of the principal provisions in the Award, namely, that in reference to local arbitrations, is open to "insuperable objections," which he proposes to obviate by some "fresh suggestions," at a future opportunity—thus manifesting his desire that legislation on the whole subject of the Award should be postponed:

"And whereas, the recommendation for a loan of £100,000, so earnestly urged by the Royal Commissioners, in order to buy out the claims of the proprietors, is not favorably entertained by the Colonial Minister; and the other principles of the Award being such as are only calculated to confirm proprietary claims, without conferring any benefits on the tenantry:

"Therefore, Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Committee, no advantage would accrue from passing a Bill to confirm the Award of the Royal Commission, until at least such time as the Colonial Minister shall have fully declared the views of the Imperial Government on the several questions submitted to them in the said Award, and when his Grace the Duke of Newcastle shall have furnished the "fresh suggestions" promised by him."

This amendment was lost on the same division as the foregoing. Col. Gray's resolution was then agreed to.

After the Speaker took the Chair the question was again put on the amendments, when they were lost on the same division as in Committee, the name of the Chairman, Mr. Sutherland, being inserted in place of the Speaker's. When the question was put on Col. Gray's resolution it was carried 23 to 6, as given in the above division, substituting the *yeas* for the *nays*.

The 'Islander' gives a somewhat lengthy editorial in its last issue touching the debate on the Award; and while it parades, in the most conspicuous manner, Col. Gray's resolution and the division thereon, it very disingenuously conceals the fact that amendments were offered by Mr. *Coles* and Mr. Whelan. Those amendments are the ones inserted above. There was, no doubt, a particular anxiety to suppress the amendment offered by Mr. Coles. It did not go as far as Mr. Whelan's. It did not propose that the Award should be abandoned; but it was merely designed to test the sincerity of the House on the principle of the Loan, which had been so strongly recommended by the Royal Commissioners—filled so important a place in their Award, and which seemed to meet with so much approbation from many of those who voted against it, long before the debate commenced. The continual cry of the advocates of the measure was: "Let us have the Award—the whole Award—and nothing but the Award;" and after such flagrant inconsistency as was exhibited on Tuesday evening, it was not considered prudent to give too much publicity to Mr. Coles's plain and brief test on the Loan question.

Another cry most frequently heard from the members of the Government and their friends, was finely illustrated in the division on Tuesday evening. "To shew," said they, "that the Award is all in favour of the Tenants and against the Proprietors, we need only instance the fact that the latter are doing all in their power to defeat it" This has been the burthen of the 'Islander's' cry for several months, and was frequently heard from the Tory side of the House during the debate on the Governor's Speech. But the fallacy of this argument was clearly shown when every proprietor and agent in the House voted fiercely for the Award on Tuesday evening. There are five or six proprietors and agents in the House—not one of them was absent from the division — even Mr. Douse, with all his pretended opposition to, and contemptuous disregard for, the Award, could not resist the temptation of doing a little service to himself and his brother proprietors *by voting for the measure*. This fact requires no further comment; but it will furnish a good answer to the silly argument about proprietary influence being arrayed against the Award.

We were not surprised to read the praise lavished by the 'Islander' on six members of the Liberal minority who voted with the Government on this question. It is only due to those gentlemen to let their friends see how highly their conduct is appreciated. The sweet incense of flattery is administered in the following short paragraph from the 'Islander':—

"It is certainly gratifying to the members of the Government to have the warm support of Messrs. Hensley, Thornton, Sinclair, Wightman, Perry, and Sutherland, "of the opposition," in the course which they are adopting in reference to the Award."

It is not our province to find fault with those gentlemen. Being friends of ours, perhaps we should hope their constituencies will join with the Government in expressing gratification at the course they have pursued. But we certainly have been under the impression that their constituencies expected them to oppose the policy of a Proprietary Government.

