicussion the tender was laid upon the table with others.

Hon. Col. Gray moved the House into Committee on the state of the Colony, with the view of adopting an Address to the Queen to have the legality of the Award tested before a proper tribunal.

In the afternoon the Committee on the state of the Colony was resumed, and the debate on the Address to the Queen relating to the Award continued until the hour of adjournment.

TUESDAY, 17.—A bill to continue several expiring Acts, was introduced and read a first time.

The House then went into a Committee of the whole upon the state of the Colony, on the motion of the Hon. Col. Gray, who moved an Address to Her Majesty upon the subject of the Award, praying that the matter might be referred to a judicial tribunal.

In the afternoon Mr. Brecken presented a petition from the City Council of Charlottetown, praying for a guarantee of a loan of £5000 to build a Market House. He moved that the petition be the order of the day for the House in Committee on Friday next. Several hon. members opposed allowing the petition to go into Committee, and others supported the motion, without pledging themselves as to what course they woud adopt if it went into Committee. The motion was carried 13 to 11

After a few petitions were presented, the House resumed Committee on the address to the Queen respecting the Award. Two or three expressed their views further on the subject and then the House divided on Mr. Coles' amendment in favor of the loan. For it—Messrs. Coles, Whelan, Kelly, Conroy, Warburton, Howlan—6. Against it—Messrs. Gray, Kaye, Brecken, Longworth, Col. Secretary, Pope, Howat, Haslam, Davies, Thornton, Walker, Beaton, Sinclair, Sutherland, Hensley, McAulay, Green, Montgomery, Ramsay, Duncan—20.

The Address was then carried by the same majority as the amendment was lost.

Hon. Col. Secretary presented a petition from the Grand Orange Lodge of P. E. Island, praying for an Act to incorporate the Grand and subordinate Lodges of that body in this Colony. He explained the nature of the petition and moved that it be referred to a Committee to report on the petition by a Bill or otherwise. After a spirited discussion which was kept up to a late hour the House divided on a motion of amendment by Hon. Mr. Kelly, that it be referred this day three months. For Mr. Kelly's motion—Messrs. Kelly, Coles, Whelan, Thornton, Beaton, Sutherland, Sinclair, Walker, Howlan, Conroy, Hensley, Warburton—12. Against it—Messrs. Gray, Col. Secretary, Green, McAulay, Davies, Duncan, Longworth, Laird, Howat, Pope, McLennan, Montgomery, Brecken, Kay, Haslam,—15. So it was lost and the petition reported to a Committee to bring in a Bill.

WEDNESDAY, 18th—After some routine business there was a debate on a motion made by Mr. Haslam for a Committee to report on the receipts and expenditure of the Government on the Worrell Estate and Lot 11, since purchased, and on an amendment of Mr. Warburton that they also report on the Selkirk Estate and Lot 54. The amended resolution was agreed to, and the following Committee appointed — Messrs. Haslam, Green, Brecken, Sinclair, Warburton.

Hon. Col. Secretary introduced a Bill to regulate steam navigation in this Island.

The Marine Insurance Company Bill was taken up in Committee. Its principles were generally approved of, and hon. members all entertained the opinion that it would save the mercantile community here considerable expense and no little inconvenience.

THURSDAY, 17—The Hon. Col. Secretary brought in the Bill for the incorporation of the Grand Orange Lodge, and its various branches.

In the afternoon, the debate was resumed on the Orange Lodge Incorporation Bill, and continued until the hour of adjournment.

FRIDAY, March 20th.—The debate on the Orange Bill was resumed. The question before the House was a motion by the Hon. Col. Secretary that the House go into the order of the day, viz., the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Grand Orange Lodge of P. E. Island, and the subordinate lodges connected therewith,—and an amendment of Mr. Coles to go into the order this day three months. When the House divided there appeared for the amendment, — Messrs. Coles, Kelly, Thornton, Beaton, Sutherland, Sinclair, Howlan, Hensley, Warburton. Conroy—10. Against it — Col. Secretary, Green, McAulay, Davies, Duncan, Haslam, Laird, Howat, Brecken, Pope, Montgomery, Longworth, Col. Gray, Kay, McLennan—15. The main motion was then carried 15 to 10, hon. members voting contrary as above. The Bill was then read a second time and committed to Committee. It was agreed to with a few unimportant amendments.

Hon. Col. Gray, by command of His Excellency, presented to the House several Despatches, which were read and laid on the table.

The House then went into Committee on the Bill to regulate steam navigation.

Progress was reported.

Several petitions were presented, among which was one by Hon. J. C. Pope, from Prince County, praying for the establishment of a Grammar School at Summerside.

THE CIVIL WAR IN THE STATES.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 12.

The Democratic candidate for Governor is probably elected. Votes very close. A Democrat has been elected for the first Congressional District. 2d and 3d district doubtful. Republicans have Legislature.

Fernando Wood, in Cincinnati, said that peace propositions were left in the President's hands last December, the adoption of which would have settled the war by April. He withheld what the propositions were, and denounced the conscription act in treasonable terms.

A special despatch from Jackson, Tenn., states that the Confederates have captured 200 men and 2 pieces of artillery of Gen. Sullivan's division.

There is a rumor at Memphis of an engagement at Port Hudson.

Confederate Gen. Bragg has succeeded Generals Pemberton and Longstreet in their commands. Bragg's old division is at Middle River.

It is reported that President Lincoln will appoint Gen. Butler Provost Marshall.

A despatch from near Columbia, Tenn., reports that Gen. Granger came up with the Confederates on Tuesday, and captured several. One report says that Col. Coburn with 2000 men escaped, making their way to Federal lines.

Consul Gen. Murphy, at Frankfort on-the-main, reports great enthusiasm in the German States for the Federal cause, and he says he could send over 35,000 recruits in ten days if authorized.

A committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce are urging upon the President to issue letters of marque.

A Nassau letter says that if the Federal Government understood the deplorable condition of the South as developed by Southerners there, it would see that an energetic movement would secure most important results.

ST. JOHN, March 13.

