PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The fourth Session of the present Parliament was brought to a close, with the usual formalities, on Thursday last, at 4 o'clock. Scarcely more than half the members of either House were present. The number of spectators was about the same as in former years. Three Companies of Volunteers were stationed in front of the Colonial Building, as a Guard of Honour to receive His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, viz—the Artillery Company, under the command of Capt. Pollard, the Prince of Wales Rifles, under the command of Capt. Hodgson, and the Irish Volunteers, under the command of Capt. Hickey. There were several other officers of the Militia and Volunteers in attendance, and they all presented a very fine appearance. A salute was fired from the Queen's Square, under the direction of Capt. Pollard, at the arrival and departure of the Lieut. Governor. His Excellency having given his assent to twenty-five Bills—chiefly of a private and unimportant nature—passed during the two months' Session,—His Excellency prorogued the Legislature with the following very *interesting* Speech:—

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I have forwarded your Address of Condolence with Her Majesty, on the death of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, to be laid at the foot of the Throne. In it you have offered to your Sovereign the assurance of your heartfelt sympathy in her sorrow, and of your estimation of the noble character of the Prince, whose death we so deeply lament.

During the Session now brought to a close, you have bestowed a patient and careful attention on many measures, both of general and of local interest.

A copy of the Report of the Land Commissioners has been forwarded to me by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, and has been laid before you. The two Acts passed by you, the one to confirm their Award, and the other to facilitate its operation, shall be duly transmitted for Her Majesty's confirmation.

You have adopted with promptitude the suggestions offered by the Colonial Minister on the subject of the Act which you passed last Session to change the Constitution of the Legislative Council. I trust that the Act, to which I have just given my assent, may be the means of establishing a popular and effective Upper Chamber.

I thank you for the grant which you have placed at my disposal for the maintenance of the Volunteer Force. I observe, with great satisfaction, a considerable increase in the strength of this Force, and its rapid progress in discipline and efficiency. It is my earnest desire to foster the spirit of self-reliance and patriotism, which characterizes it.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the Public Service.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I now release you from your Legislative duties, confident that you will continue to exert the influence which your position gives you, to secure the prosperity and welfare of the people of this Island.

REPORTING THE DEBATES.

The House of Assembly granted one hundred and fifty pounds for the *reporting* of the debates of the late Session—not one shilling was granted for publishing them in the newspapers. The House of Assembly seemed to be under the impression that the country in general is very anxious to see those debates, and that newspaper publishers make a profit by giving them to their readers. The House was very much mistaken. The publishers do not make one shilling by the business, but expend money, in various ways, by publishing the debates so extensively as the 'Islander' and 'Examiner' have done for several years. If members think they spend the public money to advantage in giving a large grant to have their speeches written out, and polished up by the Reporters, newspaper editors will act very unwisely if they give up a very large portion of their space and very expensive labour for nothing. Other matter can be put in print that will cost less money to the publishers, and be generally more interesting than a great deal of that which appears under the parliamentary head. As the House seemed to have no regard for the press, the press should manifest no regard for the House, further than will meet its own convenience. For our own part, we intend to adopt this course, for the future, as regards the insertion in this paper of the debates. We shall insert only just what we think will serve our own purposes, and be acceptable to the majority of our own patrons; and such speeches as we may publish will be apt to have the pruning knife unsparingly applied to them.

STEAMER WESTMORLAND.

The owner of this vessel, having visited Charlottetown a few days ago, requested us to state that while here he entered into a new contract with the Government to run his steamer for two years longer on the same terms as he had during the last and previous years—performing the like number of trips between Charlottetown, Pictou, Bedeque and Shediac as the *Westmorland* performed last year. We are happy to state that this excellent and favourite Boat is said to be in the same satisfactory condition as she was last season—having, of course, undergone the usual cleaning and recawking which such vessels require.

Some of the leaders of the Government party cannot conceal their mortification at the humiliated position in which they stand towards Mr. Boultenhouse and his steamer. They did everything in their power last summer to destroy the character of the Boat and the trade of the country, when it was thought that private ends might be served by so doing; but no chance of a private speculation being set on foot, they are now only too willing to enter into a new contract with Mr. Boultenhouse on his own terms.

Blackwood's Magazine for March has come to us from the office of the American publishers. It contains, like all preceding numbers, several very interesting papers, including Sir Bulwer Lytton's pleasing essays entitled "Caxtoniana." "Chronicles of Carlingford" is continued. A fine sketch of classic and Gothic Architecture; a review of the foreign policy of the late Lord Castlereagh, suggested by Sir Archibald Allison's late memoir of the life of that Statesman; and a review of a new translation of the Odyssey—are some of the papers in the present No. which we have read with much interest. The other articles in the No. are—"Leaves from the Club Books;" "Characteristics of Language;" and "David Wingate's poems and songs."

Militia and Volunteer Service Gazette.—We have received two Nos. of a semi-monthly paper, published in Quebec, bearing this title. It comprises 12 large size quarto pages, printed on excellent paper—is replete with information on the Volunteer and Militia services in nearly all the provinces, and gives essays and correspondence relating to rifle and musketry practice, and other cognate subjects.

Catholic Young Men's Literary Institute.—The usual weekly lecture before the Institute was given on last Thursday evening by Mr. Henry G. McIntire, on "Joan of Arc." The lecturer described briefly the state of France as it existed at the time Joan of Arc appeared—civil war raged—the English had conquered a large part of France, and when Charles 7th was proclaimed king his fortunes were in a desperate condition. On this state of affairs, Joan of Arc, a peasant girl, came to Charles, and averred that she had a divine mission to deliver her country. She was placed at the head of the French army, and in almost every engagement she defeated the English, though they were led by Talbot and other skilful commanders. She fulfilled all her predictions, and proved herself to be the saviour of her country. The purity and piety of her youth she preserved through her life. This remarkable woman, after rendering such eminent services, was deserted by her countrymen in a skirmish, and was sold to the Duke of Bedford. To the disgrace of all concerned, she was infamously burned by the English on the 30th May, 1431. Mr. McIntire entered fully into the history of these events, which proved to be quite interesting, judging from the lively discussion which ensued, and in which the lecturer shewed that he had studied, and was quite conversant with his subject.

On next Thursday evening, Mr. A. Z. Trudelle, of St. Dunstan's College, will lecture on "Racine."

The Civil War in the States.

THREE VESSELS CAPTURED BY THE 'MERRIMAC'.—CONFEDERATES TO MAKE DETERMINED RESISTANCE.—BILL ABOLISHING SLAVERY PASSED BY LARGE MAJORITY.

