Repulsed, but not vanquished, the rebel line was reformed and reinforced; and now, for a second time, cannon to the number of nearly twice as great as at first. Once more, and the batteries threw shells, answered by our batteries on the left, and also by batteries of ours on the extreme right, which at this time threw shell at the position on the enemy's centre. Once more, the packed rapid rattle of our file fire broke out, and once more the rebel line was broken and went to the right about in rout.

There is a mysterious fatality connected with the third time; and so, after a lull and period of comparative quiet of twenty minutes, onward for a third time came the rebels, quite as orderly as before, their line of skirmishers firing as they came on. In so great force was this line that it completely overlapped the line of the First corps on both flanks. Two brigades on the right were quite out of ammunition, and the order was given to retreat on the town, and our boys accordingly retreated in good order, while the rebels rushed forward with yells to our position. On came the enemy's fourth line, further to the right of the third, in good order, skirmishers ahead, until the position at the Seminary was reached, when they came forward with a rush, and occupied a hill we had deemed it worth while not to hold after the other was taken. On also came another line in support behind this, and our cavalry on the extreme left began to retire.

At this moment the field presented a true war picture. Across the fields to the right came the rebel line, with colors which fluttered in the pleasant breeze; in the centre were two farmhouses, outhouses and barns in flames, and on the left the column of cavalry in retreat, while beyond all the rays of the sun beat down through the showery clouds and gilded every object with a peculiarly golden light, and over the heavens to the eastward stretched a magnificent rainbow.

The new position of the Third corps was at a line of stone wall southwest of the town, along the slope of a hill on which is a cemetery. When the first corps retired to the town the left of the Eleventh was uncovered, and a heavy advance completely on its right flank at the same time compelled it to retire. It affords me much pleasure to say that this corps is reported to have fought well, and lost many men.

After our retirement on the town, the rebel advance was not pressed further. And so ended a battle that was brought on in the most rash manner, yet, which was well fought against by a largely superior force, and gotten out of at last much better than we could have expected to get out.

THURSDAY'S FIGHT.

BATTLE-FIELD SOUTH OF GETTYSBURG, July 2—Midnight.

For seven hours without cessation the Army of the Potomac has been tried by the fire. It has suffered terribly, but has beaten the enemy in the hardest fight it has yet seen.

General Mead, once fully aware of the enemy's whereabouts, determined to take his own time and mass his forces properly before fighting the great battle, and in that view did not assume an offensive attitude, but merely occupied a position and watched the enemy. Meanwhile, corps by corps our forces came up, until by noon to-day we had on the field the whole force with which we fought this battle.

But the enemy had other ideas as to the time when the battle should take place, and this afternoon some extensive movements towards our left were discovered, and Gen. Sickles was ordered to advance his whole corps, and was engaged from three till five P. M., and behaved admirably. Though driven back once, it was rallied by the General in person, and went on again, giving and receiving a very heavy fire.

Soon after five o'clock the fifth corps went into action on the left of the Third corps. At that time, as for three hours previously, the cannonading was very heavy. Besides the guns in batteries regularly attached to each corps, we had on the field many batteries of the reserve artillery, posted on eminences at different points in the field, and these with our guns on Cemetery hill, thundered tremendously. Rebel batteries were also at work in every direction, and as our lines form nearly a circle, shells from the rebel batteries on both our flanks exploded near the centre of our position continually, and made it a hot place.

But, as usual, the fighting at close quarters and the musketry fire were infinitely the most destructive, and this continued along our left for four hours. About 7 P. M. one of those magnificent charges of infantry, so much favoured in the rebel tactics, was made by the divisions of Anderson and McLaws. This advance was made by about fifteen thousand men, formed in column of divisions, and was directed against our extreme left. Both columns, after they had almost grasped the victory, were repulsed by the Fifth corps.

After this terrible fight on our left, and while all were glad enough that the day was over, a sharp musketry fire suddenly broke out on our right, at a point that had been held by the Twelfth corps; but the greater part of the Twelfth had been withdrawn, and the place was held only by General Greene's brigade, which almost alone repulsed the night attack.

Every one is exhausted, and there is great misery for want of water.

This was undoubtedly the fiercest contest of the war, and the loss on both sides must be terrible. The enemy were most desperate in their attacks. Brigade after brigade were marched on against Gens. Sickles' and Handcock's columns, with the most demoniac fury, and, having delivered their fire till their strength was spent, they would fall down and let another line march over them, and perform the same manœuvre, while they would deploy and recruit for a repetition of the same role.

Meanwhile, our boys stood like walls of stone and received their fire, returning it with interest, while our light batteries mowed the enemy down with grape and cannister, till the 5th corps came in to their support, and delivered their fire. Then it was that with one magnificent, combined, enthusiastic charge they dispersed the rebels, and drove them back from their designs upon our left.