Private letters from London speak with alarm of the fleet now in course of construction in England and Scotland for the Southern Confederacy.

The Federal Government has urged a peremptory demand for their prohibition from sailing to operate against American commerce; and a threat of war, by the former, is regarded as a sure means of putting an end to these secret hostilities.

The Federal Government have been advised of Confederate attempts to procure privateers in Pacific Ocean; attempts to purchase English steamer failed.

Gunboat Quaker City, captured British steamer Duoro, off Cape Fear, with over 400 bales of cotton, from Wilmington, N. C., for Nassau.

A Confederate Lieut. captured near Charleston, says secret peace negociations have been progressing three weeks at Richmond.

Proposals out for monster seagoing iron-clads of eight thousand tons, carrying ten guns, in casemates weighing twenty-five tons, and worked by engines.

Nine new Monitors in process of construction, to be considerably longer than those now afloat, and double their speed.

Special despatches from Memphis reports in a fight on Yazoo River seven thousand Confederates and eight transports were captured

Reports at Cairo of capture of Forts Henry and Donaldson by Confederates.

A gentleman from the South reports immense armies massed in Tennessee, one to hold Rosecrans in check, while another flanks him and moves on Louisville and Cincinatti. He says the talk South is that a fleet of ten iron-clads will be ready in foreign ports this month, with which the Confederates propose clearing Mississippi and cooperating with movement in Kentucky.

Northern Alabama Unionists giving Confederates great deal of trouble.

Van Dorn's army retreated towards Shelbyville.

Reported ten thousand Confederates gone south to Charleston.

Bragg has been reinforced in Tennessee.

BANGOR, March 14.

Louisville Journal says Federals destroyed and evacuated Forts Hermann and Henry on Tennessee River, removing armament and stores to Fort Donaldson. These forts are liable to overflow and are of no present necessity.

Richmond papers contain no news from Charleston, Port Hudson or Vicksburg.

Prospects of food spoken of discouragingly at Charleston by Government; impressment of flour and grain discouraging production.

Beauregard revoked all furlough, and recalled all absentees.

Longstreet has eighteen thousand men between Petersburg and Blackwater.

Cargo British prize steamer Queen of Wave very valuable, consisting largely of ammunition.

Vessel built by Great Eastern builders, and machinery miniature of hers.

Super $6.95 a $7.15. Extra $7.30 a $7.40.

C. Y. M. LITERARY INSTITUTE.

LECTURE ON THE "LAPIDARY MONUMENTS OF EARLY CHRISTIAN ROME."

On Wednesday evening last, the 18th inst., a very interesting, instructive and eloquent lecture was delivered before the C. Y. M. Literary Institute, to a crowded audience, by the Very Rev. Dr. McDonald, on the "Lapidary Monuments of early Christian Rome." The Very Rev. gentleman, in the course of his remarks, eulogised, in glowing terms, the faith, piety, and devotion of the early Christians of the Eternal City, as exemplified in the inscriptions on their monuments, the simplicity of which he very properly observed, is in strange contrast with the vanity manifested in many of the monumental inscriptions of the present day. Although he viewed the whole subject in an antiquarian, rather than in a theological aspect, yet he showed very plainly that many of the doctrines of the Catholic Church can be easily proved by these simple, affecting inscriptions. It would be impossible for us, with the limited space at our command, to give even an outline of this admirable lecture, or to describe the masterly manner in which it was treated. It was very properly suggested by one of the speakers who took part in the discussion which followed the lecture, that the learned Doctor should be invited to deliver, before the close of the season, another address on some subject relating to Rome, with everything in reference to which he seems to be so well acquainted, and which is so interesting to the Christian and the archæologist.—*Vtn.*

C. Y. M. L. INSTITUTE.—On to-morrow evening, (Tuesday), 24th inst., instead of Wednesday evening next, as previously announced, Mr. A. Z. Trudelle, Eccl., St. Dunstan's College, will deliver a lecture before the above Institute. Subject — "Roman Law." E. ROCHE, Secretary.

BAZAAR, &C., FOR ST. DUNSTAN'S PUT OFF.—We are requested to state that the Bazaar in aid of St. Dunstan's College, and the lotteries connected therewith, as well as the lottery of the "Splendid Model of the International Exhibition Building of London, 1862," for the same purpose, which were to be held at the Temperance Hall, on the 8th April, have been put off till about the latter end of June, when they will be held on the premises of the above named Institution. Further notices regarding these matters will be hereafter given.

SUMMARY OF AMERICAN NEWS.

The N. Y. *Tribune* publishes an extract from a naval officer's letter stating, on the authority of an English officer, that "a project is on foot in England, superintended by Maury of the Confederate navy, to capture the U. S. squadron on the Mediterranean station with iron clad vessels, now said to be nearly ready for sea."

A hundred members of the late Congress have united in a call for a Convention to promote enlarged facilities for commerce between the East and West, to be held in Chicago, on the first Tuesday in June. They invite all interested, and especially ask the co-operation and aid of the Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, Agricultural Societies and business associations, as they regard the enlargement of the canal between the valley of the Mississippi and the Atlantic as of great national, commercial, military importance, tending to promote the development and unity of the whole country.

Latest advices from Port Royal state that the Yankee fleet now there numbers 123 vessels, including the frigates and 20 gunboats. The rest are chiefly transports. There are now 30,000 men collected there aud more are expected.

The condition of the Federal finances at the close of the late session of Congress, is thus stated in the Washington news:

"The Appropriations made by the Thirty-seventh Congress are as follows:

Extra Session, July, 1861, about $264,-000,000.

Long Session, ending 17th July, 1862, $913,000,000.

Short Session, ending March 4, 1863, $1,-100 000,000.

Receipts from duties on imports, internal revenue, direct taxes, sale of public lands, &c., as estimated from March 4, 1861, to July 1, 1864, $320,000,000,— which, deducted from the above sum, will leave the amount of indebtedness up to July 1, 1864, including the $70,000,000, debt left by the last Administration $2,027,000,000."