St. John, April 12.

Yesterday the Merrimac, Yorktown and Jamestown came off Newport News and captured three small [large?] vessels.

The Merrimac came towards the Monitor and the Stevens; the latter fired five rounds. The Merrimac fired once, and, with her consorts, returned to Craney Island.

During the fight at Pittsburg, Confederate Generals Price and Vandorn's army from Arkansas, reinforced the Confederates.

Fortress Monroe reports indicate preparations for determined resistance to Federal advance.

The Confederates can bring one hundred thousand men to defence, composed of the flower of their army, and have a hundred guns on their works.

The Bill for abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia passed the House, 93 to 30.

UNION FEELING STRONG AT BEAUFORT—FORT MACON TO BE BESIEGED—FURTHER OF BATTLE AT PITTSBURG—GEN. HALLECK TO COMMAND IN TENNESSEE.

St. John, N. B., April 16.

Upon the Federal occupation of Beaufort, North Carolina, the citizens manifested their good will towards the Unionists.

Arrangements are being perfected for the siege of Macon.

Subsequent to the battle of Newburn large amounts of turpentine and Naval stores have been purchased in that vicinity and placed on shipboard.

In the Tennessee battle, General Beauregard is represented to have told the Confederates that he would water his horse in Tennessee River or in ——

At the battle of Pittsburg Landing, one Federal battery was taken and retaken six times.

General Halleck and staff have left for the Tennessee River, and the former will immediately assume the command of the Federal army there.

Great enthusiasm prevails out West, in sending forward Nurses and Hospital stores to the scene of the late battle.

There is a doubtful rumor in circulation that the Federal forces now occupy Corinth.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia was prorogued on Saturday, the 12th instant. It is said to have been the shortest session on record in that Province.

The Gold Fields.—A correspondent of the 'Colonist' at Antigonish under date of Saturday last, writes as follows:—"I was at Sherbrooke this week and everything looks very promising there. There are now erected on the diggings about forty very respectable shanties or houses—one of them is a building of one and a half storeys in height, which will shortly be finished and fitted up as a hotel: another is intended for a store. There have been several new gold-bearing leads—one of which is two feet thick—discovered within the last ten days; and every day a new discovery is announced. The "Hewitt" lead continues to yield the precious metal in larger quantities as they work down; and when the two crushers now on the ground, and being fitted up, get into operation, I have no doubt that Sherbrooke will prove itself the most remunerative gold field in Nova Scotia. You would not now know the locality, so great is the change in its appearance since you visited it."

Loss of Four Lives—Prospect—April 8, 1862.—On this morning, as the bells were ringing for Mass, a small two-masted vessel, newly painted green, in full sail, passed gaily by Saul's Island, heading for Shad Bay. Four persons were seen on her deck. She had scarcely run three hundred yards, when opposite Indian Point a squall struck her, and she capsized within a short distance of the land. These poor fellows were seen struggling to save themselves on her upturned keel, but before help could reach them from the shore, all went down. When the boats arrived over the spot, there was not a vestige of the wreck or of the men to be seen. Who they were, or where they were from, we have not as yet been able to hear. They died, poor fellows, in sight of men willing and anxious to save them. The last object they saw in life was the Cross of the Village Church, with the bright morning sun shining on it; and the last sound they heard was the bell, calling the people to prayer. May we hope that the Symbol of Salvation and the sound of "their Passing-bell," awakened in their troubled souls, in that awful moment, sincere contrition, and a firm hope in Him who could bring them to everlasting life. They may have left behind, expecting them home, a father, a mother, a wife and little children, sisters and brothers, to whom this sad news must come. May God comfort them in their deep affliction; and may we, with them, remember always that "in the midst of life we are in death."—*Com. to the HalifaxSun.*

Gold in Cape Breton.—A letter received by John Bourinot, Esq. M. P. P., from a gentleman in the County Cape Breton, says:—"I am happy to be able to inform you that I have, in company with another person, found seams of gold-bearing quartz in the Metamorphic rocks, in this county, one specimen of which has been pronounced by all to be exceedingly rich. We had some trouble in laying bare the slate in which it was found, as it was covered by about six feet of ice and snow. The lead is by no means a small one."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The New York papers contain a number of extracts from late Southern papers, from which we give a resume of the more interesting news.

President Davis, in secret session, had advised the Confederate Congress that the prisoners released by the Yankee Government upon parole, be absolved from their oath, and allowed to take part in the approaching struggle for independence. He urged it as a retaliation for the infamous and reckless breach of faith exhibited by Lincoln, in the exchange of prisoners.

Attempts are being made to raise troops by conscription.

The ladies of Charleston are contributing their jewels, silver spoons, watches and money, to build a gunboat.

The 'Charleston Courier' says that the planters in Mississippi are piling up their cotton ready for the fagot the moment the enemy advances. They are also sending their servants up the river to work on the fortifications, and they say they are ready to make any sacrifice the government may require.

The 'New Orleans Crescent' thinks that—"The remarks freely made about burning the city are entirely out of place. We should like to know what are to become of the tens of thousands of women and children in such an event. Fortunately, these remarks come from those who have nothing at stake, not owners of property; or, perhaps they have removed their families into the interior, and got all their securities in their breeches pockets, and will advance into the country on the first appearance of the invaders. There are a good many of this kind of people about our city."

NO COTTON TO BE GROWN THIS YEAR.

A resolution has passed the Confederate Houses of Congress, advising the Southern planters not to plant Cotton this year. The following speeches of leading Senators will show the feeling of the people on the subject, and the determination to take every means that may advance their cause.

Mr. Hunter, of Va., thought that the policy which diminishes the supply of cotton will hold out no inducements for England to break up the blockade. By keeping cotton scarce and high, its production is stimulated in other countries; India for instance. If we are denied admission to the markets for several years, and the price is kept to twenty-five to thirty cents, see what powerful incentives are given to its production elsewhere. To bring about this state of things and to become the main producer is the secret of all British legisaltion. This stimulates the planters in their tropical colonies to raise cotton under any disadvantage; otherwise their interests as manufacturers would have compelled them to raise the blockade. Cotton is a source of power and influence only so long as we can raise and keep it in vast quantities at low prices.

