LEGISLATIVE.

The Scrutiny question in the Legislative Council, which involved the seat of the Hon. A. A. McDonald, on a petition of W. S. Macgowan, Esqr., is on the eve of being settled at last, by the Council declaring the seat void, and sending Mr. McDonald back to his constituents. Mr. Macgowan has, therefore, gained very little by his petition. It is the opinion of most persons acquainted with the district, that if he again contests the election against Mr. McDonald, he will be farther behind than he was before.—The Council has, we believe, done very little business beyond settling this Scrutiny question, which will be a very considerable item in the public expenditure.

In the House of Assembly, routine business, road appropriations, and resolutions in Supply, have been the principal topics of discussion during the past week. — On Saturday, the Bill to incorporate the disreputable Orange Society was again before the House. The Council had passed the Bill, amending it so far only as striking out the suspending clause, leaving it to go into operation without waiting for Her Majesty's assent. The question before the House was, whether this amendment should be agreed to; but the House determined to discuss the matter fully in Committee to-day; and the discussion, at the time we write, (Monday, 4, p. m.), has not yet occurred. The general impression out of doors is, that the Council have struck out the suspending clause for the purpose of giving the House an opportunity to strangle the obnoxious Bill, as it is believed that the Government party will not agree to the Bill without the suspending clause, for which, of course, they will assign reasons eminently satisfactory to themselves. The majority see very plainly that the hateful thing has raised a storm of indignation throughout the country—they are fully persuaded it will not receive the royal allowance; and they are evidently *prepared* for the opportunity which the Council has *obligingly* afforded them (without *design*, of course!) of *shelving* a Bill, which, if assented to by Mr. Dundas, would bring a rebuke upon him from the Colonial Minister; and if not assented to by the Governor, his disapproval would be a crushing rebuke to both branches of the Legislature for passing such a measure. The intolerance and bigotry of the Orange fraternity, of infamous repute, lashed into fury by the No-Popery mania of a public officer, who is known to have no religion at all—have certainly placed the dominant party in an awkward predicament. We shall know in a day or two how they will attempt to escape from it.

We have to apologise to our readers for the absence of editorial articles on some local political questions discussed in our Legislature. Long and painful illness will, we hope, be deemed a sufficient excuse for this apparent inattention to the duties of the editorial chair. In the meantime, we have endeavoured to make our paper as readable as possible, by culling the latest news from our British, Foreign and Colonial exchanges; and we trust the time is not far distant when we shall be able to resume our pen, and communicate to our readers, as unreservedly and energetically as formerly, our opinions on all local questions of local importance.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, April 7.—The House re-assembled after their Easter holidays. Mr. McLennan reported eight resolutions from the Committee of Supply, which, after being read, were agreed to seriatim.——Hon. Colonial Secretary moved that the standing orders, relative to private Bills, be suspended. The was agreed to nem. con., and the Hon. Col. Secretary then presented a petition from the Directors of the Bank of Prince Edward Island, praying for an extension and continuance of their charter of Incorporation. The petition was received and read, and the Bill brought in and read a first time. It was then referred to the Private Bill Committee.——Hon. J. C. Pope moved, and it was carried, after a lengthy discussion, that the sum of £75 be struck out of the estimates. It had been expended annually, for some time past, in the payment of sums for pews in various churches, ostensibly for the use of the members of that House, who seldom or ever used them.——In the afternoon sitting, Hon. Mr. Kelly reported, from the Private Bill Committee, a Bill for amending the Act for Incorporating the Bank of Prince Edward Island. It was read and agreed to, and the second reading ordered for to-morrow.——The consideration of the Union Bank Bill was resumed in Committee of the whole House, Mr. Sinclair in the chair. The Bill was received and read, after a few verbal amendments, was ordered to be engrossed.——The Bill for the establishment of a 'Farmer's Bank,' at Rustico, was brought in from the Private Bill Committee, by the Hon. Mr. Longworth. It was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading.——The House then went into Committee of the whole, for the purpose of continuing the consideration of Despatches, received by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, but no resolution was taken.——Hon. Mr. Hensley brought up a petition from the vestry and congregation of St. Paul's (Episcopalian), offering terms to settle the "much vexed" question of Pew rights. The petition was referred.——The Education Act was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Longworth, and read a first time. The hon. member explained that it was proposed, on one hand, to reduce to some extent the expense of working the Education Act—an expense which the country was unable to bear; and, on the other, to levy some taxes with the view of supplying the deficiency in supporting the system. The Bill contemplated reducing the amount to be paid to the teachers by the Government on a certain scale: for example, those teachers who were entitled to £55 under the present Act would receive £40; those of the highest class who had now £60 would receive £45, those who had £50 would receive £35, and those who had £40 would be reduced to £30. A proportionate reduction would be made in the salaries of teachers in Charlottetown and Georgetown. Parents and guardians were to contribute voluntarily to make up any addition which might be required to the salaries of teachers, but where parties refused to contribute, two thirds of a district would have power, through the trustees, to assess the other one third having children within the ages, for the one third of the sum agreed to be raised. It was also contemplated to establish a Grammar School in each of the three Counties, namely, at Charlottetown, Georgetown and Summerside, the teachers of which were to be appointed by Government, and to teach—as also the teachers of any other Grammar School — besides the branches requisite for the present highest class, the Latin, Greek and French languages. The Bill also provided that where the householders of any two school districts so desired it, and promised to raise the sum of £30, the two districts might be merged into one by the Board of Education, for the purpose of establishing a Grammar School, to which the Government should grant the sum of £75. Another provision of the Bill was that when any district, such as some of the wealthier settlements, wished to have a Grammar School, and bound themselves to raise the sum of £40, the Government would grant £55 for the support of such a school. It was also proposed to do away with the French Acadian Schools, and that only teachers of that class who had passed the Board of Education and had registered districts should receive any allowance. Another provision of the Bill was that all notices of agreement with teachers, sent into the Board of Education, should specify the number of children in the district between the ages of 5 and 16; and that the average attendance was to be in proportion to the children in the district; for example, if the children were upwards of 40 but not 50, the average should be 20; and if upwards of 50 but not 60, the average should be 25; and if upwards of 60, the average should be 30.—Hon. Mr. Coles moved the usual hoist of three months, and a long debate ensued, which has occupied the House up to the time of adjournment on Thursday evening.