It is stated that between £500,000 and £600,000 of a contemplated advance of £3,-000,000 to the Confederate Government, has been negotiated at Paris and Frankfort by Messrs. Erlanger & Co. The amount is to be secured by cotton at 5d. per pound, which is to be delivered on the cessation of the blockade.

One of many of the acts signed by the President just before the adjournment was an act to authorize the issue of letters of marque and reprisal during the present rebellion.

The Philadelphia *Press* states that upwards of a million dollars have been subscribed in New York for a new telegraph line, and subscriptions are about to be received in Philadelphia. The Company is to have a capital of three million dollars, and to extend its wires, which are to be built for cash, and in a most substantial manner, from Halifax via Boston to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, with branches from New York via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago, to Milwaukee, and from Philadelphia, to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis, and with material branches to all the chief towns in the Western States.

A number of gentlemen interested in the Atlantic Telegraph Co. met at the rooms of the New York Chamber of Commerce, on the 4th. Mayor Opydyke presided, Messrs. Cyrus W. Field, W. E Dodges, Peter Cooper, E. Cunard, and A. A. Low made remarks, and a resolution recommending the public to aid the undertaking was adopted. A committee was appointed to call a public meeting, Mayor Opydyke subscribed £500 sterling to the fund, and other gentlemen contributed £2700 sterling. Mr. Field stated that £195,000 had been subscribed in England, but it was determined not commence operations until £300,000 are subscribed.

The financial measures of Congress, says the *Scottish American Journal*, invest Mr. Chase with more power than was ever before confided to any finance minister in any country. He is empowered to sell, at any price he pleases, $900,000,000 of bonds, to run as many years as he pleases, but not less than ten or more than forty, and to bear any rate of interest he pleases, but not over six per cent. Next, he is authorized to issue $400,-000,000 of Treasury notes, to run as long as he pleases, but not more than three years, to bear any rate of interest he pleases, under six per cent, and to be a legal tender, if he so declares them, or if he prefers, to be merely interchangeable for legal tender notes on presentation. Finally, he is allowed—if he deems it necessary—to issue $150 000,000 more legal tender notes in the ordinary form, including the $100,000,000 lately authorized by joint resolution. These powers are as large as could be desired, and wholly relieve Congress from responsibility in the event of a failure of the financial administration. It was clear some time ago, that nothing short of some such wholesale delegation of power as this would render the position of the government safe throughout the recess.

The main reliance of the government during the next twelve months must continue to be, as it has been in the past, upon paper issues. Of these, Congress has placed $550,000,000 more at the service of the Treasury—a sum so small, in view of the vast expenditures of the government, that it will require close economy to make it last till July, 1864. This paper has been divided by Congress into legal tender notes, and notes convertible into legal tender, and which will become legal tender themselves whenever the Secretary chooses to say they are. But these distinctions appear to be more fanciful than practical. To be of use to the government all this paper must be in the name and effect, money; money that can be used to pay debts, buy supplies, and make good a bank account.

The following table will show the amount of currency which the country is going to have.

AMOUNT OF PAPER MONEY AFLOAT AND AUTHORIZED.

Bank currency now afloat	$167,000,000
New b. cey. under Chase's act	300,000,000
Legal tender, under acts of 1862	300,000,000
Legal tender, under act of 1863	120,000,000
Treasury notes convertible into legal tender	400,000,000
Postal currency	50,000,000

This does not include $150,000,000 of new legal tender now authorized to be used in converting the Treasury notes.

As the total amount of paper money afloat in the whole country before the war was about $216,000,000, it does not need much experience to perceive what must be the effect even of a prospective increase of paper issues to $1,367,000,000.

NOVA SCOTIAN INSTITUTE OF NATURAL SCIENCE.—The regular monthly meeting of the above Society was held on Monday, 2nd March. A paper on "The Characteristic Fossils of different Coal Seams in Nova Scotia," was read by Hy. Poole Esq. The value of this paper was greatly enhanced by an illustrative collection of carboniferous fossils which was exhibited at the meeting. Many of the specimens were in an excellent state of preservation, and served to explain in a practical manner the views held by the author in regard to the formation of the system. One specimen in particular attracted attention, bearing on its surface the forms of four or five fishes of a genus now extinct, having the scales, head, bones, and even the rays of the fins, clearly perceptible under an ordinary lens. The paper was also accompanied by series of colored plans showing the different coal fields of the province.

A short paper in reference to "Literal changes" was communicated by R. G. Haliburton, Esq.

Notice was given from the chair that the Council of the Institute is prepared to correspond with any person in this province, P. E. Island or Newfoundland, who may be desirous of getting information in regard to subjects pertaining to Natural Science, which may from time to time become known to them or to be instructed as to the best methods of collecting and preserving specimens of natural history. Letters (enclosing postage stamps to cover return answer) to be addressed to J. R. Willis, Esq., National School, Halifax.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

The Hon. Mr. Loranger, Member of Parliament for Laprairie, has been appointed Judge for Three Rivers, in place of the late Judge Mondelet.

The Rev. J. W. Williams has been elected Bishop of Quebec, as successor to the late Bishop Mountain. The Rev. gentleman is in the 38th year of his age, and has the reputation of being an able pulpit orator as well as a scholar of a high order.

The Hon. George Brown has been returned to Parliament for South Oxford by a majority of 275 over his opponent.

THE THIRD STAGE OF THE WAR.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 10.]

We have fairly entered on the third stage indicated by the President in his message, viz., that of a war of subjugation and extermination. The people of the Confederacy, isolated and shut up from all the world, have now to encounter the most horrible and demoniac effort for the assassination of a whole race that history has yet recorded, or we believe will ever have to record, till history grows grey. For it is not every century that shows the world a Yankee nation. Yes, the Confederate people have now at last to strip for battle; it is the people that must this time very literally conquer or die.