Mr. Brown urged that the main object of the enemy being to pass down to the Mississippi Valley and sdize our cotton, we should prevent any more being there than could be helped. The idea that cotton could be raised in India was, to use a homely phrase, played out. He was in favor of burning all the cotton we now had, and planting no more until the world was disposed to do us justice. Regardless of every Power on earth, let us act for ourselves and strike blows for our own superiority.

Mr. Semmes, of La., had long since abandoned the idea that cotton is king. He had arrived at the conclusion that this was a mistake. Nations would violate the laws of nations to supply themselves with cotton, and interest was the ruling principle of the world. We have tested the powers of King Cotton, and have found him to be wanting. We must now abandon all dependence on foreign intervention. The English never will interfere, because it is not for their interest. Rather than make war with the United States, she would convert her government into an eleemosynary for the maintenance of her hordes of starving operatives. She would do this because it would be cheaper, and because the darling project of her statesmen would be fostered and cotton be produced in her colonies. He voted for the resolution for the reason that warning should be given the people to prepare for the continuance of a lengthy war, and that produce must be raised for our subsistence.

The Sumter (Ala.) 'Republican, in noticing the action of planters to substitute grain for the cotton crop as the best war policy, states that Dr. Jarratt has instructed the oversees of his plantation, in Sumter county, not to plant any cotton whatever, but to plant one thousand two hundred acres in corn, potatoes, &c., to aid in supplying provisions for the South during the war. This is the spirit which will soon "conquer a peace," and lift the blockade. We commend the example to all our planting friends.

"YANKEE VILLAINY."

The 'Norfolk Day Book,' under the head of "Yankee Villainy," has the following:—

"The Lincolnites are again at work in East Tennessee. The Graville 'Banner' says that on Monday night the telegraph wire was cut a mile west of that place, about three spans carried off, and one post pulled down. This, no doubt, was done by the same mob of Union men engaged in the bridge burning last summer." The 'Banner' adds:—

"Last week a lot of tories from laurel, N. C., came into our county (Greene) and robbed several houses, taking with them all the money they could find, and also some powder, telling some of the good citizens at the same time, that the next time they came back they intended to burn their houses. This marauding party is a set of renegade Union men from our own county, headed by Captain David Frye, the ringleading bridge burner, who has always managed to commit his depredations and make his escape before being discovered."

The Memphis 'Avalanche' says:—"It is understood that the Federals are committing gross excesses at Columbus, Ky., and that no great effort has been made to restrain them. Their insolence is intolerable, and they pillage and pilfer everything they can lay their hands on. This is by way of retaliation for the great dread in which they were held for a long while from that point, and the scourging they received at Belmont."

MEMPHIS AGITATED.

The 'Richmond Dispatch' says that—Memphis is in a state of agitation and terror. The Fair grounds are used for a camp. Every one capable of bearing arms is being impressed into the service. Men are even dragged from their beds. The proclamation of the Mayor in regard to burning the city has no influence. A majority of Aldermen, in convention with leading military officers, decided, at a meeting held a fortnight ago, to burn the city when they evacuate, in spite of the Mayor.

The news of the battle at Pea Ridge caused great depression. The Federal gunboats were expected daily.

Three gunboats are on the ways at Memphis, but it will take a long time to finish them.

FIGHT BETWEEN THREE REBEL REGIMENTS.

The 'Washington Republican' of March 27, says:—An officer of our army just returned from Manassas, called last evening and gave us an interesting account of his visit to Manassas, and the battle-field of Bull Run. A farmer, residing near Centreville, told him that a few weeks ago, a number of regiments were quartered near his house, among them one from Kentucky, and when the time of their enlistment expired, they unanimously resolved to return home, and accordingly, stacked their arms and were preparing for a start when their further progress was arrested by the appearance of an Alabama and Tennessee regiment, who were ordered to reduce the Kentuckians to submission, and compel them to remain. The Kentuckians seized their arms and a desperate fight ensued, in which many were slain on both sides, and their bodies were buried where they fell, the graves being yet visible. From this spot the mutineers retreated a short distance, threw down their arms, and each drawing his bowie knife, made a desperate charge upon the two regiments. The fight was terrific, in which more than a hundred were killed, and they, too, were buried upon the field of slaughter.

At last the brave Kentuckians were subdued. The battle-field was shown to our informant by the farmer, who witnessed the fearful contest. In traversing the field, he discovered a large bowie knife, which, doubtless, had been used in this fearful fray.

NEWS FROM CHARLESTON, S. C.

The following interesting information of affairs in Charleston comes by way of Port Royal:—

Provisions of nearly every kind are extremely scarce and high. Common coarse salt worth 25 or 30 cents in New York, was sold for $15 a sack; tea $4 50 a pound; bacon almost impossible to be had at any price. The mistress of one of these slaves had paid $10 the day before for a small ham. The commonest brogans ordinarily worth 75 cents a pair, sold for $4 and $5, while for boots the price was $50. Two regiments from North Carolina were sent home a few days since. They were so pressed by hunger, that they broke into the bakeries and seized their contents, offering North Carolina money in payment, and when that was refused as worthless, they carried off the bread defiantly.

Many of the country troops had died from the use of army biscuit, and the commissary department had to issue corn for the soldiers' rations. Cotton thread is 25 cents a spool; needles a hundred times the usual price; matches one cent each; and it is a curious illustration of the Southern lack of mechanical ingenuity, that though they succeeded in manufacturing a few matches, they cannot make the boxes to hold them. Very little business is done in the city. The stores are mostly closed, their stock of goods being exhausted without means of renewal.

Families are constantly leaving the city for the interior, and others preparing to move at the moment of assault. It is universally asserted and believed that the place is to be attacked by a concerted movement on all sides by the 15th April, with overwhelming land and naval forces. The necessity of surrender, and the policy of giving up the place without fighting, since it must eventually fall, are openly discussed in the city; and it is not long since a party of officers came to blows on the question in a public conversation. On the line of road from Charleston to Savannah are about 30,000 troops. In rear of the city are very few cannon, and only two have been mounted.

A third of Charleston was burnt by the recent fire. No part of it is rebuilding, except here and there a stable or kitchen, or a very small and poor house. The people all say it won't pay to build, because the Yankees are coming and will burn it again. It is since the recent victories in the West and in North Carolina, and especially since the fall of Newbern, that families have begun to leave in great numbers. Those who can, sell their furniture and other property; those who cannot, leave it and flee into the wilderness. Only women and children are permitted to leave. General Lee, who is in command, has ordered that no one who can handle a musket, shall pass the lines. All citizens are either already pressed into service or obliged to hold themselves subject to instant draft.