The New Hegira to Canada.—A Detroit paper thus alludes to the second setting in of the tide of Canadian immigration:—"So sweeping an act [the Conscription act] has alarmed many who stood on comparatively strong limbs before.—Knees which bore up strongly in favor of emancipation and negro equality, have unmistakable evidence of weakness at the prospect of doing service in the field. The thriving place across the river is becoming as popular a place of resort as a fashionable sea-side town during the watering season. One would judge from a casual observation, that Windsor was enjoying a continual holiday, and that all the people sauntered about with nothing to do. The influx of skedaddlers fills the hotels and boarding-houses, and even citizens have to open their hospitable doors. The flight of frightened patriots, if it increases, will soon be equal to the great hegira of August last, when a provost guard had to be extemporised and stationed upon the docks and in the streets to watch every man who walked abroad with a suspicious looking valise. The 'grand movement' upon Canada in this case is not confined to white men. The American citizens of African descent strongly suspect there is to be an opportunity for their showing their fighting qualities, and the result is that they are making tracks from the country with more haste than dignity. Many of them are leaving daily for British soil, showing that though they have an ardent affection for 'Father Abraham,' they prefer that the white men should settle this little difficulty without their assistance."

On the 26th ult., a German, named Gustavus Bratsnider, committed suicide in the goal at St. John.

THE AMERICAN PRESS.

After the wholesale abuse of England with which the American papers have teemed ever since the commencement of the civil war, it is refreshing and gratifying to find an article like the following, which we take from the New York *World*—it breathes a sentiment of hearty good feeling, shared, we would fain believe, by all intelligent and true Americans, and presents a striking contrast to the ill-natured reflections indulged in by those journals which pander to the passions and prejudices of the mob:—

The English journals come to us over the sea, breathing the fragrance of orange-blossoms and aflame with the saffron light of hymeneal joy. The heir of England has given his first hostage to fortune, and after a thousand years the children of Alfred the Saxon and Canute the Dane have clasped hands in peace on the steps of the island throne,

"Broad based upon the people's will
And girdled by the inviolate sea."

The first of England's living poets has gathered up the voice of a whole people into a song of welcome which will echo in English hearts long after Albert Edward and Alexandra have passed from the pomp of royalty into the aisles of history. The bells have rung out their rapture from a myriad steeples; the bonfires have blazed their brief hour upon a thousand hills; the shouts of a nation have died away into silence around the nuptial bower of youth and love and royal state.

The entrance upon life's most solemn realities of a prince whose life must touch for weal or woe the issues of imperial policy for millions of human beings, is an event which only cynicism of ignorance can regard with indifference in any nation of the world.

But the interest which all Americans will take in the present happiness and the future prospects of the youthful pair upon whom the primate of all England has just pronounced the benedictions of a religion common alike to England and to America, is something warmer than a mere political emotion. Despite the causes which have been at work to estrange us; despite the passions which unworthy men or unworthy measures have excited upon either side of the great sea which at once divides and unites us — divides by distance and unites by commerce; despite the ancient wounds of most unnatural war, and the fresher wounds of misunderstanding, rivalry, and sympathies made imperfect by misleadsrs of the popular mind, Americans can never quite forget the race from which our laws, our language, and our liberties were drawn, and in the beautiful words of Washington Alliston,

"Still from either beach,
The voice of blood shall reach,
More audible than speech,
We are one."

One in the real interests of both nations were those real interests truly comprehended, one in the substantial ambition of both nations where that ambition is lighted by a true intelligence, one in a thousand memories which mould a nation's life, one in the finest hopes which kindle a nation's purpose and keep alive its greater qualities of heart and brain.

Willingly then do we at this auspicious hour forget the seeds of evil that have been sown between us; willingly forego to think what wrongs we have to forgive, what reminiscences to forget. Let England do as much. Let her take the hand which America once more holds out to her across the broad Atlantic, and lay to heart the cordial meaning of the hearty good will with which in a moment's pause, snatched from our own great sorrow and the instant passion of our national contest for life, we take up her multitudinous prayer that the prince who is to inherit the crown of Victoria may prove himself worthy to wear it; and that the princess who is to sit beside him on Victoria's throne may fill her place in the hierarchy of English life as gracefully and as well as did the consort of that true woman and good queen whose virtues have preserved to this young pair their splendid heritage of power, endeared by private worth and royalty, adorned by traits in no degree

——"too wise or good
For human nature's daily food."

THE HORRIBLE TRAGEDY AT COLUMBUS, KENTUCKY.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives the following account of the late tragedy at Columbus, Ky.:

At the Columbus House, yesterday morning, between 4 and 5 o'clock, I was awakened from my sleep by the door opening from one of the rooms into the hall where I was obliged to sleep, as the rooms had been all taken previous to my arrival at the house. A man advanced to my bedside and placed his hand upon me, and expecting mischief I was prepared for him, and presented a revolver to his face and told him in a significant way that "if he moved I would blow his brains out." He straightened himself back, and I drew back toward the head of the bed and got up, still keeping my revolver upon him. I stepped back a few steps and knocked at the landlord's door and called him, supposing up to that time that he was drunk and intended to rob me. The landlord soon made his appearance, and stepped a little to the front of me, at my left. The man, who during all this time stood apparently with clenched fists, and drawn up to his full height, sprang towards us, and we dodged into his room, where the landlady and two children were sleeping. the curtains being drawn, I could not distinguish one from the other in the scuffle which then ensued between the landlord and the stranger, and I passed out of an opposite door into another hall and then through a passage which led to a third hall, when I entered the room of a friend by the name of Talman, and told him to get up, as the landlord was having a fight, and that I wanted a light.

On hearing the screams of a woman, who cried murder at the top of her voice, I ran back to assist, when I met two men in the second hall, in front of the landlord's room. Here I got a better view of the mysterious person who was so bent on mischief, by the aid of a dim light burning in the hall.

He was a tall, athletic, large boned man, so nervous in his step that I readily knew him to be my foe, and on seeing me again, in a very excited, strange speech, he said, "Here he is," and sprang toward me again, with a weapon in his hand, which I fancied a long knife.