FRIDAY'S BATTLE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, July 3d, 1863.

The decisive battle has been fought to-day, and the enemy have been repelled with terrific loss.

At daylight Lee's right wing batteries opened upon our left, and shortly after those of his centre followed. After half an hour's cannonading, doing but little damage to us, the fire slackened, and only occasional shots were exchanged. Shortly afterwards the enemy's left, composed entirely of infantry and sharpshooters, made an attack on our right wing. So sudden and impetuously was it accomplished that our skirmishers and front line were driven back from their entrenchments, but by the aid of the batteries in the rear and the indomitable bravery of the 12th corps, we regained the first position, capturing a considerable number of prisoners. Several hours of ominous silence followed this repulse.

At 1 o'clock the enemy fired two shots, apparently as signals for the grandest artillery fight ever witnessed. Before a moment had elapsed it is estimated that at least 80 guns opened upon us. Our batteries returned the compliment with interest. The air seemed literally filled with iron, and for more than an hour it seemed impossible that man or beast could live through it.

Strange to say, the enemy's accuracy of range, as exhibited on the two previous days, was wanting on this occasion. Most of their shells exploded far in the rear of our batteries. Under cover of this, Lee advanced his columns of infantry, and made several desperate attempts to carry the lines by assault, but each successive attempt was repulsed with terrible havoc to their ranks. After an hour's incessant cannonading the fire grew less intense for a short time, but was again renewed for a little while with great slaughter. During this period some of our batteries, whose ammunition being expended and the men exhausted, ceased to fire, and on the approach of the reserve batteries withdrew to the rear. The enemy only seeing the batteries withdrawing, and mistaking this for a retreat, made a rapid infantry charge up the hill, and obtained a position in our line, cutting to pieces and almost annihilating the small infantry supports, but before they had time to rejoice at their imaginary success the batteries poured in a deadly fire of cannister and case shot.

The infantry reserves formed on either flank of the gap, charged them and added greatly to their destruction. They were completely surprised, and hundreds threw away their arms and asked for quarter. Nearly the entire brigade of Gen. Dick Garnett surrendered, and Garnett himself was wounded, and barely made his escape.

About 4.39 P. M. the artillery of the enemy slackened, and had entirely ceased at 5 o'clock, the last shots which they fired being far beyond their original position and the infantry columns had withdrawn to their cover.

We took upwards of 3000 prisoners. The enemy captured but few if any of our men.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

We learn by Telegraphic despatch to Pictou on the 13th inst., that the R. M. Steamer *Jura* passed Cape Race at 4 p. m. on Friday, 10th inst. It is stated that the Palmerston Government were defeated by a large majority in the House of Commons on the vote to purchase the late Exhibition Building.—A great fire occurred in Liverpool, England, involving the destruction of an immense quantity of cotton and wheat. Loss estimated from one to two hundred thousand pounds sterling.—We are informed that a revolution has broken out in Madagascar—that the King was assasinated and his Prime Minister hanged; and that the Queen was called to throne. This news will not concern the world very much.—There is some other news by the Cape Race despatch, but it is merely conjectural, and of no consequence whatever.

FRENCH OCCUPATION OF MEXICO.

The Republic of Mexico has at last fallen, the French having captured the city of Mexico on the 3rd or 4th June, as we learn by accounts from Havana via New York. The city was evacuated in the latter part of May, President Juarez and his Government, with six thousand men, retiring to San Luis Potosi, carrying with them their archives, munitions of war, and treasure to the amount of two millions of dollars. The French General (Forey) entered the city with great pomp on the 10th ult. The inhabitants, tired of the civil commotions, scenes of blood and anarchy by which the Republic has been so long distracted, received the French with the wildest manifestations of joy, strewing the streets with flowers, and overwhelming the French General with expressions of welcome. The General issued a proclamation declaring it to be his determination merely to restore peace and order to the distracted country; and he also issued a decree confiscating the property of all Mexicans who had taken up arms against the invaders. It is said that the occupation of the country by the French bears every sign of a permanent one—and the confiscation decree favours that assumption—but what use France intends to make of it, it is impossible to divine. The artful schemer on the French throne will not part with so rich a prize without making it add to his present power, and secure the supremacy of his dynasty.

Three thousand men, under the command of Rangel and Ampudia, who were marching to Morelia, were attacked at Monte de los Cruces, and completely defeated by General Blinston, with the loss of five hundred prisoners, six pieces of artillery, and two waggons of ammunition. Blinston had arrived in Mexico with his captives, while his forces were pursuing the routed enemy.