The other business transacted in the House during the week, is noticed as follows by the "Protestant:"—

"On Wednesday morning the House took up the Bill sent down by the Legislative Council, to establish a Savings Bank in this Island. The Bill contemplated that the money paid in, which might be in sums from 1s to £50, was to go into the public Treasury, and that the Government was to allow 4 per cent interest thereon. The business was to be transacted by the Deputy Treasurer, who was to receive £20 for said service, until the amount deposited reached the sum of £1000, when 2 per cent was to be allowed him. The House went into Committee on the Bill, and after some discussion, rose without reporting, thus strangling the measure. The principal argument urged against it was that it would impose too great a burden on the Treasury department: in fact that it would probably take up the whole time of the Deputy in that office, which could not be spared from his other duties. There was then no alternative left, but to establish a separate office, or to make the Bank a separate institution altogether, which would require the Bill to be entirely remodelled, therefore it was set aside. Other objections were made to the provisions of the Bill, such as that 1s was too small, and £50 too large a sum to be received. Another was that the rate of interest was too high, as it could not be made self-sustaining.

"Several petitions were then presented praying for certain alterations and amendments in the Small Debt Act, and the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole to consider the same. When the Committee rose the following resolutions were reported agreed to:—

"1. *Resolved*, That those portions of the Act now in force relating to the recovery of Small Debts, which prohibited imprisonment for debt for sums under £10, be repealed: and that the benefit of the provisions of the present Insolvent Act be extended to all sums under £20.

"2. *Resolved*, That the debtor shall in no case be entitled to relief under said Insolvent Act, if it can be shown that he has since contracting the debt for which he may be imprisoned, have made away with any property in order to defeat the detaining creditor's claim.

"3. *Resolved, further*, That no defendant imprisoned under capias or execution issued under the Small Debt Act aforesaid, shall, under any circumstances be fed or supplied in prison at the expense of the Government.

"When the question was put on the first resolution, there appeared for it:—Hons. Messrs. Pope, Longworth, Haviland, Coles, Whelan, Wightman, Yeo, Thornton, McAulay, Hensley; Messrs. Douse, Montgomery, Beer, Howat, Holm, Ramsay, Doyle, Sinclair, Conroy, McNeill, Sutherland — 21. Against it—Hons. Messrs. Laird, Kelly and Perry —3.

"When the question was put on the other two they were agreed to without a division.

"On Thursday the time of the House was principally occupied in disposing of the petitions lying on the table. Hon. Mr. Longworth introduced a Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to Statute Labor. The amendments proposed are not very important; one provides that forms of certificates be supplied to the overseers, and an other is an alteration in the form of oath required of Road Commissioners, making it less stringent.

"On Friday, the House again went into the consideration of petitions. A greater number than usual was prevented from going into supply."

On Saturday the House was adjourned for want of a quorum.

THE ROADS.—From all parts of the Island we learn the roads are in a fearful state, full of deep pitches, the snow soft, and the tracks through fields and over fences, consequently travelling is exceedingly heavy, and, in many parts dangerous. On the ice it is equally bad travelling, there being at least a foot of slush and snow on the top of it. In some places we learn that the snow at the late storm drifted in banks from ten to twenty-five feet in eight and at one house to the west-ward, the inmates were compelled to burn candles for two days. The snow closing up all the windows, forming one immense bank, from the ground to the top of the chimney, a height of twenty-five feet, affording the boys an excellent coasting ground.—Ist.

THE SPY.