No doubt it would be agreeable to believe that this last stage of the war will soon be over, and must end in the speedy destruction of our intended murderers. But look round the map of the Confederacy, and judge if we can soothe ourselves with this belief. In the very heart of the country our gallant sentinel of the Mississippi river, heroic little Vicksburg, has sustained, indeed, and baffled two tremendous sieges; but a third time her citizens see pouring in around them from the north and the west enormous masses of the beleaguering foe, iron floating batteries again crowd upon her, and even as you read these words, two hundred heavy guns may be thundering upon her defences, a hundred thousand men may be pressing to the storm of her ramparts. Again she will drive them off, perhaps, and remain the famous maiden city of this hemisphere, the bulwark of the west. So be it! But the vision we see on the Mississippi does not look like exhaustion or despair on the part of the foe just yet.

And, again, look at the mouth of the mighty river. New Orleans is not a maiden city, alas! the base rag that has so often been rent and trampled before Richmond and before Vicksburg flies from all the towers of that deflowered city. Hordes of hungry Yankees, armed to the teeth, sit in the shades of her orange groves, and station negro guards over the mansions of her noblest citizens. All her best and fairest have to lament every day that their goodly city had not been laid in ashes before it became a haunt of obscene creatures. No sign of relaxation *there!* And but a short way off, Mobile, by the shore of her spacious bay, keeps diligent watch and ward, expecting in the light of each morning sun to see the thrice accursed stars and stripes gleaming through the smoke of a bombarding squadron. All along the gulf and round the coast of Florida this omnipresent enemy, who is said to have just been playing his last card, is shutting up every river and planting his guns on every strong place. Savanah, shut in from the sea by Fort Pulaski, in the hands of the same inveterate Yankee, listens for the first boom of the artillery which is to level her walls with her sandy soil; and Charleston, grimly erect, but with beating heart, stands waiting the onset, of the *great armada*. These few acres of old Oyster Point, it seems, already swept and devastated by conflagration, are to be the object and the prize of the most potent armament by far that American waters have ever seen. This very moment, it may be the black Monitor batteries are steaming between Sumter and Moultrie. No sign of relaxation, or of discouragement and despair in the enemy *here*. Pass further, and you will find the whole coast from Charleston to Norfolk, and every river to the head of tide waters, and every creek and sound formed by the sea islands, swarming with their gunboats and transports, ready to pour in masses of troops wherever there is a chance of plunder, bridge burning and general havoc.

From Norfolk, all around by the Chesapeake and Potomac, we are guarded by gunboats, and no living thing (save skulking smugglers) suffered to enter or go out. On the Rappahannock two hundred thousand men wait for a drying wind to move "on to Richmond" once more, led by a genuine apostle of emancipation. At last the savage Abolitionists of Massachusetts have the right man in the right place. Heretofore they have rather wished the defeat of Lincoln's generals on the Potomac, because they seemed to be soldiers and not thieves or assassins; but with Hooker they feel at home; under Hooker they count upon owning southern plantations and giving law to southern vessels. To possess himself of the property of others a genuine Yankee will perhaps even fight.

And northwestern Virginia is desolated by Milroy and his men, and Kentucky and the half Tennessee—the richest and fairest land of all the West, are entirely in the clutch of the enemy, while rivers bring them up fleets of transports, and Rosecrans, with another large army, threatens to sweep all opposition from his path and join the other brigands who are crowding upon Vicksburg. *Where*, in all this wide circuit, does the invasion seem to be failing or giving ground? All around the border and in the very heart of the Confederacy, the foot of the enemy is planted, and his felon flag flies; and it means *subjugation and extermination*. It is, indeed, the third stage of the war, and we believe the last; the struggle will be desperate. If it be the "last card," it is one on which the stake is life or death, honor or shame—either our name and nation will be extinguished in the night of blood and horror, or else a new sovereignty, the newest, fairest, proudest, will take her seat among the powers of the earth, with the applause of man and the blessing of heaven.

THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.—Washington, in its social life, is one of the marvels of the country. The place is crowded to repletion. But for its magnificent distances, it might be said to be crowded to suffocation. Every hotel is always full, and it is an affair of nightly occurrence for strangers arriving on the late trains to wander about for hours from door to door of boarding-houses and private residences, seeking shelter for the night. Permission to sleep on the floor of a carpeted parlour is a boon that scores, if not hundreds, of strangers in Washington, are every week glad to obtain. Every nook and corner of house-room that thrift can render avaliable, is appropriated to public entertainment. And vast apartments that a few years ago were made more desolate by an occasional solitary occupant, are now subdivided by thin partitions, and fitted up with bunks, wherein a dozen sleepers run the risk of making night hideous by their disturbances of each other. From 40,000 inhabitants when the war began, it is estimated that the population of Washington has now gone up to 100,000; and the cry is, "still they come."—*N. Y. Herald.*

SINGULAR CASE OF MURDER IN NEW YORK.—A young man named Henry Foster, residing in Stanton street, died yesterday morning under peculiar circumstances. On the evening previous deceased came home, threw himself down on the sofa, and exclaimed, "I am shot!" As the blood was flowing freely, an examination was made, and it was found that he had been wounded in three places in the abdomen. He was asked to explain the affair, but declined. He was assured that he had but a short time to live, but he would say no more than that he had been shot by some unknown person. He appeared anxious to hide the circumstances attending the affray, and died with the secret safe in his bosom. —N. Y. 'World,' March 3.

Brigham Young, in his message to the Legislature of Deseret, complains that his State has not been admitted or recognized by Congress Its population during the last season has been increased by several thousand immigrants, southern settlements strenghtened, cotton is to be grown, machinery has been imported especially for manufacturing wool, and there is every reason for encouragement as to future prospects.

The deaths of horses in the Army of the Potomac average from 150 to 200 per week.

The Viceroy of Egypt has granted religious freedom and liberty of conscience, speech, and the press, to all persons within his dominions.

