and rough sense of beauty. The most prominent object in the trophy of this department will be a canoe, constructed by a poor one-armed Indian, about fourteen feet in length, and three feet at its greatest breadth; it consists chiefly of the bark of the birch tree, sewed together with pine-tree roots, and further compacted by the gum of the same tree. The paddles—that of the squaw being somewhat smaller than the one wielded by her spouse—are stained of a blueish colour by the bark of the white maple. The whole canoe, which will carry four persons at need, does not weigh more than a hundred weight, and may thus be readily transported along the shore when the rapids are too dangerous to admit its further progress by the stream. Various baskets, constructed of porcupine quills which have been dyed red, yellow, or green, will also attract attention; and others, framed of white ash, of willow, or of maple, are very graceful in form, and often very attractive in colour. On the whole, the poor Micmacs—whether living on the outskirts of the white man's city, or dwelling by themselves in their settlement at Lennox Island—have been enabled to send specimens of workmanship, to which the fact that their race is surely dying out, lends a certain melancholy interest.

The woods of Prince Edward Island are of, course, amply represented; many of them are singularly beautiful, and the exquisite grain of the bird's-eye maple is especially deserving of attention. Amongst the manufactured articles, the most prominent is a combined mowing and reaping machine, which by a simple contrivance, the invention of a colonist, can be instantly thrown out of gear and checked whenever any obstacle is in its path. The textile fabrics are numerous and well arranged—and the formidable thickness of mittens and socks serves to remind us of the severity of a North American winter, against which such precautions are needful. The visitor to this court should not overlook a handsome fire-screen, on which appear the dried leaves and flowers of the colony. Our own fuchsias and pansies are mingled with wild woodland blossoms, and many of the dried leaves, beautiful with the red flush of autumn, are in themselves as lovely as any flowers. Some handsome sets of harness, a large quantity of furniture, samples of all her agricultural products, and of her dried provisions, complete the very creditable display made by Prince Edward Island, a display all the more interesting from the fact that the whole of its contents are *bona fide* the produce of the colony.

CIVIL WAR IN THE STATES.

The news received during the past week is of great and startling importance to the Federal Government. The reverses of the Southern Confederacy are thickening rapidly. The following telegrams contain the leading features of the news:—

(By Telegraph.)

St. John, May 8th.

A rumour coming from York states that the Confederates crossed and destroyed Chicahominy Bridges. McClellan is still in pursuit.

The rumour of the evacuation of Corinth is repeated by every arrival of deserters. There is little doubt that Beauregard, while holding his front in line of battle, is gradually falling back on Grand Junction.

A Federal war steamer reports the capture of three Confederate steamers, and they have been sent to Key West.

In the action at New Orleans Confederate iron-clad steamer Webster ran into Federal gunboat Verona, which responded with a volley so destructive that both sunk together.

Five rafts have been sent down the Mississippi to destroy the Federal fleet at New Orleans.

The British Minister is reported holding private interviews with General Doblada at Puebla. General Sarragossa would dispute the advace of the French forces.

St. John, N. B., May 12.

Five thousand troops under General Wool landed at Willoughby Point, at a place selected by President Lincoln in person, met with little opposition on their march. On approaching Norfolk a deputation of its citizens formally surrendered that city to the Federal army, together with Portsmouth and the Navy Yard.

Yesterday morning the Confederates fired and blew up the Merrimac.

The Galena, Federal iron-clad steamer, has captured the Yorktown and sunk the Jamestown, Confederate steamers.

Gen. McLellan's advance is within 27 miles of Richmond. It is supposed the Confederates will make a stand at the distance of 15 miles from Richmond city.

Eight Confederate iron-clad gun-boats attacked the Federal flotilla near Port Pillow. Two of the former were blown up and one was sunk. The remainder retired under the guns of the forts. Only one of the Federal vessels was injured in the attack.

On Sunday morning Confederates burned the Norfolk Navy Yard and most of the steamers and other vessels on Elizabeth River.

The abandoned works near Norfolk and on Craney Island were of a very formidable character.

A Union feeling began to manifest itself in Norfolk.

Little additional received from McLellan's army. It was still advancing. Enemy burning bridges, &c., to impede pursuit. The rear guard is some 18 miles from Richmond.

Halleck's army is moving slowly on towards Corinth, but is impeded by almost impassible condition of the roads—army in good condition.

Flour Market.

Super. $4.60 a $4.70; extra, $4.75 a $4.85.

St. John, May 13.

General Wool's official despatch announces the capture of about 200 cannon in and about the defences of Norfolk.

The workshops and buildings of Navy Yard are all burned and the dry dock is partially blown up. McLellan's army observed the Sabbath.

Confederates burned the bridges over the Chickahominy River, and are supposed to be in considerable force on the other side.

Gen. McLellan is reported to be now within 20 miles of Richmond.

One of the Federal gunboats on James' River is reported to have been lost.

St. John, May 14, 1862.

The opening of New Orleans and other Southern ports is regarded at Washington as a checkmate to schemes of foreign intervention to obtain Southern staples of commerce.

In the flotilla fight near Fort Pillow the Federal gun-boat Cincinnatti was sunk; but she will be raised again.

Obstructions are being placed in James' River, twelve miles from Richmond.

The Norfolk talk is that the Confederates will concentrate at Richmond; that the Gulf States will be abandoned before the State of Virginia will be given up; and that the City of Richmond will be held to the last.

About nine hundred Federal prisoners have just been released. Ninety confederate released prisoners refused to return to Richmond, and took the oath of allegiance to the Federal government.