The machine shops are selling to the Rebel Government all their machinery, tools and stock, which are carried back into the country to be set up and used for military purposes.

It had been proposed that all the silver plate in the city should be given to the Government to be melted, and the proceeds applied to the building of the iron-clad gunboat, but the suggestion had not met with universal favor. No specie was circulated. The only currency was Confederate and State bank notes, and the fractional bills were in common use.

The English steamer 'Commerce,' with a cargo of woollens, shoes, arms and ammunition arrived off Charleston in 19 days from Liverpool, and ran the blockade on the 10th of March. The steamer 'Caroline,' from Nassau, N. P., also ran the blockade on the 23d ult., with an assorted cargo, and the pilot Chase arrived the same day, with a cargo of salt. Several vessels were expected to arrive daily, and the blockade is very frequently run, in and out of the harbor.

It appears that no vessel of great draft enters by the old channel blockaded by the stone fleet, as that obstruction has had a complete effect; but entrance and egress is had through Maffit's channel, and is managed either through the efforts of skilful pilots on foggy nights, or by a system of shore signals, well arranged. There are only two armed steamers in Charleston, and they cannot get out, owing to the want of depth of water. They are the 'Lady Davis' and a tug. Great efforts are being made to build an iron-clad gunboat, and concerts and public amusements are given on behalf of the scheme. Slaves are even solicited for offerings.

Important Capture.—The 'Emily,' St. Pierre, a fine ship of a thousand tons, from Calcutta, with two thousand bales of gunny bags on board, was captured by the 'James Adger,' trying to get into Charleston about a fortnight since; her register was British, and her crew the same. She cleared from Calcutta for a port in New Brunswick, the captain alleging that he had orders to stop at Charleston and go in if the port was not blockaded. She has long been known as a Charleston ship.

FATAL ACCIDENT—GREAT SUFFERINGS AT SEA.

We copy the following from the Dublin 'Freeman's Journal' of the 15th ult:—

It is our painful duty to be again the medium of recording more casualties at sea. The barque Lady Milne, a fine barque of 562 tons burthen, commanded by John B. Cowen, arrived at Kingstown yesterday evening at six o'clock in a disabled and pitiable condition, and her crew in an exhausted state with hunger. They experienced fearful sufferings. It is a remarkable coincidence that the captain of this barque is son-in-law to Captain Lennerton, of the ship China, which was lately aground on the Kish. Captain Lennerton's daughter who, having been on board the Lady Milne, was forced to subsist a long period on apples, and for the latter portion of the passage all on board sustained themselves on bread and water, and this very sparingly, for they did not know whether they would ever reach land. The barque is from Eastport and belongs to Windsor, Nova Scotia. She is but five months old, and this was her first voyage. She sailed from Eastport on January 9th for Liverpool, with the wind N. W. At midnight, on the 11th, got clear out of the Little River Bay, the wind at N. E. On the 13th she passed Cape Sable, and experienced variable winds and unsettled weather until the 24th, when it commenced blowing, and the commander was obliged to heave the ship to at midnight. On the following day, at 8 o'clock in the morning, it blew a gale from the N. W. At 10 o'clock the wind shifted into the N., and it commenced blowing a perfect gale which at noon became a hurricane. Then the ship began making bad way. In a short time they commenced throwing overboard the deckload of the cargo (deals) on the lee side, and got the most of it out at 2 o'clock. Then the main-topsail sheet and main left parted, the mainyard came apeak, and the topsail slapped the jackstaps of the yard and clewlines from the sail; they could not save it, and it was cut adrift to save the yard.

The foot of the spanker was hauled out, and canvas was set in the mizen-rigging to keep her head to windward. At 3 o'clock on the same day (January 25) a sea struck her on the starboard side, and washed two of the seamen (Richard Fletcher and Francis Warr) overboard. Every possible effort was made to save them, but they sank, and passed from the reach of human aid. Another seaman, William M'Intosh, had his arm broken and his head badly bruised. The same sea carried away the main and top gallant sails on the starboard side from the fore part of the mizen rigging, and also broke 18 stanchions on the starboard side—carried away rails and split stanchion-heads on the port side, from the break of the poop to the fore rigging. The boat gallows also went adrift, the port boat was washed overboard, and the starboard one stove in.

The fearful gale or hurricane, more properly speaking, still increased, and the ship was lying nearly on her beam ends in the trough of the sea. The commander considered it prudent at this juncture to cut away the fore topmast maintop gallant-mast, to keep the ship from going completely on her beam ends. At 4 o'clock the same day, the spanker blew away, and the spanker gaff came down, the mizen staysail was also carried away. At this time all the other sails had gone adrift, and the tempest increased in violence, the ship rolling fearfully in the seething waters. The kedge anchor was got out, and large hawser bent, and thrown overboard for a drag, to so keep the ship's head to wind and sea. At 8 o'clock in the evening a huge sea struck her on the starboard quarter, and carried away the remainder of the rails and stanchions on the starboard side, and started the forward part of the after-house. The projection on the top part of the house was also swept away, the poop hatch was washed off, and the poop deck filled rapidly with water, causing the loss of a large quantity of flour and bread. The jib-boom was also carried away during the night, as well as the foreyard. At midnight the gale broke, and comparatively fine weather was experienced. On the next day, Sunday, they commenced clearing the wreck, and threw off the deck load on the weather side. The pumps were sounded, and 2½ feet of water found in the hold. During this awful gale, everything moveable, spare spars, water casks, &c., were lost. On Sunday night the hawser parted, and the kedge anchor was lost, and the ship was making very little water. Nothing of any consequence occurred until the 6th of last month, when two of the water casks were found, bung down, and lost most of the water, leaving them only one cask and a half for twelve days. On the 12th ult., a sea struck her at midnight on the starboard side, and carried away the broken stanchions, and sprung the rudder-head. On the next day they were fairly run out of provisions, and spoke the steamer Brenda to send some bread, which the commander of the Brenda complied with. The ship was 11 days in lat. 53 43 N., and between the longitude of 26 43 and 24 37 W. This, we think, would be about the chops of the Channel. This devoted vessel was short of provisions for five weeks, and the small quantity which was served out for each man was, consequently, barely sufficient to keep up the poor seamen's spirits. The vessel arrived at Kingstown yesterday, at 6 p. m., and was brought into the harbour in a seamanlike manner, in her very disabled condition, without the aid of a tug. On the anchor being let go, the captain came ashore to purchase necessaries for his exhausted crew, and thus happily terminated perhaps one of the most eventful and disastrous voyages on record.