DURING the debates on the Award *the* Government, *as a whole, have this Session frequently* denied that they had any knowledge of the Spy being in this Island on his disreputable mission—and that the Lieut. Governor and Mr. Palmer were the only gentlemen who were cognizant of that mission. But the production of the abstract of the Public Accounts threw some light upon this matter. In this we found a charge of £115 for disbursements made by the Colonial Secretary on behalf of the Land Commission; and when Mr. Coles asked for the vouchers, it came to pass—after some delay—that the £115 were paid in two Warrants to Mr. George Whitman, the Spy, so far back as the month of May, which Warrants could only have been issued in obedience to an order in Council, and which must have been known to at least a majority of that body—not Mr. Palmer alone, who is only one member. Now, this payment to the Spy was made one month before the Commissioners resumed their labours at Rothsay to draw up their report, and to examine the testimony furnished by the Spy. Is it possible that the whole Government would be ignorant of the object for which they were giving away one hundred and fifteen pounds of the people's money? That object was to shew—as stated by the 'Islander' last summer—that the people of this Colony had given false evidence to the Commissioners when they held their Court here! and that it was necessary to have a Spy, at the public expense, to give other testimony besides that furnished by respectable and trustworthy delegates!!

Could a scheme which required such disreputable adjuncts, and supported by dishonorable agencies, escape the storm of contempt and reprobation which it has aroused from one end of the Island to the other?

THE 'Islander' says we have published "a most untruthful statement purporting to be a report of a *scene* which occurred in the House of Assembly on Saturday evening," 22d inst., and thereupon the official editor proceeds to give what he considers a truthful report. But Mr Secretary Pope has only made the matter appear in a more odious light for himself and his brother. Not one of our facts is proved to be incorrect; while Mr. Pope furnishes statements which should make *him* thoroughly ashamed of the transaction, even if *his* moral sensibilities were blunted to a far greater degree than they are. It is admitted that there *was* a "scene" between Mr. J. C. Pope and Mr. Coles—that it arose out of some words spoken in debate by the latter; but Mr. Wm. H. Pope goes further than we did, when he says that Mr. J. C. Pope threatened to commit a breach of the peace, in the face and in the hearing of the whole House, while the Speaker was in the chair, if Mr. Coles would repeat the obnoxious words used by him. If Mr. Coles had transgressed the proprieties of debate, it was certainly the duty of the House to have called him to order; but that was not done; and we have no reason to believe, therefore, that Mr. Coles said anything more than what he was fully justified in saying. But if a member of the Government and a Magistrate for the whole Island publicly declared in Parliament that he would "slap the face" of a political opponent—and the 'Islander' assures us that this threat was used—then we must say that the member of the Government guilty of such threat has degraded his high office, and outraged the peace he was sworn to protect.

But this is not all.

The intention to commit outrage and violence on Mr. Coles appears to have been cherished after the House adjourned. We quote the words of the 'Islander':—

"Shortly after, the House adjourned, and Mr. J. C. Pope immediately walked up to Coles, who was seated, and asked him to say, if he dared, that the words that he used in debate were intended to apply to him.

"Coles wisely declined to say one word disrespectful to Mr. J. C. Pope, and took care also to retain his seat; and to this circumstance is to be attributed his escape from a sound drubbing at the hands of the member from Bedeque, who would, very likely, had Coles pursued any other course, not only have pulled his nose, but have kicked him out of the room."

We shall give no opinion on the probable success of Mr. Pope's belligerant designs; but most people who know the parties will readily believe that the "member for Bedeque" never attempted a more difficult feat in his life than he would if he tried to "kick" the Leader of the Opposition out of any room. But is it not eminently disgraceful to have this announcement made by and on behalf of two persons high in the Government, that brute force would be resorted to against a member of the Minority in a Hall where the freedom of speech is supposed to be held sacred, if that member attempted to rise from his seat? When Brooks, of brutal memory, struck a murderous blow at Senator Sumner while he calmly sat in his chair in Congress at Washington, a few years ago, the civilized world was amazed at the atrocity of the deed; and only a short time after the intended assassin found refuge in his grave from the execrations of the world. Was the chivalrous "member from Bedeque" admonished by the fate of the Southern chevalier? And does the Leader of the Opposition owe his life to the circumstance of his keeping his chair, *after* the world had condemned the act of an intended assassin whose murderous design on a public man who did keep his seat was only foiled by a merciful Providence? It is, indeed, painful to think that we live in such evil days as would encourage persons in high places to pollute by their sanguinary passions even the sacred precincts of legislation.