I retraced my steps as fast as possible, and as I got into the hall from the narrow passage that led to the hall which I had just left, I turned and gave him a shot, when he groaned out "Oh," and I knew I had hit him.

In turning to go ahead again I slipped, and the fellow being under such headway, passed by me and I gave him the second shot when quite near me, before rising to my feet, after which I fired the third time just as he was going down stairs at the end of the hall.

I then passed into Talman's room and immediately I heard two pistol shots out into the hall. Hearing this and the continuous groans and screams of the wounded who had come in contact with this fiend, I went back again and passed into the hall where I had slept.

While dressing myself I heard the guards below who soon made their appearance up stairs, and found the man near the head of the stairs with a large sized pocket knife in his hand, who stood in defiance of them all.

He stood like a giant, armed, and frothed at the mouth like a madman, as he was. He met their steel and pressed the whole guard back to the other end of the hall, where he was shot three times and a bayonet run through him and broken off, and still he fought them. He had wounded two of the guard with his knife when another bayonet pinned him to the floor, which soon put an end to this terrible man.

On investigation it was found that the landlord and landlady, Mr. and Mrs. Casey, were both very severely cut up, and are in a very dangerous condition. Mrs. Casey was cut in about forty places. Besides these, who were the most dangerously wounded, were Dr. Reese Kendall, Surgeon of the Second Illinois Cavalry, wounded in the abdomen, and a Lieutenant of the Fifty Second Indiana, shot twice in the back by a revolver—one shot taking effect, it is thought, in the lungs. Mrs. Simons, formerly landlady of the house, received a slight wound while attempting to enter the room of Mrs. Casey.

Three or four rooms were entered by the assassin or assassins, and some were stabbed in bed.

Advices from the city of Mexico up to the 2d inst., have reached Washington. The Mexicans were in the best of spirits, and confident of defeating the French invaders. Gen. Forey has not taken the capital, nor advanced for that purpose. On the 2d he was thirty-five miles from Puebla, having fallen back twenty miles shortly before. His troops were much scattered in search of forage. Desertions were frequent. No battles or skirmishes worthy of mention had taken place. Heavy reinforcements were arriving in Mexico, and the force is deemed strong enough to defend the capital in any event. The property belonging to the convents of the nuns has been confiscated for the use of the Mexican army. President Jaurez, in a letter to the Mexican *Diario Official*, pronounces entirely false the assertion of Marshall O'Donnell, in the Spanish Cortes, that he (Jaurez) had offered to sell two Mexican provinces to the United States. The report that Minister Corwin refused after the Prussian Minister's departure, to assume in his place the position of protector of French subjects in Mexico, is said to be confirmed.

Mr. Peabody, the eminent American merchant, who has been at Nice for some time for the benefit of his health, gave a magnificent banquet there on the Prince of Wales' marriage day; and to this he invited not only all the principal English visitors, but also a large number of French and other foreigners.

THE CIVIL WAR IN THE STATES.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

St. John, April 2.

The Republican Unionists have carried the Rhode Island Election by about three thousand majority. The Legislature will stand 76 to 26.

The news from Vicksburg is unfavorable to Federal operations. The expedition through Stules and Black Bayons into Upper Yazoo is a failure. Admiral Porter succeeded in getting through both gunboats, when he encountered sharpshooters and obstructions in the channel. He waited for infantry to come up, and in the meantime the Confederates rendered his progress impassable, with trees, and quite hemmed in the fleet. The gunboats were withdrawn and the infantry embarked in transports to return to Young's Point.

It is reported that the Confederates have twenty thousand men in front of Williamsburg, Va., threatening attack.

It is reported that General Banks did really make a serious attempt on Port Hudson but was foiled.

St. John, April 3.

It is reported that the Confederate privateer Florida captured and destroyed ship Star of Peace, of Boston from Calcutta, with a cargo of Saltpetre. — The Florida escaped the chase of the Vanderbilt.—Steamers Columbia and Beauregard arrived at St. Georges, Bermuda, cotton laden.—Steamer Gertrude arrived at Charleston from Nassau; also Steamer Brittania, at Wilmington, from Nassau.—It is reported that Lord Lyons will make a formal demand for the release of the Peterhoff, and her London owners will demand indemnity for damages, etc.—Federal soldiers at Pensacola, supposing entire evacuation of the place was intended. fired the town of Pensacola, completely destroying it with the exception of a few houses. The officers had little influence over the men; even those guarding property set it on fire.—Flour 5c. to 10c. lower.

St. John, April 4.

It is rumoured that a number of bridges are being constructed across Tennessee above Florence to connect the Confederate armies of Tennessee and Mississippi.—Confederates are apparently in force near Fort Donelson.—The Louisville Democrat's correspondent says that Van Dorn's forces are attempting to flank Rosecrans on left, crossing river at Palmyra.—It is supposed that Van Dorn has a large supply of artillery, and that his movements are directed against Kentucky.—Several Federal steamers have been fired into on Cumberland River.—Preparations are making for filling up the regiments of the army of the Potomac.

St. John, April 6.

The Codfederate forces within the past few days have displayed a large body of their troops near the Fords above Falmouth, Virginia, and it is supposed to be a *ruse* to conceal a retrograde movement.

A despatch from Washington to the New York Tribune states that the Federal Government has information that powerful steam rams are now being built on the rivers Thames and Mersey, for the Confederate Government. It is not probable that the Government will take any measures at present, under law, authorising Letters of Marque and Reprisals.

What proceeding may be rendered necessary to prevent the construction and sailing of war vessels and blockade runners for the use of the Confederates is still undetermined.

A draft is soon to be made to fill up the Federal army, and it will require 200,000 to accomplish it.

The failure of the Federal force at Haine's Bluff has been confirmed.

Indications point to abandonment of Federal Yazoo Pass Expedition.

Bombardment of Vicksburg set down for 27th. Postponed on account of storm. Several accounts agree that Confederates have heavy cavalry force on Tennessee, above Florence. Bridges and Floats building indicating movement from Vicksburg to join Bragg, or latter to move to Vicksburg.

Murfreesboro' despatches mention brilliant skirmish near Woodbury, where Confederate camp of 600 was routed or dispersed, losing a number in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Report has reached Washington via Fredericksburg, from Confederate sources, that Charleston was bombarded on Thursday, and is now in possession of Federal General Hunter and Admiral Dupont. Report fully credited by prominent officers of Government in possession of facts relative to contemplated attack.