A GREAT RIOT IN NEW YORK.—News was received on Tuesday last, and confirmed by subsequent accounts, of a formidable riot which occurred in New York on the previous Monday, the 13th. The riot was got up in opposition to the drafting of Volunteers for the war, and resulted in the destruction of a great deal of property and the sacrifice of many lives. The following despatches give some details of this occurrence:—

ST. JOHN, July 14.

New York news by express and telegraph states that the riot was undoubtedly a concerted affair. All the laborers on the different railroads marched on the Provost Marshall's head-quarters, in the third avenue, 9th district, where the drafting was commenced. All the conscription papers were destroyed, and buildings burnt, together with the whole block. The Deputy Provost Marshal was beaten to death. The police were overpowered, and Superintendant Kennedy is reported killed. Infuriated rioters, with women among them, demolished iron fences to arm themselves, and beat a dozen persons beyond recovery. Some twenty negroes were murdered, and the colored orphan asylum was burnt down. Other horrible outrages were committed. A detachment of soldiers preserved the arsenal. The noon train from Boston was nearly demolished. Military measures were in progress, but it was supposed the riot would not be quelled before this morning.

Lee's linesare reported concentrating in rear of Williamsport, and entrenched. There is a prevalent belief that the bulk of his army has crossed.

ST. JOHN, July 14 (evening).

Further intelligence received from New York showed that the mob reigned there supreme yesterday, the city being drained of militia on service in neighboring States.

The *Times* office was attacked last evening, the windows smashed, and the counting room gutted. The Police dispersed the mob.

The rioters destroyed a gun factory on Second Avenue, and sacked the house of Mayor Opdike.

General Seymour and the Mayor are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Two hundred troops are in the Park barracks awaiting orders.

The military fired on the mob, on Brown street, killing fifteen persons.

General Wool has taken proper measures to suppress the riot; and the city at two o'clock yesterday morning was apparently quiet, and a heavy rain falling.

The property destroyed is estimated at a quarter of million.

A riot suddenly developed itself in Boston this noon, by attacking persons who are notifying drafted men. A strong police force at work.

THE LATE BATTLES IN THE STATES.

The Northern papers are vastly less exultant now than they were after the first announcement of the result of the recent battles. Regarding the matter calmly and dispassionately, and in its proper light, they find that the result of the contest affords not half so much cause for rejoicing as they at first were disposed to believe. The Boston Post discourses thus:—

"There has been much exaggeration as to the battles near Gettysburg and the results. On the first two days, Wednesday and Thursday, the result was against the Union army, but on the third day, Friday, the rebels met with a decided repulse. Still they were not routed, not demoralized, not driven to the mountains, not scattered; nor does the modest despatch of Gen. Meade say all this; but Gen. Lee retreated without precipitancy and in good order until his columns rested on the Potomac; and they now stretch in line from Falling Waters to Funkstown. Here they await the fall of the Potomac. It is stated that Gen. Lee has already transported twelve thousand wagon loads of grain and provisions into Virginia, and is still transporting his troops. Gen. Meade did not with his main body follow Gen. Lee's line of retreat; but is now rapidly concentrating his force in front of the rebel army. The telegram says both armies are entrenching.

There is only an approximation as to the strength of the two armies Gen. Lee took into Maryland—about ninety thousand men—and it is believed has not been reinforced to any extent. Gen. Meade estimated their casualty at fourteen thousand at Gettysburg, and twelve thousand prisoners have been taken; or the army has been shorn of about one-third its strength—leaving it at sixty thousand. The numbers of Gen. Meade's army are not given, but it is supposed that the veterans of the Army of the Potomac are equal, in number, to the rebels; and there are the additions of the Militia of Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey. There is every reason to think that the force under Gen. Meade is far superior, if it is not double the force under Gen. Lee.

The result of the expected battle, therefore, may be awaited with confidence, though it must be with the deepest solicitude by all who have friends exposed to the horrible carnage of war.

SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE LATE BATTLES.

The Southern papers differ greatly from the Northern papers in their accounts of the late battles. We can make room for only the following short extracts:—

IMPORTANT FROM GETTYSBURG—THE ENEMY ROUTED ON SUNDAY—FORTY THOUSAND PRISONERS CAPTURED, ETC.

Martinsburg, Va, July 6, 1862—On Saturday night our centre fell back, drawing the enemy from their works. Generals Ewell and Longstreet flanked the enemy and gained the heights.

A general fight ensued yesterday, in which the enemy were routed and Lee captured forty thousand prisoners, according to all accounts. Gen. Kemper was killed. There is fighting at Williamsport between Imboden's cavalry and several regiments of infantry and a division of Yankee cavalry, under Pleasanton.