We have only one word to say as regards the part taken by Mr. Secretary Pope in the matter. That officer thinks that Mr. Coles should not disparage him in the House of Assembly where Mr. Pope cannot reply. Does Mr. Pope forget that he slanders Mr. Coles in the 'Islander,' where the Leader of the Opposition can offer no reply? Mr. Pope must remember also that he is a public man, actively engaged in political warfare, and must take, wherever they are administered, all the knocks which his meddlesome disposition is calculated to provoke. He accuses Mr. Coles of rudeness in debate; and adduces, in proof of this allegation, the circumstance of the latter having, some years ago, applied the word "false" to a statement uttered by another member in debate, for which Mr. Coles was most tyrannically placed under arrest by a most tyrannical leader of the House of Assembly. We have not space, nor is it necessary, to say all that we could on this subject; but we beg to invite the attention of Mr. Secretary Pope to the debate published in this day's paper, wherein he will find the same offensive epithet "false" applied by his own brother and another member of the Government to a statement which fell from the lips of one in the Opposition; and there was neither a call to order, nor a word of condemnation uttered against that unparliamentary phrase from the polite, courteous, and dignified members of the Government.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE request conveyed to our correspondents in last Monday's paper—namely, that they would withhold their favours while the Parliamentary debates are crowding our columns—does not appear to have met with much attention; for we have received a greater number of communications during the past week than in a similar period for many preceding weeks, while some of them have been of a most unconscionable length. Our columns in the present No. will shew, however, that we have not been chary of our space; but this must, in part, be attributed to the absence of intelligence from abroad until a late period in the week, and to the fact of our having finished the very long debate on the Governor's Speech. We shall, at all times, give preference to the Parliamentary debates while the Legislature is in Session, and to the Foreign and British news; and when there happens to be space from these to spare we are willing to accord a liberal portion of it to our contributors.

We have a considerable number of communications yet on hand, some of which we have not read, and judging from the careless and incorrect manner in which they are written, shall probably never attempt to read from beginning to end. We desire to say, once for all, that we cannot comply with a request frequently made to us, to correct errors of grammar and inelegancies of style in many communications with which we are supplied. If the matter appears to be of sufficient importance for publication, it must go to the public as it leaves the author's hand, or be condemned to the waste paper drawer.

We have a long communication from "a Rate-Payer," who is an old and esteemed contributor, and who deals with Corporation affairs in a very intelligent manner. The errors of our civic government are exposed in an unmerciful style; and in some places we think too much severity is used. These will require revision and pruning at the hands of the writer, when we shall endeavour to find space for his letter by making two or three divisions of it.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH AND OTHER MAILS.

ON Friday morning last we were cheered by the arrival of the overdue Mails from Great Britain, the United States, and the Colonies. It was that day fortnight since a Mail of any kind had been received over the Straits, owing to the violent storms by which travelling was rendered everywhere impracticable. We naturally looked for a good deal of interesting news after the elapse of so much time, but we confess we were much disappointed at the result of our examination of the papers furnished, having found nothing of great importance. We give below, however, such items as appear worthy of notice.

ENGLISH NEWS.

From Wilmer and Smith's European Times, March 8.

A very important subject has been discussed in Parliament this week—the necessity of making the colonists pay for the maintenance and cost of the imperial troops which they receive, and the unanimity of expression on both sides of the House leaves no doubt that this new policy is as popular in the House of Commons as it will be acceptable to the country.

It has been determined to erect a monument in Dublin to the memory of Prince Albert, and the Queen has written a feeling letter expressive of her approval.

Her Majesty and the Court have returned once more to Windsor—a place that must painfully impress the Queen with a renewed sense of the melancholy event that induced her to leave it.

An accident has occurred to the Great Eastern, by one of the shores of the gridiron causing an indentation of one of the ship's plates, which will require to be replaced.