Charleston papers received at Fortress Monroe, acknowledging land and naval attack commenced, but silent as to progress.

Tribune's Washington despatch says Federal relations with Great Britain considered critical, growing out of fitting out of piratical craft in British waters. With capture of Charleston apprehensions on this score may be dismissed.

Confederate gunboat Vicksburg broke from moorings at Vicksburg, falling into Farragut's hands.

Confederate steamer Natchez burnt on Yazoo river.

Gold 152¼.

St. John, April 7.

The Union ticket carried the Connecticut election yesterday by over 300 majority. Buckingham re-elected Governor. The Republicans have three congressional districts; Democrats one.

A Charleston despatch of the 2nd says that there are no signs thus far of the expected attack, and no landing in force on Islands below as reported.

A Chattanooga despatch says that the Federal gunboats have been driven back on the Mississippi by sharpshooters. Iron-clads unsuccessfully attempted to land party at Tuscumbia, and backed down the river.

The fast British blockade running steamer Aries was captured at Bull's Bay, S.C. She ran aground. She had previously made one trip to Charleston. Two from Nassau have also been captured.

The Confederate States' Loan. — The definite proposals have been issued for subscriptions to the Seven per Cent Cotton Loan of the Confederate States of America. The total amount to be distributed in London, Liverpool, Paris, Amsterdam, and Frankfort is £3,000,000, and the price is fixed at 90. The dividends are to be paid in sterling on the 1st of March and 1st Sept., and the principal, unless the bonds are given up in exchange for cotton, is to be paid off in sterling at par in 20 years by half-yearly drawings, commencing in March next year. The holders of the bonds may at any time, on 60 days' notice, have them exchanged for cotton at the rate of 6d per lb., which is equal to 5¼, allowing for the fact of the £100 bond having been issued at 90, in instalments extending to the 15th Oct., with 7 per cent. discount for prepayment. If the cotton be demanded while war still prevails, it will be delivered in the interior within ten miles of a railway, or stream navigable to the ocean, and the parties must take the risk of getting it through the blockade. If it be not demanded until the peace shall have been established, it will be delivered free of all charges at the ports of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, or New Orleans. The announcement has aroused an unusual amount of attention, and transactions have been actively carried on at prices ranging from 2 to 3 premium. The excitement connected with it is principally due to the fact that the affair is to be regarded almost exclusively as a cotton speculation. Should cotton remain at 1s 9d per lb., a large number of persons will probably be disposed to run the risk of getting it out, and if rates of insurance such as would leave a profit at that price should become current, the proportion of bonds to be cancelled in this way before peace can be attained may be extensive. The general question, however, will be as to the price likely to prevail for cotton after the conclusion of peace, and that is a matter for the judgment of Lancashire. Six months is allotted as the period during which each holder of the bonds will have the option, after the ratification of peace, of changing them for cotton, and those who now subscribe will do so in the belief that the average rate throughout that interval will be at least 6d per lb. Every other mode of regarding the affair would be irrelevant. The loan will receive no official sanction—not even that of the Committee of the Stock Exchange—and if the Federal Government like to apply for a similar amount on the hypothecation of wheat, Indian Corn, or Ohio pork, they will doubtless find that our capitalists in their business dealings are totally free from political prejudices, and are guided solely by the nature of the terms and security offered, and the consequent prospect of profit. The matter originated in France, and is shared by Holland and Germany.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says:—The peace delusion is blown away. Neither from foreign intervention, nor from imperious decrees of King Cotton, nor from friendship of the Northwest, nor from stupid rumors of demoralization in Yankee armies, does any hope of peace dawn upon the land. We must fight or submit. If they can take Richmond, Charleston, and Vicksburg, in six months their financial credit is restored and party feuds cease. The plain truth is, we are in the middle of war; and during the coming spring and summer that war is to be more fierce and unrelenting than ever before. The Yankee enemy is just beginning to fight.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Shanghae, Feb. 8—Affairs in this city and the vicinity are quiet. The accounts from the interior are satisfactory. The rebel city Changhoo has tendered its allegiance to the Imperialists. The Rev. Mr. Parker, of the London Mission, died at Ningpo, on the 2nd inst.

Intelligence from Japan announces the degradation of the nobles who had been connected with foreigners. This measure was supposed to be the precursor of a repudiation of the treaties concluded by the Japanese Government with foreign powers.

Advices from Manilla state that the monthly auctions of tobacco have been resumed in that city. The town hall had deen destroyed by fire.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The R. M. Steamer *Ospray* arrived from St. John's on Thursday last. From the papers received we glean a few items.

Garia, Feb. 23.—A letter from Petites, 19th inst., reports plenty fish, but no bait. Great distress among the people there and prospect of worse times. Nothing doing in Garia, a number depending on government for relief. If no bait within a fortnight, majority of inhabitants will be in a starving condition.

Soup kitchens are being established at St John's for the relief of the distressed.

The St. John's Sealing Fleet, with the exception of a few vessels, put to sea on Saturday last with a S. W. wind. On Sunday the wind got in to the North East, and gradually veered yesterday to the Southward and South West, blowing a heavy gale during the night, which we doubt not will have the effect of clearing the coast of ice. The outfit this year, as compared with the last, exhibits a decrease of 11 vessels, 1569 tons and 548 men.—*March* 10.

The diptheria prevails at several of the outports.

The steamer *Wolf*, belonging to Messrs. W. Grieve & Co., arrived at the narrows on Thursday evening last, 40 days from home, and passed to the northward. She was boarded from the shore and all was reported well with her. She had encountered immense fields of ice.—*Newfoundland, March* 24.

The Legislative Councillors are holding out for pay. In the depressed state of the finances of the Colony, their pay will be an important item. Petitions against the payment have been sent in, but the Council seem firm in their demand.

NOVA SCOTIA.

DISTRESSING FATAL ACCIDENTS.