PRINTING WITHOUT INK.—A gentleman, a large capitalist and one of the most successful inventors of the day, has succeeded in chemically treating the pulp, during the process of manufacturing printing paper, in such a manner that when the paper is impressed upon the uninked types the chemical particles are crushed, and a perfect black impression is the result. The advantage sought to be obtained is the discarding of ink and rollers; and by revolutionizing printing machinery and printing from a continuous roll of paper, it is calculated that the time occupied in impressing large quantities of paper will be nominal in comparison to the requirements of the present day. Cleanliness of the printing office would thus become proverbial, and the time now wasted in inking and distributing the rollers obviated. We have been assisting this gentleman in some parts of his experiments, and further information is withheld, at his request, until Letters Patent shall be obtained.—*London Typographic Advertiser.*

EXTINCTION OF AN OLD FAMILY.—The ancient German house of Steins has become extinct by the death of the Countess Kielmansegge, the last child of Karl von Stein, who was buried on the 9th of this month, at Castle Cappenberg, Westphalia, in the family vault. The male line became extinct with the death of the great statesman on the 29th of June, 1831, after the family had flourished for nearly eight centuries: during this long period it had often produced men who bravely and with a powerful hand helped in settling the affairs of their nation, till the last of the noble race, whom his contemporaries, in grateful acknowledgment of his merits, denominated the *great* Stein, gathered upon his head all the honours and blessings a nation has to bestow.—*Athenæum, Jan. 31.*

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN BUFFALO.

On Friday last, 27th ultimo, the house of a Mr. Douglas or Donald Frazer was burned in Buffalo, and his wife and three children were found dead in the ruins. It was at first supposed that they had perished in the flames, but although their bodies were sadly burned, a post-mortem examination has revealed the terrible fact that the throats of the whole four were cut, leaving no doubt that the house was fired in order to conceal the murder. Frazer, it appeared, was once engaged in business in Hamilton, but about twelve months ago went to Buffalo. From the testimony of an acquaintance, it appears that he had about $5,000 in his possession. It was thought at first that he had left Buffalo for Canada—as he frequently had business to transact over there—the night before the fire; but at the inquest he was proved to have been at his house at half-past five on Thursday evening. As he has not been seen since, and as all efforts to find him have proved unavailing, the suspicion of murder rests upon him. His most intimate acquaintances, however, cannot point to anything in his past life to justify that suspicion, unless it be that he appears to have laboured under religious excitement. The Buffalo *Courier* says:—"The missing man is spoken of by those who knew him as possessed of rather marked reasoning powers, and of kindly and quiet disposition; but from certain religious tracts in our possession, it is evident that on religious subjects he was a monomaniac. The title page of one of these pamphlets, illustrated with the picture of a bible, bears the following: "Search the Scriptures. The Opening of Prophecy or Word of God. Four letters Free of Charge." This was published by Scobell & Dack, 37 Park Row, New York, and dated Canada, A. D., 1861. The first letter is headed, "He that rejecteth thee rejecteth me," and opens with the following strange paragraph:

"Douglas Frazer, called forth of God and raised up from darkness to the light to declare his ways."

That he believed himself specially delegated of God to illumine the world, is evident from the following paragraph:

"And now, before proceeding any further, let me say to my readers, that I have received a command from the Lord to write. And the word of the Lord came to me a second time, saying "write, write." I was moving away, when the words were repeated as if close to my ear, when I became as a statue; and there appeared to be a light shining round about me, for the Lord had covered my eyes and I was as one that is blind. Before setting forth what the Lord Almighty signified to me on this occasion, as well as those things which were shown me previously thereto, either by word or otherwise, from the Lord. It is best that my readers should become somewhat acquainted with me through my writings."

Other quotations in the same tone are given.—*Toronto Globe.*

STRANGE AND SAD COINCIDENCE.—It will be remembered by many in Miramichi, that in February, 1859, two young women, daughters of Mr. William Corry, Shipwright of Chatham, died about the same time, were laid out together, and placed side by side at the same time in the same grave. On Monday last, just four years from the time of the sad circumstance referred to, *two others* of the same family—Daniel, aged 26, and his sister, aged 27—died also. They were laid out in the same bed, side by side, and the concourse of people to witness the sad and melancholy sight was immense. The two coffins containing their remains, covered by the one Pall, were removed to the Burial Ground on Tuesday morning last, followed by an unusually large number of sympathising friends and were laid side by side in the same grave.—*Miramichi Times.*

An English paper states that 13,000,000 pounds of gunpowder had been shipped, directly or indirectly, from Great Britain to the South in three months.

Married,

On the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. D. Crawford, at the residence of the bride's father, St. Eleanor's, Mr. John Cook, second son of John Cook, Esqr., late of St. John, N.B., Druggist, &c., to Phebe Ann, third daughter of N. J. Brown, Esqr., J.P.

At the residence of the bride's mother, on the 19th instant, by the Rev. Thomas Duncan, Mr. John Shaw, of Brackley Point, to Jane, daughter of the late Sergeant Duncan, Charlottetown Royalty.

Died,

This morning, Monday, after an illness of three weeks, MARY ANNIE ARKISSON, only surviving daughter of the Hon. Edward and Mary Major Whelan, aged ten years. Funeral on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, p. m., when the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

At the residence of Mr. George Tweedy, Pownal Point, on Saturday, the 21st instant, Paul Mabey, Esquire, aged 77 years. Deceased was a native of this Island, and spent the greater part of his days in this city; being possessed of an honest heart and independent mind, he lived and died highly respected and esteemed by all classes of the people. Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Queen's Wharf to-morrow, Tuesday, at 2. p. m.

At Fort Augustus, Lot 36, on the 6th instant, Mr. James McDonald, senr., then one of the oldest native inhabitants of that part of the Island, being born at Portage, in the said Township, in the year 1775, having thereby attained his 88th year.

At Mount Stewart Bridge, Lot 37, on the 27th February last, after a brief illness which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation to the Divine Will, Miss Johanna Phelan, daughter of Walter Phelan, in the twenty-fourth year of her age.

At his residence, Township No. 48, Mr. Donald McGregor, aged 83 years.

At Portage, Belfast, on the 16th ultimo, after a severe illness of several months, Flora, the beloved wife of Mr. Lauchlin McKinnon, in the 67th year of her age.

At Brackley Point Road, on Wednesday last, the 18th instant, Louisa, third daughter of Mr. John Bryenton, in the 34th year of her age.