A LADY SHOT—HER RECOVERY HOPELESS.

In the village of Remsen, a day or two ago, a murder, of apparently a most malicious and cold-blooded character, was committed.

The victim is Mrs. Buckingham, wife of Frank Buckingham, Esqr., of Chicago, and daughter of Colonel Mather Beecher, of Remsen—a beautiful and estimable lady, about thirty-five years of age.

The murderer is one Hoffman, a German, sixty-one years old, father of a large family, not unconversant with the interior of jails, a hardy, active old fellow, and known as a revengeful and dangerous character.

Col. Beecher was one of the earliest settlers in Remsen, and has for years been one of its most respected citizens. He is a large landed proprietor, and Hoffman some time since "squatted" upon the Colonel's land. This unlawful proceeding has been the cause of much trouble, leading to a series of acrimonious law-suits, and to personal bad feeling. On several occasions, when Colonel Beecher had visited Hoffman on business connected with the occupation of the former's land, the latter had become so enraged as to drive the Colonel off by the exhibition of a gun, and threats of shooting. Hoffman evidently cherished a deep and dangerous feeling of revenge, and yesterday morning he determined to gratify his passion by, as he himself declares, killing the whole Beecher family.

In pursuance of this plan, he loaded a five-barreled revolver, put five extra cartridges into his pocket, took a sharp and heavy dirk, and thus murderously equipped, called at the house of Col. Beecher and requested an examination of certain papers held by the latter. The old gentleman, in compliance with Hoffman's wishes, hunted up the documents, and the two sat down to look them over. So soon as Colonel Beecher's attention was absorbed by the papers he was examining, Hoffman drew his revolver, turned quickly upon the defenceless old man, and snapped two barrels at him—the cap in each instance failing to explode.

Mrs. Buckingham, seeing the life of her feeble old father perilled, with a heroism beyond all praise, sprang to his rescue, and grappled with the murderer. With blind and brutal rage, Hoffman turned his pistol upon the devoted woman; at first the cap snapped—the next time it exploded, the pistol was fired, and the ball entered the body of the heroine, inflicting a mortal wound. Notwithstanding her terrible injury, Mrs. Buckingham still struggled with the murderous wretch, and by the joint efforts of herself and mother, the pistol was wrested from him. But his appetite for blood was still unappeased, and drawing his dagger, he rushed upon Colonel Beecher, who, in shielding his heart from the blow, was cut through the palm, disabling his right hand. At this juncture, Mr. Burley, son-in-law of Colonel Beecher, entered, and the blood-stained culprit was soon secured.

Dr. Gaiteau of Trenton (whose wife is a sister of Mrs. Buckingham) was at once called, and he pronounced the wounded lady's recovery impossible. The bullet did not pass entirely through her body, but remains in the wound. Of the precise nature and extent of the injuries inflicted, we are not advised.

Hoffman preserves his worse than brutal demeanor. He acknowledges no contrition. With a bloodthirstiness quite incomprehensible, he remarked that, although he had intended to kill the whole Beecher family, yet he was satisfied as it had turned out—the satisfaction of murdering Mrs. Buckingham compensating him for anything that might ensue.

Thus ends the record of as foul a crime and as heroic a deed as modern civilization has ever known.—*Utica Herald*, 21st.

Abolition of Slavery in the Federal Capitol.—A Bill forthe abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, in which is the City of Washington, has passed the Senate, by a large majority, and may be considered the first blow struck at Slavery in the American States. Upon this decided movement, the New York *Tribune* of last Friday says:—

"The U. S. Senate yesterday passed the Bill providing for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, by the decisive vote of 59 yeas to 14 nays—more than two to one. All the yeas were Republicans, and we rejoice to state, that both Senators from our State were present and voted, Yea. Mr. Cowan, of Pa., did not vote, and was probably out of the city. All the anti-Republicans present voted, Nay. Mr. Pearce, of Md., was absent. A most important amendment, moved by Mr. Clark, of N. H., had been previously adopted, providing that no one who has aided the Rebellion, shall receive any of the compensation provided by this Bill. If this can be fully enforced, the cost of freeing the slaves of the District will be slight indeed. Every claimant of compensation must make oath that he has not aided the rebellion, but his oath will not be conclusive. Another amendment was adopted, providing that, in taking testimony before the Commissioners whom the Bill creates, no witness shall be excluded by reason of color. An amendment was also adopted, appropriating $100,000 to aid the voluntary emigration of the manumitted slaves, to Hayti, Liberia, or elsewhere. As the Bill provides that "all persons held to service or labor within the District of Columbia, by reason of African descent, are hereby discharged and freed of and from such service or labor," we infer that the passage of this Bill through the House, and its approval by the President, will put an end to Slavery in the Federal Metropolis without further delay.

"Champions of Impartial Liberty! let us thank God and take courage! The world *does* move!"

The Reciprocity Treaty.—The following despatch to the New York *Tribune* shows the strong efforts made by certain interested parties to overthrow the Reciprocity Treaty:—

Hon. E. G. Spaulding's speech to-day incidentally on the Canadian reciprocity treaty, made a marked impression. His argument was that by the operation of the treaty, we now lose at the rate of $2,000,000 a year, which are sorely needed to carry on the war. That the Canadians are in effect made citizens of the United States by the treaty, without being required to bear any of the burdens of citizenship. They are in justice bound to pay a fair duty on their exports to our markets for the advantages they derive from them, and from the use of our railroads, canals, lakes and harbors. That this war will heavily tax our own markets without submitting them to equal taxation. The House was incredulous at hearing that the treaty could not be terminated by a six-months notice, and members crowded around the speaker to examine the clause which limited its duration to ten years from Sept. 11, 1854, and after that required one year's notice of abrogation. Mr. Spaulding, before quitting the floor, announced his purpose to apply to the President to terminate the treaty."

American Expenditure.—It was authoritatively stated in Washington, last week, that the daily expenditure of the Treasury amounts to $4,000,000. General McClellan's army is also stated to have cost between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000.

The Cost of Provisions in Upper Canada.—We take the following list of prices from a Sandwich, Essex Co., journal. They are the figures at which a contractor has agreed to supply the county jail:—'Wood, $1,43 per cord; beef and pork, 5c per lb; peas, 80c per bus.; salt, 1c per lb; oatmeal, 4c per lb; oil, 55c per gallon; potatoes, 44c per bush.; beans, $1,00 per bush.; straw, 25c per 100lbs; soap, 4½c per lb.; candles, 11c per lb.; bread, 2½c per lb.