The following distressing accident took place at Shag Harbor, Barrington. A young girl named Margery Smith, aged 13 years and 6 months, came to her death as follows. On the evening of the 8th of January, her uncle and aunt went to spend the evening with a sick brother, and Margery came to stay with their children; the two families lived about two hundred yards from each other. After sitting up until they were sleepy they laid down upon the floor by the stove and went to sleep. After a time Margery awoke, and found that the room was full of smoke, and frightened, had not the presence of mind to apply water to her burning clothes, but ran to the door to get breath, and the wind, which was blowing strong at the time, striking the fire, she became enveloped in flames. Being so near her father's house, no doubt she thought she could reach it before she would burn to death, but the flames must have hindered her speed. It is not known how long it was from the time she took fire until she was seen, but it must have been some time, for at 8 o'clock her parents heard her cries and saw her coming towards home; they ran to meet her, but found that her clothes were all burned off except the bands, and they were still on fire. Her mother in agony caught her child, and she too was burned badly. Her father's hands were also burned in trying to get the remainder of the clothing off his child. When they got her into the house she was literally roasted alive, and in the most excruciating pain. Every exertion was used to restore her, but in vain; she lingered about eight hours, and then was called, we believe, to dwell with God. She was an amiable and affectionate girl.—*Communicated to Yarmouth, N. S., Herald.*

An awful calamity has befallen Jacob Rafuse, of the Mill Road, Sherbrooke, Lunenburgh Co. At about 1 o'clock in the morning he was aroused by the servant-girl crying fire. On examination he found that the front porch was in a blaze, and ran to procure some water, when the bucket unfortunately fell down the well. Rafuse descended to recover the bucket, and on regaining his footing saw the flames were raging in the main building. He immediately rushed to the rescue of his family, but, sad to tell, too late to save three little children, aged respectively 2, 4, and 6 years, who were entirely consumed, scarce any trace being left of their bodies. His wife and the servant-girl were also severely burnt. This is a most pitiable case.—*Com. to Church Record.*

Prince Napoleon on the State of Poland.—In the debate on Poland in the French Senate, Prince Napoleon, alluding to the treaties in 1815, said they should only be mentioned to be execrated. The insurrection in Poland was lawful on account of the conscription, which was a real proscription *en masse* directed by the good pleasure of the police. The Prince enumerated the barbarous measures taken and the atrocities committed by the Russians, and asked whether the Emperor's Government ought not to do for Poland what preceding Governments have done. In reviewing the position taken up by the Great Powers, the Prince was of opinion that Russia sought to disturb the good understanding existing between France and England in order to carry out her designs in the East. "Russia, in order to hold her troops avaliable against the emancipated serfs, endeavoured to conclude a convention with Prussia." With regard to Austria, Prince Napoleon said that her conduct, though it might cause surprise, was satisfactory. The Prince then drew attention to the unanimity of the Polish movement, and said:—"Men of all opinions and all ranks, up to the Archbishop of Warsaw, take part in the insurrection. With this state of things it would be deplorable to be only able to give to the Poles councils of resignation. To pass to the order of the day is to vote against the national feeling of France. Circumstances are more favourable than ever. The Emperor is in the prime of his years and his genius. Our *prestige* is great abroad, and affairs at home are on a solid basis. The moment has come to act."

American Silver at a Discount.—In consequence of the opperations of American speculators who are flooding the City with American Silver and Cents, and partially owing to the decision of the Banks not to receive any except British silver for deposit, our merchants and others have come to the determination to refuse American cents *in toto*, and to deduct twenty per cent. from the "face" value of American silver. The five cent piece, therefore will not be taken for more than 4 cents; the ten cent piece at 8 cents; the "quarter" at 20 cents, and the "half dollar" at 40 cents. We understand that some parties from the States have recently brought on American cents *by the barrel*, and up to Thursday were busily engaged in turning them into British silver, thence into Province notes, and then into Gold, which is again increasing in value in New York.

The express-men and others will probably make something handsome by buying up the tabooed cents at a heavy discount, and turning them to account in their business transactions in Eastport, Portland and Boston.

P. S.—We were informed on Thursday that $10,000 worth of Yankee silver was expected to arrive by the "Forest City" last evening. The resolution of the merchants was therefore come to at the right moment to spoil the speculation.—*St. John, N. B., Telegraph.*

The Good Women of Paisley and the Princess of Wales. — The wives and daughters of the operative weavers of the burgh of Paisley have presented to the Princess a shawl, the workmanship of their husbands and fathers, as a small manifestation of their loyalty and esteem. The following acknowledgment has been received from Windsor Castle:—"Lord Harris writes to inform Mrs. Osborne and Miss Kelly that the address signed by them on behalf of the wives and daughters of the operative weavers of the burgh of Paisley has been received, together with a shawl, and that her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales has been graciously pleased to accept them. Lord Harris is commanded to inform Mrs. Osborne and Miss Kelly that it is peculiarly gratifying to her Royal Highness to receive these marks of loyalty and esteem, and that the beautiful specimen of the industry of the operative weavers of Paisley will ever remind her of those cordial feelings manifested thus towards her on her first arrival in this country."

The Ladies of Bristol have decided on presenting to the Princess of Wales a bridal gift in the form of a head-dress composed of pearls and diamonds, a brooch and ear-rings, *en suite*. The present will be accompanied by an appropriate address.

CHARLOTTETOWN DEBATING CLUB.

Under the patronage of His Worship the Mayor.

The meeting of this Club for Readings, Recitations, &c., will be held in the Temperance Hall, on Friday evening next, 17th instant, under the patronage of His Worship the Mayor, Members of the Club and their lady friends admitted free. Gentlemen, not members of the Club, wishing to attend, an admission fee of ninepence will be charged. The Volunteer Brass Band will be in attendance. Proceedings to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
E. B. Moore, Secretary.

C. Y. M. L. Institute. — On Wednesday evening, the 15th instant, Mr. George Cahill will lecture, before the above Institute — subject, "Astronomy." E. Roche, Sec'y.

The Emperor's Gift to the Prince and Princess of Wales.—A superb dinner service in Sevres porcelain will, in the course of a few days, be presented by the Emperor Napoleon to the Prince and Princess of Wales, and a colossal vase in the same material has been ordered for them by the Empress. This vase will be adorned with two large portraits of their Imperial Majesties, and small medallions of the other members of the Imperial family. A Gobelins carpet will be also included in the presents.