CHARLOTTETOWN DEBATING CLUB.

On Friday evening last, 20th inst., the question previously announced, "Are the Colonies an advantage to Great Britain?" was, after an animated discussion, decided in the affirmative.

On Friday next, the 27th inst., the question to be brought forward is—"What amendments are required in the present Educational Act?" To be opened by the President.

E. B. MOORE, Secretary.

23rd March.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

The Hon. Henry Allan Johnson, to be Health Officer for the port of Charlottetown, in the place of John Theophilus Jenkins, Esquire.

John Mackieson, Esq., M. D., to be Medical Attendant to the Jail of Queen's County, in the place of John Theophilus Jenkins, Esquire.

Mr. Alexander Campbell, of Brown's Creek, Township No. 59, to be Commissioner of Highways for the Ninth District of King's County, in the place of Philip Beers, Esquire.

Mr. Andrew LeBrocq, to be Postmaster at Georgetown, in the place of Mrs. Bridget Byrne.

Mr. John Connors, to be Postmaster at Township No. 14, in the place of Mr. James M'Kinnon.

Mr. John Fairclough, to be Postmaster at Rustico, in the place of Mr. Robert Stevenson, resigned.

Mr George Jones, of St. Eleanor's, to be Commissioner in terms of the Act, 23 Victoria, Cap. 16,—as far as relates to Insolvent Debtors, in the place of Colin MacLennan, Esquire, resigned.

Mr. James Aitken, of Albion Farm, to be Wharfinger, for Aitken's Wharf, Township No. 59, in the place of Mr. Robert Thompson.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the following persons to the Commission of the Peace, viz:—

PRINCE COUNTY.—Mr. Thomas Simpson, of Township No. 15; Mr. John Lefurgy, of Summerside; Mr. James Wadman, of Augustine Cove, Township No. 28; Mr. John Ramsay, of Township No. 11.

KING'S COUNTY.—Mr. John Hamilton, of New Perth, Township No. 57.—*R. G.*

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An Inquest was held on the 16th instant, at the house of Widow McDonald, Lot 16, before Thomas Hunt, Esquire, one of the Coroners for Prince County, on view of the body of Archibald C. Bickford, Teacher, who was found dead in his bed the previous morning. The Jury returned a verdict—"Died by the visitation of God."—*R. Gaz.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Rheumatism and pains in the limbs.—Muscular pains are sometimes insufferably distressing. Though they may not impair the general health at first, ultimately such must be their effect if permitted to continue unrelieved. It should be generally known that after fomentation with warm salt and water, Holloway's Ointment, well rubbed upon the affected part twice a day, gives instant ease, and secures ultimate recovery. Holloway's Pills should also be taken to assist in the cure: they prevent all weak and numb feelings, so apt to prevail after neuralgic and rheumatic attacks. A lady writes:—"After suffering a martyrdom from severe attack of rheumatism, and obtaining no relief from the faculty, I tried your Ointment and Pills, and rejoice to say they quickly cured me."

COMMENT IS NEEDLESS.—Rev. M. Teacher, Pitcher, Chinango Co., N. Y., writes: "I am sixty years of age. By the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, my grey hair is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied it is not a dye, but acts on the secretions. My hair ceases to fall. Your Hair Dressing is superior to all others. For eruptions it has no equal.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Depot, 198 Greenwich-street, New York.

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, March 20, 1863.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb	3½d to 7d
Do by the quarter	3½d to 5d
Mutton, per lb	2½d to 7d
Pork, per lb	3½d to 4½d
Do (small)	5½d to 7d
Lamb, per lb	none
Butter (fresh)	1s to 1s 3d
Do by the tub	10d to 1s
Cheese, per lb	3d to 6d
Tallow, per lb	9d to 11d
Lard, per lb	8d to 9d
Ham, per lb	5d to 7d
Pearl Barley, per lb	2d to 2½d
Flour, per barrel	42s to 45s
Do per lb	2½d to 2½d
Oatmeal, per lb	1½d to 2d
Eggs, per dozen	10d to 1s
Vegetables.	
Currants, per qt	none
Peas, per qt	none
Potatoes, per bushel	2s to 2s 3d
Carrots, per bush	2s 6d
Grain.	
Wheat, per bushel	none
Barley do	4s 6d to 5s 3d
Oats do	2s to 2s 2d
Poultry.	
Turkeys, each	4s to 7s
Geese, each	2s to 2s 6d
Fowls, each	10d to 1s 6d
Ducks, each	none
Partridges, each	none
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl	18s to 20s
Herrings, per barrel	30s to 40s
Mackerel, per dozen	none
Salmon, per lb	none
Lumber.	
Boards (Hemlock)	3s 6d to 4s
Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Shingles, per M	10s to 15s
Sundries.	
Timothy Seed, per bushel	none
Clover Seed, per lb	none
Wool, per lb	1s 3d to 1s 6d
Hay, per ton	40s to 50s
Straw, per cwt	1s
Homespun, per yard	3s 6d to 6s
Apples, per dozen	none
Plums, per qt	none
Calfskins, per lb	3d to 6d
Hides, per lb	3½d to 4d
Sheepskins, each	5s to 7s

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

NOTICE!

THE PARTIES indebted to the undersigned in and about St. Peter's, King's County, are requested to pay to P. MACALLUM, Esqr., or Mr. R. DWAN, the several amounts due by them, otherwise proceedings will be taken for the recovery of the same. The Clerk of the Commissioners Court at Morell has been furnished with a list of the parties, together with the amounts due, with a view to legal proceeding, and will accept payments on account of DR. McKEON.

TWO WORKS,

Valuable to the Sick or Well, Sent by Mail.

NO PAY expected until received, read, and approved.

1ST. Dr. S S. Fitch's six Lectures on the Cause, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Skin Diseases, Male and Female Complaints, &c. On the mode and rules for preserving Health, 360 pages, 21 engravings, price 50 cts.