An Amusing Scene.—A rather amusing scene occurred in the Canadian Assembly on the first day of the session. At the election for Lennox and Addington, A. F. Hooper polled 4744 votes, and D. Robbin 4390, but owing to some informality, the returning officer was unable to make a legal return. The opposition moved a resolution that the person who had obtained the highest number of votes should take the seat. "What was their amasement," says the Quebec Chronicle, "at finding that their resolution received the support of the government, and that to Mr. Hooper's admission some offered an objection! Great as was their surprise upon this head, a greater was in store for them. For Mr. Hooper, having complied with the forms, quietly entered the Chamber, and, instead of rushing into the arms of Messrs. Wallbridge and Loranger, seated himself immediately behind the ministers of the Crown!"

The Census of Anticosti.—The census of Anticosti shows that the population of the island is 67; that 60 acres of land are under cultivation, and that 25 barrels of herring and 42 brls. salmon were taken away during the past year.

Failures and Suspensions.—The Boston *Commercial Bulletin's* list of business changes in the United States gives four failures and suspensions in Boston, five in New York, four in Philadelphia and twenty in other places—a total of thirty-three for last week.

There was exhibited on the Market Square, on Wednesday last, a very beautiful heifer, bred and fed by our esteemed fellow citizen, Thomas Pethick, Esq. The live weight of this fine animal was 1060 lbs.—the age only twenty-onemonths. To Mr. Pethick, we believe, is due the credit of having exhibited the finest animal ever produced in the Island.—*Isl.*

☞ A merchant belonging to St. John, Newfoundland, at present in this city, received a telegraph despatch yesterday from St. John, informing him of the loss of fifteen sealers in the ice. It is said that a great deal of destitution exists all over the Island.—Halifax Express, April 11.

Special Notice.—Holloway's Ointment and Pills—Skin diseases, scrofula, scurvy.—This class of complaints not only afflicts the individual, but is too frequently transmitted to their offspring, entailing on the innocent victims unmerited misery. How important under such serious consequences, it becomes thoroughly to eradicate strumous taints from the blood and glands, must be as evident to, as it is incumbent on, all sufferers. Holloway's Ointment and Pills uproot all such latent corruptions. The Ointment, applied over the affected parts, passes to the glands and blood circulating round about, and completely cleanses both. This soothing Ointment possesses the power of ejecting the seeds of all virulent eruptions, and ulcerous distempers from the system. Holloway's Pills should be generally taken while his Ointment is being used.

Died,

On Wednesday morning, March 19th, after eight days' illness, of Diptheria, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Mr. R. W. Morson, Spring Valley, Lot 18, in the 36th year of her age.

At Cable Head, on April 4th, 1862, Nancy McLellan, the beloved wife of Mr. John McLellan, in the 69th year of her age. The deceased bore her painful sufferings in a Christian spirit, preferring her heavenly repose to the mortal pilgrimage of this world, and enjoying the blessings of the Christian religion to strengthen her affections on a heavenly home. She was the parent of a large and respectable family, whom she instructed in the fear and love of God. She was always ready to afford comfort to the distressed—repose to the traveller—shelter and consolation to the poor. May she rest in peace.

Arrival.—At London, March 24th, the George Duncan, McKinnon, from New York, owned by Messrs. Douse, of this city.

PRICES CURRENT.

Charlottetown, April 19, 1862.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb	5d to 9d
Do by the quarter	4d to 7d
Mutton, per lb	5d to 9d
Pork, per lb	3d to 4d
Do (small)	4½d to 6
Butter (fresh)	1s to 1s 3d
Do by the tub	10d to 1s
Cheese, per lb	4d to 6d
Tallow, per lb	9d to 11d
Lard, per lb	7d to 9d
Ham, per lb	6d to 7d
Pearl Barley, per lb	1½d to 1¾d
Flour, per barrel	42s to 45s
Do per lb	2¼d to 2½d
Oatmeal, per lb	1½ to 2d
Eggs, per dozen	7d to 10d
Vegetables.	
Potatoes, per bushel	1s 6d to 1s 7d
Carrots, per bushel	2s 6d
Grain.	
Wheat, per bushel	none
Barley do	3s to 4s
Oats do	1s 10d to 2s 2d
Poultry.	
Turkeys, each	3s to 6s
Geese, each	none
Fowls, each	9d to 1s
Ducks, each	1s to 1s 3d
Partridges, each	none
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl	18s to 20s
Herrings, per barrel	25s to 30s
Mackerel, per dozen	1s 6d to 3s
Lumber.	
Boards (Hemlock)	3s 6d to 4s
Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Shingles, per M	none
Sundries.	
Timothy Seed, per bushel	none
Clover Seed, per lb	none
Wool, per lb	none
Hay, per ton	75s to 80s
Straw, per cwt	1s 6d to 2s
Homespun, per yard	3s 6d to 6s
Apples, per dozen	none
Calfskins, per lb	4d to 7d
Hides, per	3d to 3½d
Sheepskins, each	5s to 6s 6d

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

The Best Seeds in Prince Edward Island.

To prove this you have only to come and buy some, and if you do you will reap the fruits of your labor.

Last year I sold out the entire stock of Seeds. My stock of Seeds this spring are all NEW, and I can recommend them.

For sale at the CASH DRUG STORE of M. W. SKINNER.

Charlottetown, April 21, 1862.

FOR SALE.

A very superior PIANO, made by COLLARD & COLLARD of London, just arrived from England, by Brig "Margaret." Apply to WILLIAM HEARD, Queen Square House, Nov. 18.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at 11 o'clock, a. m., on Wednesday next, the 23d April, at the residence of Miss Watson, Dorchester Street, who is leaving the Island, a quantity of

Household Furniture,

consisting of;—Kitchen Utensils, Magician Cooking Stove, (nearly new,) Dining, Drawing, Sitting and Bed Room Furniture; Brussels and other Carpets, English Drugget, Stair Carpeting, Feather Beds, Hair Mattrasses, China and Glassware, &c., &c. Sale positive.

Also,—A handsome Saladin MARE, Sett first rate Harness, Box Sleigh and Furs.

Terms—All sums under £10, cash; over £10, a credit of four months will be given on approved Joint Notes of Hand.

WILLIAM McGILL, Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, April 21, 1862.

Kenwith, Princetown Road.

(FIVE MILES FROM THE CITY.)