The following despatch was received this morning by Dr. Morris:—

Martinsburg, Va, July 6, 1863.—The latest, which seems to be reliable, is that the fight was continued on Sunday, and was the bloodiest of the war. Gen. Hill fell back in the centre, causing the enemy to believe that he was retreating.

The enemy upon this advanced. Then Ewell and Longstreet advanced their right and left wings, surrounding the enemy. We then took the heights for which we have been contending, and captured 40,000 prisoners. They refused to be paroled. Gen. Pickett's division is now guarding the prisoners to Martinsburg.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 8th inst. has received the following account of the battle of Gettysburg.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

Our loss is estimated at ten thousand at the battle of Gettysburg. Between three and four thousand of our wounded arrived at Winchester, July 7. General Armstrong, Barksdale, Garnett and Kemper, are killed. Generals Scale, Pender, Jones, Heth, Anderson, Hampton and Hood are wounded. The Yankee army is estimated at one hundred and seventy-five thousand men. The fighting lasted four days, and is regarded as the severest of the war, and the slaughter unprecedented. The enemy are said to have fought well. We captured forty thousand prisoners.

THE PROTESTANT.—The gentleman referred to in the *Protestant* of the 11th inst. and "Tyro" are utterly unacquainted.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE STATES.

YESTERDAY'S MAILS.

By the Mail which arrived yesterday we have the following telegraphic news. It will be seen that the New York riots continued from Monday until Thursday last, causing the loss of many lives, and the destruction of an immense amount of property.

BANGOR, July 16th.

New York riot partially subsided yesterday, the remnants of the mob only seeking plunder.

Brooks Brothers' great clothing establishment was gutted, and seventy thousand dollars worth of clothing carried off. Several other clothing and hat stores were sacked on Tuesday night.

A dozen houses of ill fame were gutted on Staten Island. Mob burned a number of negro houses, killing several.

Similar disturbances reported in Brooklyn, the negroes being horribly maltreated, and their houses pillaged.

The general impression yesterday, at noon, was that the worst was over—the mob fearing the arrival of tried troops from the South.

Prompt measures extinguished the mob in Boston.

Beauregard is at Charleston, and announces partial Federal possession of Morris Island on the 10th.

New Orleans *Era*, 10th, announces the unconditional surrender of Port Hudson on the 9th.

In attacking Lee's rear guard, the Confederate General Pettigrew was killed.

Meade one day too late.

WASHINGTON, July 15th.

Vicksburg, Miss., July 11th.—To Major General Halleck, Commander-in-Chief:

The following despatch has been received from Gen. Banks:—

BEFORE PORT HUDSON, 8th.

General—The Mississippi River is now opened. I have the honor to inform you that the garrison of Port Hudson surrendered unconditionally this afternoon. We shall take formal possession at 7 o'clock in the morning.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

Advices from Cincinnatti state Morgan's raid reached Georgetown, Ohio.

Reported that Morgan is nearly hemmed in, his chances of escape very slight.

New York papers of 15th have full accounts of riot, said to be subsiding.

Gold quoted 128.

Nothing important from Potomac army.

Latest advices from New York last evening say mob continued principally in the upper portion of the city, visiting its demonism on the poor negroes; several being killed and a number of houses destroyed.

In Thirty-second street the mob hung a negro. In thirty-fifth street the rioters menaced the Arsenal.

Military turned howitzer upon them, killing 22.

The Mayor favored Martial law. Governor Seymour opposed it.

The City Council voted two and a half millions to exempt poor conscripts.

Reported arrival of the Seventh regiment had a visible effect on the rioters.

Gold declined to 127.

Official despatches from Banks confirm the unconditional surrender of Port Hudson.

Corps commanders being equally divided on attacking, deterred Meade from attacking.

Morgan's raid crossed from Indiana into Ohio, and are pretty well hemmed in at Georgetown, Brown County.

BANGOR, July 17th.

New York riots continued yesterday. A desperate fight occured on 1st Avenue, when some thirty rioters and a dozen soldiers were killed. Inquests had been held on fifty bodies.

Dry goods stores on 6th avenue were sacked of $40,000 worth of goods.

Riotuous demonstrations in suburban small towns prevented by counsels of Catholic priests.

Archbishop Hughes invites his people to assemble at his house to-day to hear him.

Seventh and several other regiments arrived.

Gen. Dix ordered to relieve Gen. Wool.

Mob in Brooklyn on Wednesday night burnt elevator, valued at $100,000.

President Lincoln appoints Aug. 6th as a day Thanksgiving for the Mississippi victories.

Federal cavalry overtook Lee's rear on Wednesday near Charleston, capturing a hundred.

Meade's army is resting in Maryland.

Gold quoted at 125.

BANGOR, July 17th.