2ND. Dr. S. S. Fitch's New Work on Heart Disease, Apoplexy, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, &c., with many valuable medical Prescriptions for these Diseases, 168 pages, 6 engravings, Price 50 cts.

☞ Say which book you will have, giving name, State, County, and Post Office address.

DR. S. S. FITCH, No. 714, Broadway, New York.

March 23, 1863. 4in

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, relinquishing the Business carried on by him as successor to J. W. BRADLEY & Co., at the corner of Kent-street and Great George-street, and having to clear off the Stock by the 8th MAY next, offers the various assortment of HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, CROCKERY, PAINT, &c. &c., at very low prices.

Welsh & Griffith's CIRCULAR SAWS, from 38 inches downwards, at very low prices.

ALFRED PHILLIPS.

Ch. Town, March 23, 1863. isl

Hay, Farm, Stock, and Implements.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the residence of Mr. JOHN STOCKMAN, on the old North River Road, about 4½ miles from the City, on WEDNESDAY, 25th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following Stock, &c:—

6 prime Milch Cows, of improved breed, will calve early,
1 Durham Heifer, 2 years old,
1 Blood Mare, 10 " "
1 Fine Horse, 5 " " (by "Waxwork,")
12 Leicester Ewes, in lamb,
1 Cart, nearly new; 1 Plough,
1 Wood Sleigh, nearly new,
1 Iron Tormentor, new, imported from England,
1 Chaff Cutter, 1 Potato Scuffler,
1 sett Cart Harness, Lot Grain Bags,
About 20 Tons prime upland HAY.

—ALSO—

1 FEATHER BED, new; 1 MATTRASS.

TERMS—All sums under £3, Cash on delivery; over £3, a credit will be given until the 15th November next, on approved Joint Notes.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Ch. Town, March 2nd, 1863.

PUBLIC AUCTION AT Mount Stewart, OF 40 Stacks MARSH HAY.

THIS postponed Sale of Hay will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at the Subscriber's premises, Mount Stewart.

☞ Terms liberal; made known at Sale.

WILLIAM SWABEY, Jun.

March 16, 1863. Isl & RW 1in

A Schooner of 50 Tons.

I HAVE the Spars, Standing and Running Rigging, Blocks, Patent Windlass, Chains and Anchors, Boat and other small gear, second-hand, which I will sell low, and take Freight in exchange. They can be seen here.

—ALSO—

100 Pine Ash-bound FISH BARRELS.

GEO. W. HOWLAN.

Cascumpec, Feb. 9, 1863.

Premiums Reduced!!

THE Agent of the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has the pleasure to announce that he is authorised to accept risks in this City at much reduced rates.

W. A. JOHNSTONE, Agent.

March 2, 1863 I 4i

Hardware.

THE Undersigned is landing, per EDA MARIA, from BOSTON and from ENGLAND,—

EAGLE PLOUGHS,
EAGLE O. PLOUGH MOUNTINGS,
HORSE NAILS,
POWDER AND SHOT.

ALFRED PHILLIPS.

Charlottetown, Oct. 13, 1862.

AUCTION!

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve—

100 Crates and Casks of CHINA, GLASS and EARTHENWARE,

well assorted, suitable for Country Merchants, early in MAY NEXT, or on arrival of the Spring Ships from Liverpool.

TERMS reasonable, and will be made known at time of Sale.

B. O'NEILL & CO.

February 2nd, 1863. 2m

Legislative Council Chamber,

TUESDAY, March 3, 1863.

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

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

J. BARRETT COOPER, C. L. C.

In the House of Assembly.

TUESDAY, March 3, 1863.

RESOLVED, That no petition praying aid for Roads, Bridges, or Wharfs, or for any object of a local or private nature, be received after WEDNESDAY THE EIGHTEENTH DAY OF MARCH instant.

ORDERED, That the said Resolution be inserted in all the Newspapers published in Charlottetown.

JOHN McNEILL, C. H. A.

A Beautiful Set of Teeth.

PERFECT freedom from premature decay, and Teeth of a pearl-like whiteness, by the use of JOHN GOSNELL & Co's CHERRY TOOTH PASTE. For sale at the City Drug store of W. R. WATSON.

Ch. Town, Nov. 10, 1862.

THE PRIDE OF NEW YORK.

1863's Specialty.

GRAND MIRROR OF AMERICAN GENIUS.

"Correct with spirit, eloquent with ease, Intent to reason, or polite to please."

The New York Mercury

FOR THE NEW YEAR.

IT is with no fear of War's effect upon their literary fortunes, that the publishers of THE NEW YORK MERCURY acknowledge the unwavering loyalty of their TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS, and announce to them and to all, that the NEW YORK MERCURY for this year (1863) will be richer in every luxury of Polite Literature than ever before. It is no upstart speculation, no temporary "sensation," but a first class literary weekly, which has been familiar to the United States for a quarter of a century; and while the wishy-washy mushroom prints of yesterday are cutting down their talent even while they raise their subscription-price, THE NEW YORK MERCURY maintains all its great Staff of Romancers, Poets, Humorists, Essayists, Story-Tellers and Editors, and promises to make it still greater for 1863.

It is the one paper for every home. Its forty columns of reading matter per week constitute an unparalleled

CONSERVATORY OF THE ENTERTAINING,

and its Novels, Miscellaneous Tales, Beauties of Verse, Gossip, Feuilletons, Broadsides of Humor, and Polished Editorials, combine to epitomize all the charms of

WIT AND SENTIMENT!

The husband reads it to his wife, the mother to her children, the lover to his sweetheart, the soldier to his comrades, and the village schoolmaster to the circle around the stove. It is familiar to the sight of every man, woman, and child in our country, and has regular subscribers in several countries of Europe. THE NEW YORK MERCURY is also identified with the grandest patriotism of the age, for several members of its brilliant Staff hold high rank in our noble army, and have made themselves as famous with the Sword as with the Pen. The great illustrating artist of THE NEW YORK MERCURY, the inimitable DARLEY, gives the paper the highest attributes of Fine Art; and yet this largest literary weekly of the day promises to surpass itself in all these respects during the New Year!