Health of Prince Alfred.—Prince Alfred, we are glad to state, continues to progress favourably. His Royal Highness is expected to be fully restored to health very shortly, when he will proceed to England overland. Amongst the numerous inquiries after his Royal Highness's health was one by telegraph from the Emperor of the French.

Inundation.—Quite a considerable portion of the back part of the town is submerged, in some places to the depth of three or four feet. This is in consequence of the torrent of water rushing down from the hill in the rear of the city, and the drains not being opened properly to carry it off. Some of the houses have a foot of water in the lower story, causing no small inconvenience to the inmates, to say nothing of the destruction to Brussels carpets, &c. &c.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

A nice spec was made by a Yankee who went to Nassau last fall to benefit his health. While there he heard of the wreck of the Cunard steamer *Karnak*, and from a Yankee motive of curiosity thought he would like to see how a wrecked steamship looked. Accordingly he took a pleasant trip to view the ruins, and came to the conclusion that she wasn't so badly hurt as she might be. Soon after, her hull was advertised for sale, and, having a small pile of money, not then wanted, bought the craft for $800. He had her hauled off the rocks, and got her towed to New York, where he has laid out a few thousand dollars, and now finds himself "possessed" of a steamship worth over $80,000! He will probably charter her to the Government, or sell her to it, as she is just such a craft as is wanted now-a-days, being capable of steaming over sixteen knots an hour. The Britishers look wistfully at her, but their chagrin is of no avail. She floats the Stars and Stripes now, and may yet capture some of those crafts lately sent to Nassau to engage in the Charleston trade.—*Am. paper.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Never neglect a cold.—It is painful to hear of the many fatal cases, which commence with the ordinary symptoms of a common cold. Holloway's Ointment rubbed upon the back and chest prevent all disastrous consequences. It sooths the inflamed lining of both throat and chest. After rubbing in the Ointment for a few days, the pectoral irritation, and the tightness of breathing diminish: the cough becomes looser and less frequent, and the phlegm is expectorated with less difficulty till the lungs become free and respiration natural. All subject to take cold from slight exposure to varying temperatures will find Holloway's soothing Ointment and purifying Pills an effective safeguard against pleurisy, bronchitis, asthma, and consumption.

Get the Best.—Rev. C. A. Buckbee, Treas. Am. Bible Union, N. Y., writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous other friends, to Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The latter I have found superior to anything I have ever used."

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

Married,

At Port Hill, on Wednesday, the 1st instant, by the Rev. H. B. Swabey, A. B., Mr. John James Rayner, of Lot 17, to Sarah, third daughter of Mr. Edward Williams, of Bideford, Lot 12.

On Thursday, the 2nd instant, at Searletown, Bedeque, by the Rev. S. W. Sprague, Mr. Henry B. Hobbs, to Miss Henrietta P. Webster, daughter of Mr. T. Webster.

Died,

On the 6th instant, after a few days' illness, at the age of 50 years, Ellenor, the beloved wife of Michael Howlett, Covehead Road, Lot 34. She leaves a young and helpless family to lament her. Deceased was born in St. John's, Newfoundland, and spent the early part of her youth in the County of Kilkenny, Ireland.

On Thursday, the 9th inst., Harry Webb, infant son of Mr. John Bell, Grafton Street, aged 1 year and 7 months.

On the 8th instant, Mr. John Turner, cooper, of this city, after a lingering illness, which he bore with great resignation to the Divine Will, aged 56 years.

At his residence, North Wiltshire Road, Lot 31, on the 4th instant, Mr. William Nevin, aged 78 years. He emigrated to this Island from New Battle, Scotland, in 1836.

At Big Bush, Lot 44, on the 10th February last, of disease of the heart, Mary, the beloved wife of Hugh McVarish, in the 46th year of her age, and eldest daughter of Mr. A. B. McDonald.

At Chepstow, on the 1st March, aftef an illness of three weeks, John Brown, aged 64 years.

At Red Point, on the 16th March, after an illness of three months, Cassemere Campbell, aged 58 years.

At Chepstow, on the 30th March, after a short but severe illness, Angus McDonald (Hector), aged 81 years.

At Norris Pond, on Thursday, the 2nd April, after a few days illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Alexander McAulay, aged 88 years.

At Souris, on Wednesday the 8th instant, after a short illness, which he bore with Christian resignation, Mr. Fidele Paquet, in the 73rd year of his age.

PRICES CURRENT.

Charlottetown, April 10, 1863.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb	5d to 8d
Do by the quarter	4½d to 6d
Mutton, per lb	5d to 8d
Pork, per lb	3½d to 4½d
Do (small)	5½d to 7d
Lamb, per lb	none
Butter (fresh)	1s to 1s 3d
Do by the tub	10d to 1s
Cheese, per lb	3d to 6d
Tallow, per lb	9d to 11d
Lard, per lb	8d to 9d
Ham, per lb	5d to 7d
Pearl Barley, per lb	2d to 2½d
Flour, per barrel	42s to 45s
Do per lb	2¼d to 2½d
Oatmeal, per lb	1½d to 2d
Eggs, per dozen	8d to 9d
Vegetables.	
Currants, per qt	none
Peas, per qt	none
Potatoes, per bushel	2s to 2s 3d
Carrots, per bush	none
Grain.	
Wheat, per bushel	none
Barley do	4s 6d to 5s 3d
Oats do	2s 1d to 2s 3d
Poultry.	
Turkeys, each	4s to 7s
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
Sundries.	
Timothy Seed, per bushel	13s to 16s
Clover Seed, per lb	1s 3d to 1s 6d
Wool, per lb	1s 3d to 1s 6d
Hay, per ton	40s to 50s
Straw, per cwt	1s
Homespun, per yard	3s 6d to 6s
Apples, per dozen	none
Plums, per qt	none
Calfskins, per lb	5d to 7d
Hides, per lb	3½d to 4d
Sheepskins, each	5s to 7s

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

Carriage Mounting, &c.

In AXLES,
SPRINGS,
BANDS,
MALLEABLE CASTIGS,
CART PIPES & BUSHES, &c.
BEER & SONS.
April 6, 1863. 4w

The Wonder of all Nations!

THE MARCH OF INTELLECT FOR SPRING 1863!!

From the World's Fair.