According to the above despatches the Federal arms appear to be successful beyond general expectation. At Norfolk it was expected a desperate stand would be made, and many persons prognosticated the defeat of the Northerners at that point. If we can rely on the intelligence received, the main stay of the naval service is gone from the Confederates, not only in the loss of the three principal iron-clad vessels, but also of the Norfolk Dock Yard.

In the recent engagements by land the Federals claim equal success. Gen. McLellan in his official despatch states the victory at Williamsburg was complete.

In various letters which are published we see it stated that there is much sickness in the Federal army from the effects of climate and bad water. Great difficulty has been experienced in getting forward supplies for the army in consequence of the state of the roads.

Corinth, which has been reported evacuated half a dozen of times, is still held by the Confederates, and the force there is represented as very large. The two armies are in such close proximity that a great battle must shortly be expected.—*Halifax Sun.*

They who still believe in the probability of the success of the South must have strong faith. The whole coast is now in the hands of the Federals. Pulaski and Macon and other forts, once deemed impregnable, have been reduced. New Orleans is captured, and Charleston and Savannah must fall whenever the Northerners choose to attack them. The valley of the Mississippi is for great part in the power of the Federals, and the defences of the Confederates on that river have all proved insufficient to arrest the tide of Northern conquest. The battle of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing was indeed desperately fought, but the field of battle remained in possession of Generals Grant and Buell.

And now Yorktown, so strongly defended and guarded by the whole army of Virginia, has been evacuated after a siege of many days, and just when after incredible labour and difficulties McClellan was ready to commence his *feu d'enfer*. This, it is true, may be skilful strategy, but it is hard to regard as on the way to success a people who are thus forced to abandon territory after territory, and whose strong places fall almost as soon as attacked.

The struggle is not, however, near its end as yet. In a few weeks pestilence will come to the aid of the South, and prove a more powerful auxiliary than any other they can hope for. The Northerners must yet march many weary miles, and fight many desperate battles before the South is subdued, or its last army is driven into the Gulf or otherwise annihilated.

The battle of the Monitor and Merrimac was a startling lesson to Europe. The capture of New Orleans is a lesson not less important and alarming. If on the Mississippi a few vessels bound with iron chains and enveloped in trusses of wet hay, run past strong batteries in safety, and then reduce a large city to submission by threats of a bombardment, what is the safety of St. Petersburgh, or of London, what the value of Cronstadt, Chatham, Woolwich, Cherbourgh, Toulon, or the batteries on the Dardanelles? This American war is indeed in many senses a revolutionary war. —*St. John Freeman, May 9.*

The editor of the 'Islander' says he is perfectly willing to join issue with us on the subject of the Award: but instead of giving us one solitary argument, however weak, he deals in very vague assertions, the absurdity of which we have more than once exposed, about the great advantages which the tenantry will derive from the Award. He declares that "nine-tenths" of the tenants in the Island will, ere long, enjoy the "privilege" of purchasing their farms at "*fifteen*" years rental. But he knows there is not one word of truth in this statement, which is put forth for the vile purpose of deceiving the ignorant readers of his paper. In the first place, he is well aware that there are only four proprietors who are publicly known as consenting parties to the Award, and that there are about forty persons altogether who hold large estates in this Island. How, then, can he presume to say, unless he be the most unblushing 1— that ever existed, that "nine-tenths" of the tenantry will be affected by the Award? The tenants on the estates for which Mr. Pope himself is agent will not be affected by it — Mr. Douse's tenants will get no benefit from it — Mr. Bruce Stewart's will get none — Mr. Yeo's, none — Mr. Palmer's, none — Mr. Haviland's, none — and we believe that Mr. Haviland, junr. entered a protest against the Commission on behalf of an absentee landlord for whom he is agent, and who was originally a consenting party to it, — the tenants on the estates of the Messrs. Stewart, Todd, Rennie, Cundall, Wright, J. C. Pope, and many others whose names we cannot recollect, will derive no benefit from the Award, if it were capable of conferring any, as their landlords did not give in their adhesion to the Commission.

In the second place, as regards another part of the false statement we have noticed — Mr. W. H. Pope knows very well that the Award *does not* say that *fifteen years purchase* shall be the price the landlords can demand; but TWENTY years is very plainly stated as their price; and as the Arbitration part of the Award has been very summarily rejected by the Duke of Newcastle — whose will is absolute in reference to Colonial affairs that require Imperial interference — there is nothing else for the tenantry but to purchase at the landlord's price, from one pound to two or three pounds an acre; and this wonderful "privilege" is confined to the estates of the three or four consenting proprietors. Now, we challenge the editor of the 'Islander' to prove that there is anything else in the Award to give the least encouragement to the tenantry. The recommendation for an Imperial loan was the only useful thing in it; and that has likewise been set aside by the Colonial Minister.

Mr. W. H. Pope never ceases to remind us of the great advantage to the tenantry of having their arrears of rent remitted. He repeats the nonsense in his last article. We have shown—1st, that the only arrears of rent which can be remitted are those that accrued previous to 1858; 2nd, that if such arrears exist to any extent, they are irrecoverable, as the existence of such arrears proves that the parties owing them are too poor to pay them—an opinion which has been very clearly expressed by the Royal Commissioners themselves; 3rd, a remission of arrears can only be claimed on the estates of the three or four proprietors who are consenting parties to the Award; and, 4th, a remission of arrears can only be claimed on these estates when the tenants thereon settled are prepared to pay 20 years' purchase for their farms, and pay the purchase money in regular instalments of ten pounds a year, besides their *rent*; and if they fail to pay regularly, *their advances may be forfeited*, and their *old rents not remitted.*

These are the wonderful "*concessions*" upon which the editor of the 'Islander' strings so much misrepresentation. We defy him to prove that our statements are not strictly true, in accordance with the Commissioners' Report, examined in connection with the Duke of Newcastle's despatch.