DISASTERS AT SEA.—Further particulars have been received of the loss of the Spartan (ss), 1173 tons; seven lives were lost. The mate and two seamen were washed overboard and drowned, and Captain Hand, of the 63d Regiment, with his wife and child, perished in the wreck of the saloon. A female servant died from exposure in the boats. It was the Spartan's first voyage. She belonged to Messrs. Pile and Sons, of West Hartlepool. About £30,000 was done at Lloyd's. The George Marshall, lost at Bass's Straits, was insured at Lloyd's for £25,000, and at the Marine office for £20,000. A despatch received from Baltimore announces that the Cremona, Captain Fulmer, bound from St. Thomas's to Liverpool, went ashore at Pedro Town, or Tetrona, St. Domingo, and was totally lost. Crew saved. The schooner Star of the East, of Lowestoft, from Santander to Liverpool, is a total wreck at Tacumshem. A portion of the cargo (flour) is saved.

From Lloyd's Weekly London Newspaper, March 2.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The rush of goods into the building has not yet commenced. The most remote of our colonies seem to be the first in the field. St. Helena followed close upon the goods from Siberia. On Saturday, the collection from Prince Edward Island was deposited in the French court, and on Wednesday that from Newfoundland. These latter, of course, consist entirely of colonial produce, but among other specimens from Prince Edward Island is one which may be fairly called a wonderful natural curiosity. It is the largest and longest spar that has ever been seen in this or any other country. That at Kew-gardens, 190 feet high, was thought to be the largest single stick that ever was seen, but this gigantic pole from Prince Edward Island completely dwarfs it, being no less than 240 feet from end to end. Placed straight on end by the side of the Monument it would overtop even that lofty column by thirty eight feet. Of course, it cannot be put upright as it ought to be in any part of the building itself, and, as leaving it on the ground would be simply to lose all its beauty of proportion, a good suggestion has been made to erect it, supported by gay ropes, as a monster flag staff in the centre of the Horticultural gardens. It will be a work of no ordinary difficulty to rear this spar on end, but in order that there may be no excuse about its not being seen to the fullest advantage, the colonists are themselves sending over a party of riggers to hoist it on whatever site they may get.

ITALY.

FALL OF THE RICASOLI MINISTRY.

The Ricasoli Ministry has resigned, and Signor Ratazzi has been charged with the formation of a new Administration.

M. Ricasoli's difficulties are said to have been greatly increased by the generally assumed wish of the King for his resignation. Ricasoli had to contend with that courtly intrigue, which it is confidently asserted had prejudiced the King's mind against him. Matters seem to have come to a crisis in that quarter. There was a King's ball on the previous Monday, and bystanders remarked that the Premier, although present, had no conversation with the King, and withdrew at a rather early period without leave-taking—a behavior on his part which was strongly commented upon by some of the unfriendly courtiers in the King's immediate retinue. The King signified his pleasure not to be accompanied to Milan by his Prime Minister; and the Prince of Carignano paid a visit to Baron Ricasoli at his private apartments in the foreign office to break to the Premier the pleasure of his Royal cousin, and prevail upon him to shape his course accordingly. The letter of resignation is suposed to be sent in soon afterwards.

THE NEW ITALIAN MINISTRY.

The new Ministry is composed as follows:—President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Signor Ratazzi; Minister of the Interior, Signor Cordova; Minister of Finance, Signor Selia; Minister of Public Works, Signor Depretis; Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Marquis Pepoli: Minister of Marine, Admiral Persano; Minister of Public Instruction, Signor Mancini.

THE EMPEROR AND THE DISTRESS.

The Moniteur contains the following announcement:—"The Emperor in view of the present difficult position of the workmen at the great industrial centres, has ordered the minister of his household to send 250,000f. from the privy purse to the Prefects of the departments of the Rhone, Loire, Seine Inferieure, and Nord, to be applied for the benefit of the workmen."