Mr. WILLIAM DODD has received instructions from J. M. HOLL, Esq., who is about to leave the Island, to offer for unreserved sale by

Auction, on Thursday, 1st day of May,

ALL HIS

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

In handsome Mahogany and Rosewood, English made; Brussels and Tapestry Carpets; handsome Chimney-Glass and Mirror; Dinner Service, in purple and gold, etc., etc. Also,

All his Farm Stock, Crop, and Implements, consisting of Horses, Cows, Sheep, Pigs, Carts, Ploughs, Harrows, Waggons, Sleighs, Harness, etc., etc.

Hay, Oats, Buckwheat, Potatoes, and Turnips. A very good Turning Lathe: and an apparatus for Steaming food for Pigs and Cattle.

Further particulars in handbills, to be had at Auctioneer's office.

TERMS for Furniture—All sums over £10, three months credit. For Stock, Crops and implements—All sums over £5, six months credit, on approved joint notes in all cases. Sale to commence with Stock, at half-past ten o'clock.

Charlottetown, April 21, 1862.

Extensive Sale of Household Furniture, &c. &c.

The SUBSCRIBER will SELL by AUCTION, early in JUNE next, at the residence of STEPHEN SWABEY, Esq., all his

Household Furniture. Horses. Waggons, Sleighs, English Carriages. &c. &c.

The day of Sale will be published, and Catalogues circulated early next week.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, April 21, 1862. tf

Central Liberal Society.

A GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the Reading Room of the 'Examiner' Office Building, on TUESDAY Evening, 6th May next, at 8 o'clock, to consider whether it is advisable for the people of this Island to petition the Queen to withhold the Royal Assent from the Bills passed during the late Session of the Legislature to confirm what is alleged to be the Award of the Royal Commissioners on the Land Question. Friends of the Liberal cause, unconnected with the Society, in town and country, are invited to attend.

WILLIAM McGILL, C. S.

Charlottetown, April 21, 1862.

TO BE LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE, STORE, GRANARY and STABLES, near the Queen's Wharf at SUMMERSIDE. Possession given 1st MAY next.

ANDREW MITCHELL.

April 21, 1862. 3i.

CARRIAGES, &c., FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale, LOW,

1 Light BUGGY,
1 TILBURY, (two wheels)
1 do do Second Hand
1 Covered CHAISE,
1 CART,
1 TRUCK.

ALSO

1 Superior CONCORD WAGON, (new.)

J. S. CARVELL.

Charlottetown, April 21. 2i

TO ARRIVE.

Shipped on the 3d inst., and will arrive as soon as ice will permit,

50 bbls. FLOUR, (choice.)
25 bbls. NAVY BREAD.
20 Cans (5 gals. each) best KEROSENE OIL.
20 bbls. ONIONS.

J. S. CARVELL.

Charlottetown, April 21. 2i

Kerosene Oil.

The BEST AND CHEAPEST light used. A few casks of the above in store, which is warranted superior to any other in the market.

J. S. CARVELL.

Charlottetown, April 21, 1862. 1m

SALT! SALT!

6,000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT in Store—

4,000 Bushels Lisbon SALT to arrive first open water.

J. S. CARVELL.

Charlottetown, April 21. 4i

The Subscriber, intending shortly to leave the Colony, takes this opportunity of thanking the public for the liberal support he has received in his line of business as a Commission Merchant, and begs to solicit a continuance of their favours in behalf of Mr. FREDERICK P. NORTON, who will continue in the same business at the office formerly occupied by

ALEX. McKINNON.

Charlottetown, April 21, 1862.

FREDERICK P. NORTON,

(SUCCESSOR TO ALEX. McKINNON)

AUCTIONEER

AND

General Commission Merchant,

QUEEN STREET.

CHARLOTTETOWN.....P. E. ISLAND.

☞ Particular attention given to the purchase and shipment of oats, Barley, Potatoes, Fish, &c.

April 21, 1862.

Salt! Salt! Salt!

3000 BUSHELS CLEAN LIVERPOOL SALT, in bulk and bags, will be sold on favorable terms. Apply at the office of the late firm of

DUNCAN, MASON & CO.

Ch. Town, April 21, 1862. tf

NOTICE!

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the Charlottetown Gas Light Company will take place at the Company's Office, at 11 o'clock, a.m., on TUESDAY, 6th May, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board for the past year, electing Directors, and the general transacting of business.

By Order,
WM. MURPHY,
Manager and Secretary.

Charlottetown, April 16, 1862.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CLOTH MANUFACTORY, TRYON.

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

Machinery for Carding, Spinning and Weaving,

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

One shilling and three pence per yard.

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

CHARLES E. STANFIELD.

Tryon, April 21, 1862.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at all the Bookstores, price, stitched, 2s.; in boards, 2s. 6d.,

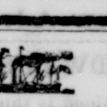
An Abstract of the Proceedings before the Land Commissioners' Court,

held during the Summer of 1860, to inquire into the differences relative to the rights of land owners and tenants in Prince Edward Island; to which is added, as an appendix the AWARD. The whole making a volume of about 350 pages, and forming the only complete account of the progress and result of the most important investigation that has ever taken place in the history of Prince Edward Island. Also,

THE AWARD,

in separate form, price 9d.

Charlottetown, April 21. 3i.



STEAMERS WANTED.

Required BY THE GOVERNMENT OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, a FIRST CLASS BOAT, of at least Two Hundred Tons Register, new, and Coppered or yellow metalled, capable of maintaining a speed of 12½ miles per hour, at a pressure of thirty pounds of steam, with accommodations for Passengers similar in style to the accommodations usually found in the better class of American Passenger Boats. To be built of JUNIPER, under inspection of Lloyd's Surveyor; the butts to be fastened with screw bolts. To draw not over seven feet of water, when with coals for 18 hours on board.

A second BOAT, of same class, in size not less than One Hundred Tons Register, of Wood or Iron, with Engines below decks; to maintain a speed of not less than ten miles per hour. If of wood to be coppered or metalled, and to be fitted commodiously for passengers.

These boats are required for the conveyance of Mails and Passengers. The larger one to run from CHARLOTTETOWN to SHEDIAC, calling at SUMMERSIDE, three times a week, and from SHEDIAC to CHARLOTTETOWN, calling at SUMMERSIDE, three times a week, under the direction of the Post Office authorities.

The smaller one to run from CHARLOTTETOWN to HARBOR BRULE' and PICTOU, four times a week, namely, three trips to BRULE' and one to PICTOU, and from BRULE' and PICTOU to CHARLOTTETOWN the like number of trips.