The best chance ever offered to the Farmers of P. E. Island, by which Time, Labour and Money are saved, the grand secret to us all, and can now be effected by getting one of those latest wonderfully improved

MANNY'S PATENT
Gold & Silver Prized Medal
Mowing & Reaping Machines,
WITH
Steel-lined Guard Finger Plate,

tempered same as the Knives, and is attached to the finger by a NEW PATENT PROCESS, thus making an entire new cutting face, with Horse Yokes and Swingle Trees, not in former machines, makes them now more valuable to farmers than any of the Gold Mines throughout the world, and are now warranted to cut one acre of Hay or Grain each hour, at one shillings cost, by forming a Club of five, which will be a fifth less expense than the old fashioned Scythe cutting, proved so injurious to the constitution and so fatal to many farmers.

With those unsurpassed Machines any quantity of Seed can be sown in Spring at one time, and no fear for hands to cut it, when ripe, need be felt, and the Crops secured a month sooner, and the cost of the Club saved. The expense now reduced to the wages of one man for a month.

In proof of same, Mr. W. Hyde, West River, whose butter and cheese are so highly prized where-ever they can be got, certifies he purchased one of those

Wonderful Money and Labour Saving Machines

in 1861; cut all his Hay and Grain, nearly a hundred acres, and cut his brothers' crop also with it, and then hired it out, by which he cleared half the price of the Machine same year, and is now free, and had the crops of both farms cut in addition.

This certificate is more satisfactory on the Island, as it can be relied on, than one hundred names from other places.

The above and the following first-class Farmers and Stock Masters can be referred to, some of whom have Manny's Patent Machines in use for three or four years, and have proved much more durable and beneficial than they ever calculated on, and consider they are the greatest boon that can be conferred on their brother Farmers, Professional men, teachers, sea captains, widows, tradesmen, and all those whose time ought be more valuable than at such unprofitable and severe work as cutting hay and grain for the horses that are at rest, and ought to be at such employment, in place of white men and women toiling themselves to death to keep the horses alive, and at more than four times the cost:

THIS IS NOT KEEPING PACE WITH THE TIMES.

P. Lane, Esq., J. P.
W. Aoorn, Lot 49,
R. Mutch, Gallows Point,
J. McInnis, "
R. Ings, China Point,
C. Vickerson, Vernon River,
William Clements, Esq.,
D. Creighton, Esq.,
G. Harris, Esq.,
Stewart & Owen, Ship-builders,
Hon. D. Beaton,
Theo. DesBrisay, Esq.,
and forty-six others, who got those wonderful Machines that work like telegraph.

The demand is now so great, caused by the vast number of men killed in the war, and the order from Europe for 1800 of those invaluable money and labour saving Machines, with eighty-six more wanted last harvest that could not be finished in time, will now require all parties wanting those Machines to send the order to the Agent, or the Depot at Orwell, with as little delay as possible, to ensure having them in good time for harvest.

No payment will be demanded until the Fall of 1863 and 1864.

Farmers not up to the great benefit of levelling and rolling the land are strongly advised by all Agricultural Societies and chemists to try it, when it will be found to pay well for the little outlay and trouble. To encourage the experiment, two dozen field rollers can be had from the undersigned, if ordered soon, at COST, and 12 months given for payment.

AGENTS:

Charlottetown—John Williams, who is so well known for keeping the best and cheapest Seed on the Island; W. E. Dawson, whose Cash Store is the cheapest on the Island for farmers. James McGill, Spring Park, who is so famous for securing prizes for grain at our Exhibitions.
Georgetown — W. B. Aitken, Thomas Owen, F. P. Norton.
Montague—Thomas Annear, Philip Beers.
Grand River—R. Walker, J. W. Truelove, J. McDougald.
Murray Harbour—Thomas Clements.
Souris—Edward Kickham.
St. Andrew's—P. Griffin.
Cascumpec—G. W. Howlan.
Campbellton—Jas. Broderick.

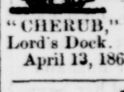
Other Agents and instructions in Circular from
PATRICK STEPHENS,
General Depot, at Orwell Cheap Store, cheaper than the cheapest. From a NEEDLE to an ANCHOR—both included.
Feb. 9, 1863.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

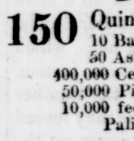
TO LET.

To LET, and possession given on the 11th JUNE next, the SHOP AND TENEMENT IN QUEEN SQUARE, occupied by Charles Bell, Esqr. For further particulars enquire of
MRS. STAMPER.
April 13, 1863.

To be Let,



The DWELLING HOUSE, COACH HOUSE, and PREMISES, on Great George Street, at present occupied by Captain Orlebar, R. N.
ANDREW MITCHELL.
Ch. Town, April 13, 1863. rw 4i



Schooner 'Cherub.'

The subscriber offers for sale, on liberal terms, the Schooner "CHERUB," 43 tons register, as she now lies in Lord's Dock.
J. S. CARVELL.
April 13, 1863. 1m

FOR SALE,

150 Quintals Labrador CODFISH,
10 Barrels No. 1 MACKEREL,
50 Ash full bound Pork BARRELS,
400,000 Cedar SHINGLES,
50,000 Pine do.
10,000 feet 3 inch Spruce DEALS,
Paling Laths and Studding.
JAMES PURDIE.
April 13, 1863. 1m

TENDERS FOR WORK.

Separate TENDERS will be received at the office of W. W. Lord & Co., until Monday, 20th April instant, at noon, for the following descriptions of work, required in the erection of a DWELLING HOUSE, 42 feet by 38 feet, and 16 feet post, viz:—

First—Excavating for the cellar 43 feet by 39 feet, and 6 feet deep, the earth to be put by the contractor into carts.

Second—Building a stone wall in said cellar 18 inches thick, per perch; also building two stacks of Chimneys, per thousand brick.

Third—Framing (including studding the halls), Rough-boarding, Shingling, and finishing the outside complete, excepting water spouts and gutters, which will be furnished to the contractor ready to put up.

Fourth—Finishing the Wood Work inside complete in every part to the satisfaction of the owner.

Fifth—Plaistering per yard, and corniceing per foot.

All materials found by the owner. Good and sufficient security will be required, for the due and faithful performance of each contract. For plans and other particulars please apply at the above office.
W. W. LORD.
Charlottetown, 6th April, 1863.