There was one remarkable omission in the article in last Friday's 'Islander,' now under consideration. No mention was made of the six Liberal members who voted for the Award! How is this? It would seem that their names had been stereotyped, and that they would be used every week regularly. Is the Government organ so ungrateful as to forget, in a short time, the service rendered to himself and his friends by six gentlemen out of the whole Liberal party in this Island?

Having insulted and vilified the Catholics in every way he possibly could, Mr. Secretary Pope has now come forward as their sympathiser. He says that Messrs. Coles, Kelly and Whelan were the means of passing a Bill last Session, under which the Catholic Bishop will have the power of taxing the members of his Church at discretion, and of "exacting just such charges as he might think proper for *baptisms, confirmations, marriages, visitations, burials, processions,*" &c.; and that, *in fact*, by supporting such a Bill, "Francis Kelly and Edward Whelan" "were desirous of enslaving the *poor Catholics of* Prince Edward Island."

No intelligent person can suppose it is necessary to reply to such false and nonsensical stuff as this. We may, however, say that no Bill of the kind was ever introduced or supported in our Legislature. A Bill was, indeed, before the House, copied verbatim from a New Brunswick Act, and finally passed without a dissenting voice, the object of which is to give the Bishop certain trust powers over lands belonging to the Church, for the benefit of the Church; but he has no more right to levy taxes on the property of Roman Catholics, at his discretion, than William H. Pope possesses. The Bill to incorporate the Bishop, under which Mr. Pope says the Catholics will be "enslaved," was introduced in the Session of 1861 by the Hon. John Longworth, and passed with the concurrence of all the Catholics and Protestants of the two branches of the Legislature; but the framing of the Bill was so defective that it was rejected by the Duke of Newcastle, who criticised it very severely. His Grace said, however, that it was very proper to have a Bill which would embody the same principle; and he promised that if one were drawn up correctly he would procure the Royal assent to it. Now, all that was done last Session, in reference to this matter, was to pass a Bill free from the errors of Mr. Longworth's act; and every intelligent Catholic knows that such a Bill, instead of increasing the powers of the Bishop, positively lessens them; and that, instead of making Church property insecure, by allowing the Bishop to hold it in trust, it renders it thoroughly secure against any individual interest of the Bishop, if it were likely that he would ever exercise such interest.

Mr. Pope knows all this as well as we do,—he knows, moreover, that Messrs. Coles, Kelly, and Whelan, who were in a powerless minority, could never think of passing a Bill, if they were ever so much inclined to do so, that would have the effect of injuring their own numerous friends and constituents, as their opponents would be only too glad to have an opportunity of exposing and defeating a vicious scheme of the kind. But we again say, it is quite unnecessarry to reply to Mr. Pope's nonsense and falsehoods on this subject. No Catholic wants, or will ever receive, any expression of sympathy from him on any subject whatever, and we advise him to employ his petty, hypocritical and contemptible shuffling in other directions, if he is so lost to all sense of shame as to be unable to avoid tricks of this kind.

GOVERNMENT LAND SPECULATION.

We understand that a person named John Mockler, living at Point Brule, Nova Scotia, and lately on a visit to this Island, sold to Mr. W. H. Pope, on behalf of the Government of this Colony, ten acres of land, extending from the shore at Point Brule, to the main road, for one hundred dollars per acre, or about three hundred pounds our currency. An agreement of purchase was drawn up by M. J. Wilkins, Esqr., of Pictou, and it was stipulated that payment shall be made in June next. We ask, now, why was not this matter brought before the Legislature in the late Session; and if it were a fair, honourable, and necessary transaction, why was not the money voted, in the usual and constitutional way, in Committee of Supply? How long must the people submit to have their money taken without their knowledge or consent, to enable Mr. Secretary Pope to speculate in land jobbing? There is good reason to suspect, that, in the purchase of the Selkirk estate and in that of Lot 54, corrupt jobbery was practised, because the Government have steadily refused to make known the correspondence relative to those transactions. Is there not also good reason to believe that in this Point Brule speculation a strong taint of corruption may be discovered, if the matter be properly ventilated?

An Opinion on the Award Bills.—Alluding to the Acts passed by our Legislature to confirm the Award of the Royal Commissioners, the St. John 'Colonial Empire,' of a late date, says:—

"That these Acts will be confirmed, nobody that knows the Colonial Office will believe for a moment."

The 'Empire,' it is generally understood, is edited by M. H. Perley, Esqr., a gentleman well versed in Colonial affairs, and not a stanger to the tactics of the Colonial Office.

To Correspondents.—"A Voice from the Country," on "political jugglery," and "a Hater of Hypocrisy," will appear next week.

"Civis." We publish a notice, this week, of the Club's entertainment, and we published one last week. We think it is unnecessary to publish anything more about it.

WHAT "FRIENDS OF THE CLUB"!