The Boats to be at all times under Government inspection, and subject to regulations similar to those required by the Laws of New Brunswick relating to Steamboats.

The above boats required to ply on the above respective routes, from the opening of the navigation to the 10th December or the closing of the navigation in each year; and to be placed on the routes assigned to them in the month of May, 186 .

ALSO,

SEPARATE TENDERS will be received for a STEAM BOAT to perform, next summer, the Mail service between Prince Edward Island, and Pictou or Brule Harbor, and Prince Edward Island and Shediac, four trips a week, namely: from Charlottetown to Pictou or Brule Harbor, (whichever of the latter ports may be determined on), twice a week, and from Charlottetown to Shediac twice a week. This boat to be a substantial and suitable sized boat, of the description of the smaller boat above referred to, or similar to the better class of American passenger boats.

Tenders for the performance of the above mentioned services, as regards the two first above mentioned boats, will be received at the office of the Colonial Secretary of Prince Edward Island, until Saturday, the 7th day of June next ensuing, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon; and as regards the last mentioned boat, until Saturday, the fifteenth day of March ensuing, at the like hour. Tenders to state the amount per season for which such services, to be undertaken by the two first mentioned boats, will be performed for a term of ten years; and the amount for which the services of the last mentioned boat will be performed for the one summer. Payment to be accepted by the Contractor in Warrants on the Treasury of Prince Edward Island; and the Tenders to be accompanied by the written undertaking of at least two responsible persons, expressive of their willingness to become sureties in the sum of £2000, as respects the two first boats; and £500 as respects the last mentioned boat, for the faithful performance of the contracts.

Tenders to be marked "Tender for Steamboats." The Government reserve to themselves the right to accept such tender or tenders as they may deem most advantageous to the public interest.

W. H. POPE, Col. Sec'y.

5th February, 1862.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Improved Farm! Good Business Situation!

The Commissioner of Public Lands will submit to PUBLIC COMPETITION, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, a.m., at Mr. John Phelan's, Lot 39, Fifty (50) Acres of Land, with the Dwelling House and Out-buildings erected thereon, situate on the north side of the Post Road leading from Charlottetown to St. Peter's, being in Township 39, late the property of Mr. Thomas Noonan.

Condition of Sale.—Twenty per cent of the purchase money to be paid at the time of purchase, and the remainder, with interest, in ten annual instalments.

A plan of the property may be seen and description obtained at the Land Office, Colonial Building.

JOHN ALDOUS, Commissioner.

Land Office, March 31, 1862.

THE MAILS

For Saint Eleanor's, Princetown, Barrett's Cross, Summerside, and all Mails for delivery by the Western Route, also all Mails for Bedeque, Tryon, &c., and all Mails for the Southern Route, viz: Georgetown, Murray Harbour, Belfast, &c., will, on and after TUESDAY, the 1st of April, be forwarded from the General Post Office at Eight o'clock, a.m., instead of nine, as formerly.

Newspapers to be sent by these Mails must be posted the previous afternoon. Those for the Mail of Monday mornings must be posted on Saturday afternoon.

Letters to be Registered must in all cases be posted at least a quarter of an hour before the time for closing the Mail by which they are to be sent.

L. C. OWEN, Postmaster General.

General Post Office, 27th March, 1862.

Household Furniture, &c.

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

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

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

Particulars in small Catalogues.

NEIL RANKIN, Auctioneer.

April 7, 1862. I RW 2i

Valuable Freehold Property in St. Eleanor's for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale that well known Business Establishment at present occupied by JAMES L. HOLMAN, Esq. The Property comprises a TWO-STOREY DWELLING HOUSE and SHOP, 40 by 30 feet, with Kitchen attached, and a never-failing well of good water at the door a Ware-house, Coach-house and Stables, all in good order. This situation is second to none in Prince County for a Trader. Possession given the 20th September next.

—ALSO, FOR SALE—

The Cottage, Coach-house and Stables adjoining the above Property, and at present occupied by Doctor Jarvis. Possession given the 1st August next.

Merchants, Traders and others wishing to go into business, will find the above Property in one of the most central parts of Prince County, and the most flourishing Township in Prince Edward Island; and which Township will have, after the next general election, a county town representation.

Further particulars made known on application to H. J. Cundall, Esq., Charlottetown, or to the owner, at his office, St. Eleanor's.

JOHN HASZARD.

St. Eleanor's, March 10, 1862. 3m

Valuable Business Premises in Cascumpec FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the Property at present owned and occupied by him, either in one lot or in separate building lots. The Property contains two acres, with a dwelling-house, store, granary, barn, stable, and other out-buildings; is pleasantly situated by the side of the harbor, and in one of the best business situations on the north side of Prince Edward Island.

If not sold by the first day of June, it will then be offered at Auction.

For terms and particulars, inquire on the premises, or in Charlottetown to James B. Cooper, Esquire, Monitor Office.

ADAM C. FIFE.

Cascumpec, Dec. 27, 1861. [Jan. 27

House and Land for Sale.

The TWO-STOREY HOUSE AND LAND IN Dorchester-street, at present occupied by Francis Stanley. There is a Shop, Office, Sitting-room and Dining-room on the first, and three Bed-rooms and large Sitting-room on the second floor, all thoroughly painted and papered throughout. A frost-proof Cellar, walled with stone, besides a Cellar Kitchen and Pantry. The House is well finished, and only two years old, has large yard accommodation, and is a desirable stand for either a Store or Boarding House.

Terms—£300 of the purchase money may lay for 10 years at 6 per cent; the balance, one-third down, and the remainder in one year, free of interest. For further particulars apply to J. S. Carvell, Esqr., Charlottetown, or to the owner,

GEO. W. HOWLAN.

Cascumpec, March 10, 1862.

Fresh Fruit, Spices, Candied Peels, &c.

Raisins, Currants, seedless Raisin, Candied Citron, Orange and Lemon Peels, Flavoring Essence; Spices; Whole, Ground and Mixed Pure Durham Mustard; Pickles, and Sauces of all kinds; India Currie Powder; Olives, Capers, Baking Powder; Sago; Tapioca, Corn Starch; Rice; Ground and Whole Barley, Pearl and Patent; Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Farina, Seinala, Salad Oil, White Wine and Cider Vinegar; Bromo, Chocolate and Prepared Cocoa, all of best quality and low prices, just received and for sale at

APOTHECARIES' HALL.

Charlottetown, December 23, 1861.