STUDY ECONOMY.

The subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he REPAIRS
India Rubber Boots and Shoes,
so as to render them water-proof, and as good as new.
☞ Monday in each week is specially devoted to this part of his business. Charges moderate.
WM. DOUGAN.
DesBrisay's Building, next door to Apothecaries' Hall.
April 13, 1863.

American Money Wanted.

The highest market price paid for AMERICAN GOLD, BANK NOTES, and TREASURY NOTES, at the "City Hardware Store."
H. E. STARBIRD & CO.
Charlottetown, April 6. 2w

Holland Gin!

200 CASES, 1 doz. each, and 5 Hhds. De Kuyper's BEST GIN,
20 chests Congo TEA, (very superior),
1 Bale No. 1 Buffalo Robes,
100 Boxes Lozenges,
all at LOW prices.
WILLIAM DODD,
Dec. 22. isl Queen Square.

HAY SALE!

To BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 15th of APRIL, instant, at 11 o'clock, at the Farm of the Hon. John Longworth, on the "Mount Edward" Royalty Road, one mile from the CITY, from 20 to 25 Tons GOOD HAY.
☞ TERMS—Sums under £3, Cash; above £3, a credit of 6 months on approved Joint Notes.
April 6, 1863. isl pro rw 1in

TWO WORKS,

Valuable to the Sick or Well,
Sent by Mail.

No PAY expected until received, read, and approved.

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

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

☞ Say which book you will have, giving name, State, County, and Post Office address.
DR. S. S. FITCH,
No. 714, Broadway, New York.
March 23, 1863. 4in

PRINCE EDWARD ISLNAD 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.

NOTICE.

The UNDERSIGNED, relinquishing the Business carried on by him as successor to J. W. Bradley & Co., at the corner of Kent-street and Great George-street, and having to clear off the Stock by the 8th May next, offers the various assortment of HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, CROCKERY, PAINT, &c. &c., at very low prices.
Welsh & Griffith's CIRCULAR SAWS, from 38 inches downwards, at very low prices.
ALFRED PHILLIPS.
Ch. Town, March 23, 1863. isl

Premiums Reduced!!

The Agent of the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has the pleasure to announce that he is authorised to accept risks in this City at much reduced rates.
W. A. JOHNSTONE, Agent.
March 2, 1863. 1 4i

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.

D. O'MEARA REDDIN,
R. REDDIN,
Attornies and Barristers at Law.
☞ Office in Dorchester Street.
Ch. Town, March 30, 1863. I & V

CARGO EX "GEORGE DUNDAS," FROM NEW YORK.

The Subscriber has JUST RECEIVED per Schooner "George Dundas," the following GOODS, which he
Offers for Sale at the LOWEST PRICES:
100 bbls choice Pastry FLOUR
200 do Extra Family FLOUR
100 do Baker's FLOUR
10 hhds Bright Muscovado SUGAR
20 do Best Porto Rico MOLASSES
10 do Bright Cienfuegos do
20 do Cuba Muscovado do
100 bbls Choice Russet APPLES
20 do PEARS
20 do WASHING SODA
10 Kegs BAKING SODA
100 sides SOLE LEATHER
50 doz BROOMS 30 doz BUCKETS
100 boxes Oriental and Patent Candles
50 do Pale and Extra SOAP
20 do CLOTHES PINS
15nests TUBS 25 boxes assorted Candles.
ALSO, IN STORE,
A Quantity of Tea, Boots, Shoes, Spices, Lozenges, &c.
J. S. CARVELL.
Peake's Buildings, Dec. 22, 1862. tf

Co-Partnership Notice.

The UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP as
IMPORTERS & DEALERS
IN
British, French & other Foreign DRY GOODS,
Under the Style and Firm of
VAUX BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL.
C. C. VAUX.
H. B. VAUX.
Tropolit's Buildings, 152 Granville street, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Sept. 9, 1862.

NOTICE.

All persons having legal demands against the Estate of James Coles, senior, of Charlottetown, deceased, are requested to furnish their accounts to either of the undersigned, duly attested; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to make immediate payment to either of the undersigned, in Charlottetown.
GEORGE COLES, } Executors.
SILAS BARNARD, }
Charlottetown, 24th November, 1862. [Dec. 22

Shop to Let at Summerside.

The subscriber will let a NEW SHOP at SUMMERSIDE, situate at the head of the Queen's Wharf, in the best business position in that locality. It is handsomely fitted up for a general business, with a commodious office attached, and spacious cellar underneath.
JAMES CAMPBELL.
Saint Eleanor's, 25th March, 1863. 1m

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

That DESIRABLE WATER LOT, in GEORGETOWN, containing half an acre of LAND, with usual privileges, known as No. 1, or Point Lot. Terms Cash or short time on security. Apply to the Hon. Joseph Hensley, Charlottetown.
December 2, 1862. tf

Valuable Freehold Property FOR SALE.

The SUBSCRIBER offers for sale A VALUABLE FREEHOLD FARM, fronting on the west side of Morell River, containing eighty acres, of which about sixty-eight acres are under cultivation, and the remainder is covered with Longers. There are on the Premises A GOOD SUBSTANTIAL DWELLING HOUSE, and good Out-Houses for farming and mercantile purposes.
For further information application to be made to the proprietor on the premises.
RICHARD HAYES.
Morell, Nov. 17th, 1862.

Rare Chance to obtain A FARM!

For SALE, at ROSE BANK, that beautifully situated FREEHOLD FARM, fronting on Wilmot River, Lot 25, North Bedeque, containing seventy acres, fifty of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, the remainder being covered with Hardwood. There are on the premises a GOOD BARN, with shed and straw-house attached; a good Draw-Well within a few yards for the convenience of watering the stock.
—ALSO—
A comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, with a fruit and vegetable garden attached, and a never failing spring of the best water within a few yards of the Dwelling House. There are on the premises abundance of the best quality of Marsh mud which can be easily obtained. This desirable property is distant only three miles from the flourishing town of Summerside, and situated in one of the most flourishing settlements on the Island.
Terms—One half of the purchase money down; the balance can remain on interest for a time agreed to by the parties.
Application to be made to the subscriber on the premises.
CHARLES DONAHOE.
January 12, 1863.