A severe fight occurred last night between the rioters and the 7th Regiment on 29th street. Mob occupied several blocks on either side of the street. Fifteen soldiers reported killed; 11 rioters killed and 18 wounded; 35 prisoners. Everything quiet this morning.

Gen. Kilpatrick arrived and organizing cavalry.

Archbishop Hughes' placard a hoax.

Lee moving to Culpepper, whither trains have been sent.

Federal cavalry occupy Gaps, and are harrassing the retreat.

Vicksburg advices report Sherman pursuing Johnston, with prospect of utterly destroying it.

Gen. Dodge routed Forrest and Bifler's forces near Corinth.

Morgan's forces passed through Piketon yesterday, evidently making for the river.

Two arrived vessels report an engagement 20 miles south of Portland this forenoon; firing quite heavy, fog thick.

LATEST FROM THE ALABAMA.—By the arrival at Baltimore of the bark Justina, from Rio Janeiro, we learn of further depredations by the Alabama. The Justina reports:—On the 25th of May, in lat. 12 S. long. 65 30 W., was chased and overhauled by the Confederate steamer Alabama, compelling the captain of the Justina to give bonds in the sum of $7000, and upon conditions of receiving on board and conveying to port the captain and crew of the ship Sylvester Gildersleve, which vessel, together with cargo of coal, had been burned the same day by the Alabama, in lat. 12 10 S. lon. 34 55 West. The Justina being in ballast accounts for the consideration of Semmes both in sparing the vessel and bonding her for so small an amount. The captain and crew of the Gildersleeve numbered in all thirteen persons. She was bound from Sunderland to Calcutta, and had on board a cargo of coals for British account, the freight upon which was insured in France. She was a vessel of about 850 tons burden, built at Portland, Ct., in 1854, owned and insured in New York, fully covered it is said, by war risks.

ATROCIOUS PIRACY IN THE SOUTH SEAS.—The French authorities at Tahiti have published a series of depositions respecting acts of piracy in the Sea of Oceanica. It appears that a fleet of seven or more vessels had left Callao to recruit emigrants for the purpose of colonization, but in reality prepared to obtain possession by force or fraud of as many of the natives as they could carry, and returning to Peru sell them into slavery. The *Daily News* gives a minute report of the operations of four of these vessels. On reaching Easter Island a grand expedition was resolved upon, and 200 of the natives were seized and distributed among the crews. When the captain of one ship had got out to sea, it was found that one boy too small and a woman too old to be sold, had fallen to the ship's share and they were thrown into the sea. Several of these piratical villains are in the hands of our French allies.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS,
DR. RADWAY'S PILLS,
DR. RADWAY'S PILLS,

Are superior to all other purgative medicines in the world. They are the only purgative pills that are safe to administer in cases of Erysipelas, Typhoid, Scarlet, Yellow, or other Fevers, or in Small Pox, Gastritis, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and other diseases, where a mild, soothing healing purgative is required. One dose of Radway's Pills will cleanse the bowels, and purge from the system diseased humors as thoroughly as lobelia will cleanse the stomach, without weakening the patient. One dose is sufficient to prove their superiority to all other pills.

Holloway's Pills.—Furred Tongue, Tainted Breath.—No personal disadvantages can be more annoying than these disagreeable afflictions, which are quickly removed by Holloway's Pills. Their powerful cleansing properties will soon rectify impaired digestion, and take away all its vexatious symptoms. When the constitution, from climate, excess, or other causes, is enfeebled, a regulated course of this medicine will effect a complete change throughout the system, and restore to the worn-out invalid that ease and strength which he thought had flown for ever, so long had he been a stranger to both. An occasional course of these justly celebrated Pills is recommended to all feeling "ill at ease," who, indeed, can rarely point out the origin or seat of their morbid sensations.

RENEWED HIS AGE.—Rev. B. C. Smith, Prattsburg, N. Y., writes:—"My gray hair is turned as black as when I was a young man, by using Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum." These preparations have been used and approved for twenty years.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Depot, 198 Greenwich st., New York.

A STAPLE ARTICLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

THE MERCHANT'S PROFIT AND THE SICK MAN'S HOPE.

Australia forms no small portion of the vast field over which the celebrated Professor Holloway has spread the blessings of his peerless remedies. Their peculiar adaptation to the diseases of our climate was discovered at an early day by our shrewd, observant population, and for years the demand for them has increased with accelerated rapidity. The heaviest commercial houses in England are in the frequent habit of receiving from their correspondents in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Geelong, and in fact from every port of Australasia, orders for Holloway's Pills and Ointment to the extent of from £1,000 to £2,000 at a time, and merchants of the Jewish persuasion, proverbially the most cautious of all the mercantile community, invest larger sums than any other traders in these popular preparations. They know full well that the moment the shipments arrive out they can be sold at a large advance on invoice prices, and that the market for them never is and never can be depressed. Few persons think of turning their faces towards the gold fields without a supply, and there are houses in Melbourne and Sydney who make from £1,000 to £1,500 a year by the sale of these medicines alone.