The 'Monitor' of last week contains a notice of the "Entertainment" recently given for the benefit of the Debating Club, remarkable only for the mean and envious spirit in which it is written. Whilst presuming to criticise others, the writer betrays his ignorance of nearly every canon of literary criticism. But it was written solely with the malicious motive of attacking a gentleman who has recently taken up his residence amongst us, and came from the same source as the underhanded and unprovoked abuse of the same gentleman in a previous No. of the 'Monitor.' The thing, however, is so obviously untruthful, so ungenerous and absurd that the only persons who have cause to feel annoyed are those whom the writer ridicules with his praise. It is said to be the production of the flaunting, white-feathered Adjutant, who, "though unhorsed yet wears the spurs," assisted by his morose friend, the "*shentilman*," who had neither the good will nor ability to take part in the evening's proceedings no more than the hero of the spurs.—*Com.*

Question and Answer.—Why is James Barret Cooper, the hypocritical Proprietor of the 'Monitor,' never seen in any other company than that of John Arbuckle and Donald the Fiddler? Answer—Because birds of a feather flock together, and no respectable man, having any regard for his reputation, would be seen in the company of a vile calumniator and slanderer.—*Com.*

THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

This great emporium of commerce is said to have capitulated. Federal troops occupy the "Crescent City" unresistingly. Whether this is a triumph for the Union, or not, remains to be seen. No person seems to understand the matter at present. At all events New Orleans is a wonderful city, and has a world-wide fame. It is in lat. 29 57 N., lon. 90 W.; 105 miles from the mouth of the Mississippi, following its course, 90 in a direct line; 1,040 below the mouth of the Ohio; 1,230 below the mouth of the Missouri; 1,622 S. W. New York; 1,395 by post road from Washington. The population in 1810 was 17,242; in 1820, 27,176; in 1830, 46,310; in 1840, 102,193; in 1850, 116,375; in 1862, (probably) 140,000. The city is situated on the left bank of the river, a bend in which similar to a crescent, gives that form to its frontage. When the river is full the streets are three or four feet below its surface, the water being kept out by an artificial embankment called the *levee*, which extends from a fort, 43 miles below the city, to Baton Rouge, 140 miles above. The *levee* is 10 to 50 feet wide, and 1 to 10 feet above high-water mark. The length of the city along the Mississippi is 7½ miles; its width sloping from the river to Lake Pontchartrain, is 4 miles. The public buildings are on a magnificent scale, and the city is generally built of brick. There are 40 churches, and, besides numerous colleges, there are 75 academies and schools. The newspapers comprise 9 daily, 2 tri-weekly, 2 semi weekly, 6 weekly, and 1 monthly. Several of the markets are among the finest in the world; the Poydras-street market is 402 feet long and 42 feet wide. Among many cotton presses that of the Orleans is on ground 632 feet in length. The hotels are splendid, one of them costing $600,000. The works by which the city is supplied with water, raised by steam from the river, cost nearly $1,000,000. The capital employed in manufacturing amounts to more than $5,000,000, and the articles produced exceed $9,000,000. The river opposite the city is half a mile wide, and 100 to 160 feet deep, and it preserves the same width to near its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico, the bar at its mouth having a depth of 13½ to 16 feet of water, with a soft muddy bottom. For commercial purposes New Orleans has no superior. It is the natural *entrepot* for supplies destined to all parts of the great Mississippi Valley, as well as the *depot* for those products of that salubrious region which seek a market seaward. By means of the Mississippi river and its tributaries, an inland trade is opened to her grasp, the magnitude of which has never been equalled. The staples of the valley, cane, corn, and cotton, up to the seceding of the South, were annually increasing. Railways in every direction brought to market what was beyond the reach of the river. The facilities for carrying on trade in New Orleans are probably unequalled in the world. The shipping lying at the *levee*, in the palmy days of the city, was a marvel to all who beheld the forest of masts and smoking chimneys. The municipality was long thought a paragon of excellence. The exports in 1851 amounted to $55,000,000, since which the value has been vastly increased. New Orleans was founded by the French in 1717. Jan. 1762 it was conveyed to the Spaniards, who, in 1800, re-conveyed it to the French, and in 1803 it was included in the purchase of Louisiana, by the United States. On the 8th of Jan., 1815, the British, under Gen. Pakenham, attacked the city, approaching through Lake Borgue, and suffered a terrible defeat. The British loss in killed and wounded was upwards of 3,000 men, among the former Gen. Pakenham; while the Americans lost only 7 killed and 6 wounded. New Orleans is a wonderfully opulent city, which may account for its capitulation. At least sound policy would dictate such a course of procedure on the part of its citizens, as the only alternative, in the event of capture, to escape being plundered by the Federals. Not long since it was stated that the amount of gold in the vaults of the Banks of the city exceeded $20,000,000. The accumulated wealth of the place must be prodigious. Whether this will escape the cupidity of the parties now occupying the city remains to be seen. There is both a mystery and a moral to be unravelled in the surrender of the Crescent City to the Federal forces, as the telegram states, "unresistingly."

Queen's Birth Day.—It is the Queen's wish that no celebration of Her Majesty's birthday should take place this year.—*London Gazette, April* 11.

Emperor of the French.—His Ministers, it is said, have urged the Emperor Napoleon not to visit the British Capital during the Exhibition, as the streets swarm at that time with desperate political refugees. It is added that his Majesty turns a deaf ear to this advice.

Extraordinary Claim.—It is confidently stated that claims which have been made on a late ship-owning millionaire are on behalf of no fewer than thirty-eight illegitimate children.—*Court Journal.*

Terrible Tragedy in Buffalo.—On Thursday night last, Moses Menard, a Frenchman residing in Buffalo, accidently shot his wife under the suspicion that she was a burglar, who had entered his room. He states that on his return home late from work, he was informed that some men had endeavoured to gain admission to the house during his absence. She persuaded him to load his gun which he placed by the bedside. In his statement he says:—