The first NEW YORK MERCURY Novolette for the New Year to be commenced in the issue of January 3, 1863, is called

VICTORIA;

OR,

THE HEIRESS OF CASTLE CLIFFE.

BY COUSIN MAY CARLETON,

AUTHOR OF "GYPSY GOWER," "SYBIL CAMPBELL," "ERMINIE," "LA MASQUE," &C., &C.,

The productions of this distinguished authoress need no eulogy. Public opinion has long since pronounced them superior to any other novelettes published on this side of the Atlantic; and the true test of their merit is found in the fact that they are eagerly reproduced, after their publication in the MERCURY, by the English press. We may add that the new tale, "Victoria," is fully equal in interest and depth of plot to either of those which have secured so large a share of public approval, and we can earnestly recommend it to all story-readers.

THE NEW YORK MERCURY is sold by all newsmen and periodical dealers in America. To Subscribers, it is regularly mailed every Saturday morning for $2 a year; three copies for $5; six copies for $9; eight copies for $12, with an extra copy, free, to the getter up of the club. Six months subscriptions received. Always write plainly the name of your Post Office, County and State. We take the notes of all solvent banks at par. Payment must invariably be made in advance.

☞ Specimen Copies sent free to all applicants. Address all letters and remittances, post paid, to CAULDWELL & WHITNEY, *Proprietors of The New York Mercury*, 113, Fulton Street, New York City.

Feb. 2, 1863.

FALL CONSIGNMENT.

Ex "GAZELLE."

THE Subscriber respectfully intimates to Wholesale Purchasers that he has received per above Ship, a Consignment of the under-mentioned GROCERIES, all which were purchased for Cash, he is therefore confident no one in the City can give better value:

8 Casks small still Whiskey, Glenlivet,
6 Hhds. DeKuyper Geneva,
100 Cases do do
4 Quarter casks old Port Wine,
50 Chests Congo TEA, (warranted),
30 Boxes 3 Crown Soap.

N. RANKIN, Queen Street.

November 17, 1862.

FOR SALE!

A SHORE FARM, at Kildare Capes, on Lot Three, containing 100 acres of LAND, 70 of which are in a good state of cultivation, fenced off into eight acre fields, and the remainder covered with Hardwood and Fencing. The Main Road runs through the Farm, and it has a front of ten chains on the Gulf Shore, where abundance of Sea Manure can be obtained.

The Buildings are nearly new — DWELLING HOUSE 30 x 25; a FRAME BARN 40 x 30; a LOG BARN of about the same size, and a small FISH HOUSE at the shore.

Part of the Purchase Money can remain on the premises. Application for further particulars to be made to Mr. Thomas Mountain on the premises, or to GEORGE W. HOWLAN.

Alberton, March 9, 1863. Isl

Rare Chance to obtain a FARM!

FOR SALE, at ROSE BANK, that beautifully situated FREEHOLD FARM, fronting on Wilmot River, Lot 25, North Bedeque, containing seventy acres, fifty of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, the remainder being covered with Hardwood. There are on the premises a GOOD BARN, with shed and straw-house attached; a good Draw-Well within a few yards for the convenience of watering the stock.

—ALSO—

A comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, with a fruit and vegetable garden attached, and a never failing spring of the best water within a few yards of the Dwelling House. There are on the premises abundance of the best quality of Marsh mud which can be easily obtained. This desirable property is distant only three miles from the flourishing town of Summerside, and situated in one of the most flourishing settlements on the Island.

TERMS—One half of the purchase money down; the balance can remain on interest for a time agreed to by the parties.

Application to be made to the subscriber on the premises, CHARLES DONAHOE.

January 12, 1863.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

THAT DESIRABLE WATER LOT, in GEORGETOWN, containing half an acre of LAND, with usual privileges, known as No. 1, or POINT LOT. Terms Cash or short time on security. Apply to the Hon. JOSEPH HENSLEY, Charlottetown.

December 2, 1862. tf

Valuable Freehold Property FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale A VALUABLE FREEHOLD FARM, fronting on the west side of Morell River, containing eighty acres, of which about sixty-eight acres are under cultivation, and the remainder is covered with Longers. There are on the Premises A GOOD SUBSTANTIAL DWELLING HOUSE, and good Out-Houses for farming and mercantile purposes.

For further information application to be made to the proprietor on the premises.

RICHARD HAYES.

Morell, Nov. 17th, 1862.

Land for Sale.

TO be sold BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of APRIL next, at 12 o'clock, noon, the Leasehold interest of One Hundred acres of LAND, belonging to the Subscriber, and immediate possession given; situate nine miles from Charlottetown, on Lot 31, with a front on the Tryon Road of ten chains; over 30 acres under cultivation; a DWELLING HOUSE and BARN, and a Pump at the door. Also, a spring running across the rear of the Farm; about 20 acres fit for stumping, the remainder covered with a good growth of hard and softwood. Lease for 99 years, with privilege to purchase; rent one shilling per acre.

Terms of Sale—Ninety pounds down, the remainder in twelve and eighteen months, by giving good security.

PATRICK BEAGEN.

Tryon Road, Lot 31, March 16, 1863.

Important to the Afflicted, Located at Last.

DR. J. HOMER, Physician and Surgeon, late from Boston, has opened a Medical Office at Summerside, where he can be consulted, FREE by letter or otherwise, on all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, and Generative Organs.

A sure cure for Asthma, Catarrh, Deafness, Liver Complaint, Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

☞ Dental operations on Teeth, and Surgical operations on Tumors, Cancers, &c. &c.

Having recently imported a nice large case of occular instruments, he will cure Cross Eyes in 30 minutes, and operate upon the Eye for dislocated Lens, Cataract, &c., in a very short time, with perfect satisfaction.

☞ All letters received, giving full descriptions of disease, &c., will receive immediate attention; and medicines sent by mail, in care of the Postmaster, to any part of the Island.

Charges to suit the times in all cases.

Examination and advice FREE to all on Tuesday of each week.

Professional visits made in any part of the Island.

Summerside, Nov. 22, 1862. tf