For disorders of the liver and stomach, the Pills are claimed to be a swift and sure specific, and the claim is verified by an overwhelming mass of testimony. Now we all know how entirely the bodily health depends upon the condition of these two important organs. If the digestion is impaired, the bowels disordered, and the liver torpid or congested, the whole frame suffers. The strength declines, the spirits droop, the complexion becomes cadaverous, the flesh wasted, sapiueness and despair take the places of energy and hopefulness, and the sick man becomes as dead to the great objects and pursuits of life as if he were entombed alive. Out of his self-sepulchre, as it were, this powerful remedy lifts him as if by magic. A few timely doses of the Pills bring back digestion, appetite, and physical energy. The stomach is braced and toned, the liver invigorated, the secretions purged of their impurities, the de-vitalized blood restored to its normal condition, and the feeble, bewed-down invalid recovers the strength, the energy, and the health that belong to vigorous manhood. We cannot doubt that these results, incredible as they may seem, do actually follow the exhibition of the remedy, for we have unquestionable and ample testimony to that effect.

The Irish Society Pic Nic took place on Monday last, the 13th instant, and was very numerously attended. The party embarked on board the *Heather Bell*, at Reddin's wharf, at nine o'clock in the morning, proceeded up the Hillsborough, and landed at Appletree wharf, and after enjoying themselves on shore for some hours, embarked again, and returned to town soon after eight o'clock in the evening. We understand the whole affair passed off in a quiet and orderly manner without the slightest accident to mar the pleasure of the day.

The Irish Volunteers held their annual Pic Nic at Lot 48, on Thursday last. This affair was advertised to come off at Appletree Farm, Hillsborough River, where the party was to have been conveyed in the Steamer *Heather Bell*; but as that vessel was unexpectedly taken up to fill the place of the *Westmorland*, the Volunteers had to change the scene of operations for the day. The Volunteers were in uniform, and marched down to the ferry boat, preceded by a brass band. A Ball at Masonic Hall in the evening, wound up the day's amusement.—*Isl.*

Married,

At Airslie Cottage, on the 13th instant, by J. C. Underhay, Esqr., J. P., Mr. Peter McCallum, of Bear River, Line Road, Lot 43, to Miss Margaret Manning, daughter of Mr. Edward Manning, Souris.

Died,

At Georgetown, on the 3rd instant, Mr. Hugh Logan, aged 83 years. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his." [Nova Scotia papers please copy.

At De Sable, on Tuesday *morning*, 7th instant, after a painful illness of six months, Gilbert McCalder, aged 22 years.

MR. EDITOR;

DEAR SIR,—I noticed in the *Vindicator* of Friday last that the publisher of that noticeable journal was imprudent and impudent enough to publish an article, which was intended to injure me and gull the unsophisticated. I refer to the article headed "Beware of Quacks." He has chosen a word to head his article which is very common; but the true meaning of which I am sure he does not know; if he did he would not have so misplaced it. I may have an opportunity hereafter to give him the true definition.

This noble-minded publisher says: "One of these worthies paid us a visit during the past week, and wished to have a sensation advertisement inserted in this paper. We had too great an aversion to all humbugs, and especially to medical humbugs, and too much sympathy for the sick, to allow ourselves to be bribed by a few paltry dollars, so we declined the advertisement." I wonder how much was his bribe for declining to advertise, and for writing the miserable, ill-composed trash above referred to. I have no doubt it was more than I should have paid for the advertisement. I wonder if he thinks that refusing to insert my advertisement in his "*foul-mouthed paper*," as it is very correctly called by the Editor of the St. John, N. B., *Telegraph*, in his report of his visit to P. E. Island, &c., would do me any injury. No, I am too well known in all parts of British North America to be injured by the publication of such jargon.

I paid a visit to the *Vindicator* office in order to have my advertisement inserted. I spoke to a personage who was standing by a desk, and asked him if the Editor was in. He shrugged his shoulders, turned up his lip with assumed indignation, squinted out from under an old hat, and coarsely exclaimed: "*I have something* to do with this paper." I glanced at his physiological structure, which is not very prepossessing, and then at his mental organization, which is not very fully developed, and at once made up my mind that he lacked that becoming grace, modesty, and had wholly suppressed his organ of politeness by his sedulous and undue culture of the bump of self-esteem. Why should a newspaper publisher commence to slander a stranger, the moment he comes into town, without any knowledge of the man, or ability to investigate him? It shows, to say the least, a great lack of good manners, and a wantonness on the part of him who does it.