I was awoke by some noise, and found that the light on the table had been put out. It was almost dark in the room, but I could see somebody standing between the little table and the head of the bed. I was so excited that I didn't think of it being my wife — remembering what I had told her when I went to sleep—and snatched my gun from the corner, raised it quickly, and with my back to the foot of the bed, fired at the shape. I didn't know whether I aimed at the head, or where. I heard a fall after I had fired, and getting up and slightly opening the front door to let the light in, saw it was my wife. The curtain over the window made the room so dark before. The discharge of the gun attracted the attention of some officers who entered the house. The room was a small one, about fifteen feet square. At the further left hand corner stood a bed, and in front of the bed, prostrate on the floor, with face downward, lay the corpse of a woman. Half of the upper part of her head was shot off, and a pail-full of blood and brains surrounded it. The wall beside the bed, about six feet above the floor, was spotted with brains and perforated with shot, and a chair directly beneath held the mass of brains that had fallen. Standing just in front stood Menark himself half dressed, and holding his trowsers in his hand. In the middle of the bed lay an infant slumbering. Menard was taken into custody.—*Toronto Globe.*

Thomas McAvity, Esq., was re-elected Mayor of St. John, N.B., on Wednesday last.

"Will You Go West, Mary?"—Not very far from Central New Jersey, lived two young lawyers, Archy Brown and Tom Hall. Both were fond of dropping in at Mr. Smith's of an evening, and spending an hour or two with his only daughter, Mary. One evening when Brown and Miss Mary had discussed almost every topic, Brown suddenly, and with his sweetest tones, struck out as follows:

"Do you think, Mary, you could leave your father and mother, your pleasant home here, with all its ease and comforts and go to the far West with a young lawyer, who has but little beside his profession to depend upon, and with him find out a new home, which it should be your joint duty to beautify and make delightful and happy, like his?"

Dropping her head softly on his shoulder, she answered:

"I think I could, Archy."

"Well," said he, in a changed tone, and straightening himself up, "There's Tom Hall who's going West, and wants to get a wife, I'll just mention it to him."

☞ The Ino left Charlottetown, for Gorgetown, early on Monday morning last, and arrived there about 12 o'clock the same day. The Ino made from seven to eight knots an hour on her passtge down, and her arrival was looked upon as quite an event by the good people of Georgetown and neighbourhood, by some of the more enterprising of whom, we understand, she is owned. We trust the speculation may prove a paying one, and that the Ino may be the harbinger of greater activity and more prosperous days than have been witnessed in that part of the Island for many years.—Monitor.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Pimples, boils, carbuncles, abscesses. These maladies arise from some obstruction to the free circulation of blood through the blood vessels or capillaries, and the only rational mode of cure consists in removing the local impediment, at the same time that any impurity engendered by the stoppage should be filtered from the blood. Holloway's Ointment applied to the part effects the first, his Pills accomplish the latter object. The inflamed skin derives softness, coolness, and ease, from application of the unguent, which gradually penetrates to the affected tissues, and soon restores the circulation and its channels to a healthy condition, and saves the sufferer from most serious diseases, which too frequently follow from carelessness or injudicious medical treatment.

Married,

At St. Dunstan's Church, Fredericton, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. T. C. McDevitt, assisted by the Rev. John Nugent, the Hon. Charles Watters, H. M. Solicitor General of New Brunswick, to Miss Malvina Wallace, youngest daughter of Major Priestly, Barrack Master, Fredericton.

On Thursday, the 8th inst., by the Rev. A. W. Nicholson, Mr. William Deccon, of Milton, Princetown Road, to Hester, daughter of the late Mr. Martin Dogherty, Charlottetown Royalty.

At Charlottetown, on Saturday, the 10th inst., by the Rev. D. Fitzgerald, Duncan Shaw, Esq., of Covehead, to Mrs. Joseph W. Hodgson, of this City.

Died,

On the 24th March, at Weely, Essex, aged 66, Sarah, the beloved wife of Mr. James Coates; also, on the following Monday, Sarah Abbat, the third daughter of the same, making the fourth death in this bereaved family within a few months: Fanny the youngest daughter, aged 21, in July last, and George Lewis, the only son, aged 36, in Jan. 16th. The above were the mother, sister and brother of Mrs. Harry A. Compton of St. Eleanor's. May he who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb comfort and sustain her under the sad and unexpected bereavement.

On the 9th inst., of Typhus fever, at New Glasgow, in his 84th year, Elder John Stevenson, senior Pastor of the Christian Church in that place.

On 22d April, in Georgetown, of congestion of the lungs, Mary Mehala, infant daughter of Perry Diggon, aged three years and a half.

On the 4th May, of diptheria, James, infant son of Elisha Dingwell, of Bay Fortune, aged 14 months.

April 18th, Robert H. Mayhew, aged 8 months, infant son of the late Robert Mayhew, Margate.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.

May 12—Schr. Express, Poland, Boston; merchandize. Black Douglas, Phee; do. Lady Havelock, Kay; bal. Active, Boudroit; bal. Annie, Livingston; lumber. Pioneer, McDonally; merchandize, Black Diamond, Phee, do. Sarah Johnson, Devean. 14—G. C. Lawrence, Grant; bal. Mary Louisa, Rodgers; coal. 15—Str. Westmorland, Boultenhouse, Shediac.

CLEARED.

May 12—Schr. Annie McKie, McKay, Newfoundland; pro. Rapid, McIntosh, Pictou; bal. Woodbine, Robinson, do.; do. Gulnare, Davison, Quebec; do. Lelia Ada, Horton, Bay Chaleur, potatoes and turnips. Margaret Ann, Thomas, Halifax; pro. Deaux Augusto, LeBlanc, Miramichi; do. 16—Schr. Bee, McRae, Canso; pro. Str. Westmorland, Boultenhouse, Pictou.

Sailed, for Liverpool, 17th inst., barque Gazelle, with cargo timber, deals, oats, and pork, by W. W Lord & Co., and others. Passengers—David Miller, Esq., Mrs. Miller, and Miss Miller, Mr. Morrison, James Griffith, wife and child.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION!

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY the 10th day of July next, at one o'clock, P. M., at Scotch Fort, Lot 36, the leasehold interest of 126 acres of Land, of which 36 acres are under a good state of cultivation, the remainder covered with soft and hard wood, with a good marsh, a Dwelling House and Barn, being the property of the late William Fisher, deceased.

ALEX. HAYDEN, Administrator.

Ch. Town, May 19, 1862. 4 in

FOR LONDON.

THE CLIPPER Schooner "MAY QUEEN," A. Campbell, Master, A 1, 150 tons, will SAIL from Charlottetown, for the above port, on the First Day of JUNE. She has excellent accommodations for a few Cabin Passengers.

D. G. & S. DAVIES.

Charlottetown, 19th May, 1862.

WANTED—A smart BOY, as a general Servant about a house, to attend to light work. Apply at the Examiner Office.

April 19.

Freight and Passage to New York.

THE Steamer PRINCESS ROYAL, Belmore, Commander, will leave Charlottetown, on or about the 25th inst., calling at PICTOU, and will proceed direct to NEW YORK.

Parties wishing to ship EGGS and POTATOES ought to avail themselves of this opportunity.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

P. W. HYNDMAN.

Ch. Town, May 19, 1862. 1in

Central Bank, N. B.

THE subscriber will purchase CENTRAL BANK PAPER.

P. W. HYNDMAN.

Charlottetown, May 19. 6i

Notice of Administration.

ALL PERSONS having any Demands against the ESTATE of the late JAMES W. CAIRNS, of Charlottetown, deceased, are hereby requested to furnish the same, duly attested, on or before the First day of October next.

And all persons indebted to said Estate are required to come forward and settle the same; as, from various circumstances, legal proceedings must be resorted to immediately for collection, without further notice.

MARY CAIRNS, Administratrix.

Charlottetown, May 14, 1862. tf [May 19.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Staple Goods ON CONSIGNMENT.

JUST RECEIVED per Barque "Theresa," from Liverpool, Great Britain,

Seven Cases MERCHANDIZE,

—containing—

60 pieces black and Coloured COBURGS
40 do CIRCASSIANS
20 do cross-overs and mixed ALPACAS
20 do Brown Holland and Grass CLOTHS
20 do Cotton and Linen DIAPER
50 dozen TOWELS
50 do Ladies' lawn Handkerchiefs, very cheap
30 do Black and W. B. THREAD, No. 25
50 do gross Clark and Co's 6-cord Cotton

—ALSO—

6 hhds De Kuyper GENEVA
20 cases Do Do
40 packages English TEA
20 boxes Liverpool SOAP

All which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

N. RANKIN, Queen Street.

Charlottetown, May 19th, 1862.

Fresh Arrivals.

THE subscriber has received, per recent arrivals:—

50 hhds. choice retailing Molasses
12 do Muscavado Sugar
250 bbls. Flour, Superior, Extra, State and Superfine.
25 bbls. Navy Bread
25 do Onions
15 boxes Cheese
10 casks Kerosene Oil (best)
20 cans do 5 gallons each (do).

To Arrive, and hourly expected—

40 hhds. Molasses
12 do Choice Grocers' Sugar
150 bbls. Flour
50 sides of Sole Leather.

All of which, together with Stock of

Teas, Tobacco, Cigars, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

ARE OFFERED AT VERY LOW PRICES.

J. S. CARVELL.

Packet for Souris.

THE Schooner "RIPPLE." Hugh Campbell, Master, will sail as a packet between Charlottetown and Souris, calling at intermediate ports, leaving Charlottetown on Monday next, 26th inst. For Freight or passage, apply to W. W. LORD & Co.

Ch. Town, May 19, 1862.

Liverpool to Charlottetown.

THE Barque "GAZELLE" will sail from Liverpool for Charlottetown on or about the 20th June next.

Please observe all orders for Freight or Passengers must leave by the mail of the 26th May inst. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. D. Cannon, Sons & Co., Liverpool, or

W. W. LORD & Co., Charlottetown.

May 19, 1862.

MAILS
By Steamer "Westmorland."

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces, etc., will, until further notice, be made up and forwarded as follows:—

For Nova Scotia, via Pictou, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon.

For New Brunswick, Canada, and the United States, via Shediac, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY morning, at a quarter past eight o'clock.

For Newfoundland every MONDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon.

For England, Bermuda, and West Indies, every alternate MONDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, viz:—

Monday, May 26th	Monday, Sept. 1st
" June 9th	" Sept. 15th
" June 24th	" Sept. 29th
" July 7th	" Oct. 13th
" July 21st	" Oct. 27th
" Aug. 4th	" Nov. 10th
" Aug. 18th	" Nov. 24th.

L. C. OWEN, Postmaster General.

General Post Office, May 19, 1862.

CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN.
Tenders for Renting the City Wharfs.

TENDERS will be received at the office of the City Clerk, until Saturday, the Twenty-Fourth day of June next, from any person or persons desirous of Renting the CITY WHARFS, or either of them, on a LEASE from the City, for a term of not less than THREE YEARS, from the First day of July next.

The Tender to express, in words at length, the sum which the person or persons making the tender is willing to pay for the rent of the said wharf or wharfs, quarterly, or half yearly.

The lessee will be required to keep the wharf or wharfs, so to be leased, in good and sufficient repair, at his own cost and charges, during the continuance of the term agreed upon, and to deliver the same, at the end or expiration of the term, in as good order and condition as when leased.