I make no pretensions which I cannot maintain, and have done so against all opposition; and I trust the good people of this community are too sensible to be duped by those whose only motives are contemptible, selfish and unjust.

Yours,
P. M. BRENAN.

July 18, 1863.

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, July 17, 1863.

Provisions.

Beef, (small) per lb	4d to 8d
Do by the quarter	4d to 6d
Mutton, per lb	3d½ to 6d
Pork, per lb	none
Do (small)	none
Lamb, per quarter	2s to 4s
Butter (fresh)	9d to 10d
Do by the tub	none
Cheese, per lb	3d to 6d
Tallow, per lb	9d to 11d
Lard, per lb	none
Ham, per lb	6d to 8d
Pearl Barley, per lb	2d to 2½d
Flour, per barrel	42s to 45s
Do per lb	2½d to 2¾d
Oatmeal, per lb	1¾d to 2d
Eggs, per dozen	5d to 7d

Vegetables.

Currants, per qt	none
Peas, per qt	1s 6d
Potatoes, per bushel	1s 2d to 1s 3d
Carrots, per bush	none
New Potatoes, per qt	6d

Grain.

Wheat, per bushel	none
Barley do	6s to 7s
Oats do	2s 8d to 2s 10d

Poultry.

Turkeys, each	5s to 8s
Geese, each	none
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

Suudries.

Timothy Seed, per bushel	12s to 16s
Clover Seed, per lb	1s 2d to 1s 6d
Wool, per lb	1s 6d to 2s
Hay, per ton	60s to 70s
Straw, per cwt	1s
Homespun, per yard	3s 6d to 6s
Apples, per dozen	none
Plums, per qt	none
Calfskins, per lb	5d to 7d
Hides, per lb	3d to 4d
Sheepskins, each	10d to 1s 6d

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

FEDERAL LOSSES.—The N. Y. *Herald* says, it is estimated that the loss now sustained and that which will be necessarily sustained hereafter, even under the most favorable circumstances, by the people of Pennsylvania, in consequence of the rebel invasion, will amount to fifty millions of dollars.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Returned Exhibition Articles!

TO be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the SUBSRIBER'S ROOM, on TUESDAY, 28th July, at 12 o'clock, the following articles returned from the Exhibition:—

1 Combined Mower and Reaper (Weatherbie's)
2 sets superior Gig Harness, and 1 String Bells
1 superior Riding Saddle (quilted)
2 Horse Cloths, all wool,
1 Spare Horse Collar,
7 Linen Sacks, home made,
2 do Table Cloths, home made,
2 do Wool Shawls,
6 pair Socks and Mittens,
Cloth Caps, Silk Hats, Grass Bonnet,
Lot Indian Work,
1 Black Fox Skin,
Lot Sole Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, &c.

☞ Terms at sale.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.
Charlottetown, July 20th, 1863. isl advt

Household Furniture, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th JULY, at 11 o'clock, at the House of Mr. WILLIAM MACKAY, in Dorchester Street, all his

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

comprising Walnut Spring-seated Chairs, Ditto Sofa, Centre Tables, Whatnot, Cane-seated Chairs, Rocking Ditto, Dining Tables, Lounge, Carpets, Feather Beds and Bedding, Cooking & Franklin Stoves, Piano Forte and Stool, Books, Crockery-Glass and China, Kitchen Utensils, &c., with sundry other articles suitable for a Boarding House.

TERMS AT SALE.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.
Ch. Town, July 20, 1863. isl & adv

CHEAPSIDE STORE.

VINEGAR!

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the Public that he has on sale a few Casks of

Hills & Underwood's VINEGAR.

The following certificate will testify to its genuineness.

BENJ. DAVIES.

July 20th, 1863. 6in

I hereby certify that the Vinegar prepared by an improved process of fermentation from Malt by Messrs. Hills & Underwood, of Norwich and London, possesses the taste and aroma of the finest White Wine Vinegar of France; and being free from the gluten present in all Vinegars manufactured in the old way, it is not liable to become decomposed by keeping or to cause disorder in weak stomachs. It contains no Sulphuric or other mineral Acids, such as contaminates all the ordinary Malt Vinegars of the United Kingdom, and is stronger by nearly 20 per cent in pure Malt Acid than the Vinegar on sale in London not manufactured on the excellent system. A Vinegar thus perfectly acidified must be far more wholesome, grateful and mild than our ordinary half fermented Vitriol holding Vinegars, and preferable to much even of the pretended Wine Vinegar of France, which is most commonly nothing more than the acrimonious Acid distilled from wood, flavoured in imitation of the genuine article. ANDREW URE,

M. D. F. R. S. &c, Professor of Chemistry and Analytical Chemist, London, 24 Bloomsbury Square, 5th September, 1850.

SHINGLES AT AUCTION!