Two good and sufficient sureties, to the satisfaction of the Mayor, or presiding Councillor, will be required for the due payment of the rent and performance of the covenants of the lease.

A letter, signed by two parties willing to become such security, must accompany the tender.

Further particulars made known on application to the City Clerk.

T. H. HAVILAND, Mayor.

City Hall, 15th May, 1862. [May 19.

Notice.

AS I am about leaving the Island for a time, I beg to return my thanks to the public for their liberal patronage to me for the last few years. Also, I beg a continuance of the same to

Mrs. John Lockerby,

whom I have authorised to conduct my business during my absence. All business entrusted to her will receive prompt attention, and work warranted.

Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, &c.

FOR SALE, CHEAP,

At Mr. Jury's Old Stand, opposite Mr DAVID STEWART'S, Kent Street.

JOHN CAMERON, Clock and Watchmaker.

Charlottetown, May 19th, 1862. 3i

NOTICE.

A NUMBER OF GUNS left at my Shop, to be stocked and otherwise repaired, if not called for within one month from this date, will be sold at public auction, to pay expenses.

PATK. HICKEY.

Charlottetown, May 19, 1862.

LEATHER! LEATHER!
Ex "LIGHT BOAT."

100 SIDES AMERICAN SOLE LEATHER.

—ALSO—

Nova Scotia manufactured

NEATS LEATHER,

both of which are offered at a low figure for Cash or approved Paper.

N. RANKIN, Queen-street.

May 12, 1862. isl & wkly 4ins

GREAT NOVELTIES IN DRY GOODS.

For Spring and Summer Trade.

Arrived, and now opening, per Barque "Theresa," from Great Britain.

C. C. VAUX

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his numerous customers and the public generally to his new importation of

Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

which, having been carefully selected in the best and cheapest markets, enables him to offer them at prices that cannot fail to ensure a large amount of patronage.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION

is called to his unusually large and varied Stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats, &c. &c.

N. B. Sales from this date will be conducted on the Low-priced Cash System only.

Wholesale customers will be supplied on the usual terms, and are respectfully invited to inspect this Stock when in the City.

Glasgow House, May 12, 1862.—isl pro mon r w 3i

Prince Edward Island

BANK NOTES, TREASURY WARRANTS, and ISLAND SECURITIES generally, cashed by DUVAR & CO., Colonial Exchange and Telegraph Office, Barrington-street, opposite the Post Office, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

April 28, 1862. 3m

JOHN & ROBERT SCOTT,
Coach & Sleigh Builders,
Kent Street,

INFORM the inhabitants of Charlottetown and the Country generally, that they have now on hand a number of new and second-hand Carriages, open and covered, of different styles, which will be sold cheap for prompt payment.

☞ All orders punctually attended to.

April 14, 1862.

Household Furniture!

THE Subscriber is instructed to SELL BY AUCTION, at the residence formerly occupied by Mr. Parker Merrill, in Dorchester Street, on Thursday, the 22d May, at 11 o'clock, all the

Household Furniture,

consisting of Black Walnut Chairs, Tables, Sofa, Whatnot, Pictures, Window Curtains, Scotch Carpets, Beds, Bedding, Bedroom Sets, Books, Fire Irons, Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

A good Milch Cow, a pig, 1 truck, 1 Box sleigh and Furs. Further particulars given by handbills.

Terms—All sums under £10 cash; over £10, 3 months' credit on approved Joint Notes of Hand.

F. P. NORTON, Auctioneer.

May 12, 1862.

Turk's Island Salt,
PRINTED COTTONS,
Cheese, Fish Barrels, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER is instructed to SELL BY AUCTION, at Warehouse No. 2, on Peake's Wharf, on Tuesday the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock, the following articles, viz.:

300 BUSHELS OF TURK'S ISLAND SALT.

200 Salt Bags, 600 Fish barrels, 100 empty Flour barrels, 20 empty Egg barrels, 1 double spring Wagon, 1 sett Fairbank's scales, 2 barrels Corn Meal, 10 bbls Onions, 1 office Stove, 2 boxes Soap, 25 pieces of Printed Cotton, 1 sett double Harness, 10 American Cheese, 1 chest Tea, 1 keg Baking Soda, 12 bundles Cotton Twine, 1 box Cream Tartar, 1 box Candles.

Terms—All sums under £10, cash: over £10, 3 months' credit on approved Joint Notes.

F. P. NORTON, Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, May 12, 1862.

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

THE SUBSCRIBER will SELL by AUCTION, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 29th and 30th days of MAY instant, at the residence of STEPHEN SWABEY, Esquire, all his

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

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, May 5, 1862.

First Spring Ship for Liverpool.

THE well-known Barque "GAZELLE," Cameron, Master, will sail for the above Port on or before the 20th May inst. For Freight or Passage please apply to

W. W. LORD & CO, Charlottetown.

Charlottetown, 5th May, 1862.

Landing ex "Light Boat," from Boston,

50 BBLS. EXTRA FLOUR,
50 Sides SOLE LEATHER,
20 Boxes CHEESE.

On consignment.

J. & T. MORRIS.

May 5, 1862.

Landing ex Barque "Gazelle," from Liverpool,

100 CHESTS Congou TEA, warranted a good article;

50 Boxes SOAP,	50 Bags NAILS,
50 " PIPES,	20 Bbls. Porter & Ale,
10 Bags RICE,	10 Bags COFFEE,
20 Bbls. Crushed SUGAR.	

To Arrive from New York.

500 Bbls. FLOUR, consisting of Superfine, Extra State, Pastry;
50 Bbls. CORN MEAL,
A few boxes Cavendish TOBACCO,
100 Sides SOLE LEATHER.

The above Goods have been bought for cash, and will be sold cheap for cash or approved notes at 3 months.

J. & T. MORRIS.

May 5, 1862. all pa. 1m.

Freehold Land.

FOR SALE, 100 ACRES of FREEHOLD LAND, in Lot 35, about ten miles, by the Ferry at Southport, from Charlottetown. This land is of good quality and a portion of it cultivated; there is an abundance of black mud upon the property, and a stream of water, capable of driving a mill, flows constantly through the land. This stream passes within a few chains of the main post road, which has its course through the centre of the Farm. Price moderate and terms favourable.

ANDREW MITCHELL.

Ch. Town, March 17, 1862. (2m. R. W.)

FLOUR!

FOR SALE, 100 bbls. CANADA SUPERFINE FLOUR, (warranted). Now arrived from Liverpool, 40 chests superior TEA. For sale, wholesale, by

R. W. BRECKEN.

Pownal Street, May 12, 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!
To Merchants and others.

THE subscriber will hold an AUCTION on the second THURSDAY in every month, for the disposal of any kind of Merchandize placed in his hands. Goods to be sent to the AUCTION ROOM two days previous to sale. Proceeds will be handed over without delay

NEIL RANKIN, Auctioneer.

Queen-street, March 31, 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.

The London and Liverpool FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, Two Millions Sterling.

THE Subscriber having been appointed from England the Agent of this long established and well known Company, ranking amongst the first in Britain, is prepared to accept proposals and take risks for insurance on all descriptions of property.

W. A. JOHNSTONE, Agent.

April 7th, 1862.

Queen Insurance Company OF LIVERPOOL. FIRE AND LIFE!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed agent for the above first class Insurance Company, is prepared to take risks on all descriptions of property.

J. S. CARVELL.

Charlottetown, Feb. 10. tf

[Extracts from Newspapers.]

On reference to a return made to Parliament, and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 7th June, 1861, it will be seen that the increase of Duty for the year, paid by the "QUEEN," was £2567, being upwards of £1000 more than paid by any other office ever yet established in this City.

[From Gore's General Advertiser, Oct. 24, 1861.]

"Indeed, we believe that we are perfectly justified in saying that no other Company, within the same period, ever attained so large an income in either the Fire or Life Departments as the Queen Insurance Company. In making this statement, we make no exception even in favor of our older local companies, namely, the Liverpool and London, the Royal, and the Lancashire Insurance Companies."

[From the Civil Service Gazette, Nov. 2, 1861.]

"Among these important institutions stands eminent for its solidity, as well as for its success, "the Queen Insurance Company," which last week held its annual meeting of proprietors in Liverpool. A reference to the ample report in another page will fully satisfy every reader of the signal progress made by this association since its foundation. Such success is, indeed, rarely attained; and it attests at once the excellence of its management, and the public confidence in its constitution."

[From the Liverpool Mercury, Nov. 2, 1861.]

"It must be gratifying to the public generally, and especially to the proprietors, to find that its income during the past three years has increased at the rate of £20,000 per annum. We believe that no other Company, within the same short period, ever attained so large an increase either in the Fire or Life Department. This speaks highly for the activity and zeal of the management, while the promptness with which all the claims, arising out of the late disastrous fire in London were met, testifies to their financial ability and the care and prudence which marked the investment of these funds."

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.

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

"Warblington" for Sale.

THAT desirable property, belonging to James Wilson, Esq., consisting of 36 acres of LAND, in a high state of cultivation, a very convenient DWELLING HOUSE and offices, a good GARDEN, and an extensive and valuable ORCHARD.

This Property has a water front, and is distant from the City only a few minutes walk. As a gentleman's residence, Warblington is unrivalled by any property in the Island. Apply to Wm. Dodd, Auctioneer, or to the subscriber,

THOMAS PETHICK.

Charlottetown, April 23, 1862.

Cherry Valley Carding Mill.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that his

Carding and Picking Mill,

now in course of erection, will be in operation about the 25th of May, instant; and having obtained the assistance of an experienced person hopes to obtain a share of public patronage.

☞ Oil to be had at Mill if required.

THOMAS WRIGHT.

Lot 50, May 12, 1862. tf

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, 1861. tf

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 yelow 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 Picton or Brule Harbor, and Prince Edward Island and Shediac, four trips a week, namely: from Charlottetown to Picton 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, are 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.

EDUCATION.
Scholarships in the Prince of Wales College.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION has directed Public Notice to be given that the six Candidates from each County, who may be selected by the Visitor of Schools, to compete for the "SCHOLARSHIPS," in connection with the Prince of Wales College, under the Act 23rd Vic., cap. 17, will be examined by the Board, at the Board Room in the said College, on the last WEDNESDAY of AUGUST next, commencing at ten o'clock, A. M.

Candidates will be examined in written and oral questions, on all the branches taught in District Schools, and in addition thereto, on the First Book of Euclid, in Algebra to simple Equations, inclusive, in the Elements of General History, and in Latin from simple sentences in the first book of Cæsar's Commentaries.

No one who has entered on his eighteenth year will be allowed to compete.

By order of the Board,

JOHN McNEILL, Sec'y.

April 29, 1862. 3in [May 5.

Cottage to Let.

TO LET, A COTTAGE, with GARDEN and THREE ACRES of LAND attached, situate about one mile from the City, on Princetown Road. Possession given immediately. Apply to the Subscriber,

THOS. W. DODD.

May 12, 1862. 3i

Fresh Garden Seeds!

JUST RECEIVED per ship 'Gazelle,' from Liverpool, a choice lot of the above, in great variety, for sale at

APOTHECARIES' HALL.

Charlottetown, May 12. 3i