THE subscriber will sell at AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 o'clock,

250,000 SHINGLES, Cedar and Pine.

J. S. CARVELL.

July 20, 1863.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.

PREPARED and HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA,
No. 1 Broma and Chocolate,
Filberts and Walnuts,
Prunes and Raisins,
Water Crackers and Pilot Bread,
Mazena and Corn Starch,
Lime Juice and Flavoring Essences,
Salt, in crocks, baskets, boxes & bags.

W. R. WATSON.
City Drug Store, July 20, 1863.

Sons of Temperance.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION AND PUBLIC TEA.

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE located in Charlottetown, desirous of advancing the interests of the Order, intend holding a PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of AUGUST NEXT.

Further particulars will appear in the course of a few days.

JOHN SCOTT, Secretary.
Ch. Town, July 20, 1863. rw 1in

PROF. M. BRENAN,

The World Renowned Medicine Man,

AND

Promulgator of Humanology, Physiology, and Physiognomy,

HAS arrived in Charlottetown, and taken rooms at the "Pavilion Hotel," where he can be consulted by both Male and Female, on all diseases the system is heir to, and the most implicit confidence may be placed in him, as his long practice and extensive knowledge of the human character have made him familiar with the individual wants and natural dispositions of man. He possesses numerous certificates from some of the first people in America, of his success in curing diseases, and all will be convinced that nature has blessed him with healing power. A true and regular education, together with having Physicians and Surgeons of renown his kindred predecessors, makes him familiar with the science of medicine, life and man, as a whole. While travelling, lecturing and practising, he has been enabled to fathom mysteries, and make valuable discoveries on the nature of diseases, and the application of specific remedies which excel those of the present day, and are attended with no danger, unlike those antiquated poisons prescribed by many Physicians of both the past and present age.

He uses balms that have no strife with nature or the laws of life;
With blood his hands he will not stain, nor poison men to ease their pain—
Our Father! whom all goodness fills, provides the means to cure our ills;
The simple herbs beneath our feet, well used, relieve our pains complete.

—What a blessing it is truly to be able with certainty to procure a remedy that will cause the blood of life once more to burst through the clouds of disease, and its sparkling influences once more to be felt by our friends, in the moral and social sphere.

The Professor has paid especial attention to private diseases of every character incident to both male and female, and is prepared to treat them successfully, and with the most entire confidence. No person need fear coming to see Prof. Brenan, as everything with him is of the most private character.

Examinations by letter, $1; at the Office free.
July 20, 1863. 5in

TESTIMONIALS,

PROFESSOR M. BRENNAN,

DEAR SIR;—Being desirous of letting the public know what you have done for me, I hand you the following statement for publication.

For the last ten years I have suffered severely from Chronic Rheumatism, and had almost despaired of ever finding relief. I have been under the treatment of Physicians, and tried innumerable remedies, but all failed to effect a cure. Soon after Professor Brenan came to St. John's, I determined to try once more, and accordingly placed myself under his treatment; and now I am most happy to say that, after being under his care twenty days, I am rejoicing in a perfect cure. I also know of other cures he made, even more remarkable than mine.

MRS. CATHERINE GOSS, Water Street.

This is to certify that I have been cured by Prof. M. Brenan, of a most obstinate case of Rheumatism in the Back, Hips, and Legs, which has troubled me severely for the last twelve or fourteen years, rendering me unfit for business of any kind, and I have been obliged to use a cane or crutch, in order to walk. I have suffered the most excruciating pains, there having been weeks at a time in which I have been unable to sleep more than an hour or two during the night. He has also cured me of Neuralgia in the Head, from the effects of which I had almost lost my hearing, and had a troublesome and disagreeable noise continually in my head. I have been under medical treatment during the whole time, but all was of no avail. I consider it a most remarkable cure as other Physicians considered my case incurable. JOHN MACKAY.

St. John's, Nfld., June 1st, 1863.

The Rev. James A. Smith, Baptist Minister of Petitcodiac, Havelock, New Brunswick, who had been suffering from an affection of the throat and deafness for the last ten years, seeing the Professor at Sussex, placed himself under his care, and he is now well. The following is the Rev. gentleman's certificate which he gave Professor B. to publish if he thought well of it:—

DEAR SIR,—Having seen your successful operation on persons of my acquaintance, in Sussex, I was induced to place myself under your care; I have been deaf ten years, and tried the best physicians in the province without effect. Though your skilful yet simple operations begun only 7 days ago, I am now well; my hearing is perfectly restored, and I am enabled to follow my duties with pleasure.

I am, Sir, &c.,
JAMES A