The Moniteur also announces that the applications for the conversion of the Four-and-a-Half per Cent Rentes now amount to 110,000,000f., and that the number of Obligations Trentenaires presented for conversion, is 428,173.

SERIOUS ASPECT OF POLITICAL MATTERS IN PRUSSIA.

At Berlin political matters are beginning to look very serious. The attitude of the chamber of deputies in questions of foreign policy tends to exercise a pressure upon the Government, which the latter wishes to cast off. Thus the Committee of the Chamber having, with the exception of one vote, unanimously adopted the proposition relative to the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy, Councillor Hebke, in the name of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, declined to take part in the deliberations, "because the Government could not consent to subject its foreign policy to the influence of Parliament." The German question has also given rise to very serious complications.

THE INSURRECTION IN GREECE.

The Precurseur d'Athene of the 26th ult. asserts that the following is the position of affairs:—"The insurrection at Nauolia is limited to a small area. A serious engagement has taken place between the insurgents and royal troops. Griva commanded the insurgents. Forced contributions have been imposed upon the inhabitants of the town, and provisions are scarce." The Precurseur remarks, however, that no military bulletin has been published recently by the Government. The King has demanded that a Council of War should be summoned to judge the rebel soldiers. All Carnival festivities at the Court and in the city have been suspended.

Letters at Marseilles from Athens assert that the insurgents in Nauplia are in no way blockaded. These letters also state that the vicinity of the fortress is occupied by 6,000 volunteers and 2,500 regular troops, all insurgents who receive provisions and ammunition through Syria. The Government is stated to be withdrawing the troops from the provinces, and concentrating them at Athens, whence they will march against the rebels. Fears are entertained of the agitation spreading through Epirus and Thessaly, in consequence of the withdrawal of the troops from those provinces.

PORTLAND, Mar. 19.

The steamer Anglo Saxon arrived to day. She supplied provisions on the 9th instant to the schooner *James McNab*, from Halifax for Belfast, in distress.

The importance of the Federal success in Tennessee recognized, causing a rise in American securities, and a depression in cotton.

Reported that Smith O'Brien had challenged Sir R. Peel.

The election of a member of Parliament for Longford, Ireland, was attended with great violence, the military charging upon the rioters. Major O'Reilly was elected, but the election will probably be set aside.

The House of Commons had adopted a resolution that Colonies exercising the right of self-government should undertake the main responsibility of their internal security. Haliburton protested.

Many arrests are reported in Paris, of men suspected as former chiefs of barricades.

Prevailing uneasiness is on the increase. Garibaldi advises a re-organization of the Italian army, to which the Ministry agree.

Shanghai is invested by the rebels.

THE CIVIL WAR IN THE STATES.

THE fratricidal contest in the adjoining Republic draws its slow length along with the variable fortunes by which it has been characterised for several months past, but without any very wonderful battles or sieges, or any disastrous losses to the belligerents on either side. We are, as usual, compelled to take nearly all our information from that very questionable authority, the electric telegraph, and we give it as we find it. We are not sorry to learn that an order has been issued from the War Department at Washington, forbidding the publication in United States papers of all telegraphic despatches relating to the movements of the Federal army. This is a high-handed measure, to be sure, and shews that the freedom of the press is quite a myth in the U. States, but it shows also that the great powers of the Electric Telegraph have been sadly abused by the unprincipled operators, or their more unprincipled employers. If we do not receive as much news in future as we have heretofore obtained through this corrupt source of information, it may be some consolation to believe that we shall not be so often deceived by it.

We give below the latest telegrams.

NEW YORK, March 17.

General McLellan has issued a proclamation to the army of the Potomac indicating an active campaign, which was received by the soldiers with the greatest enthusiasm. At the late battle in Arkansas the Federals lost in killed and wounded six hundred of the former and one thousand of the latter. The Confederate surgeons acknowledge a loss of eleven hundred killed and nearly three thousand wounded. The Confederate forces numbered twenty-five thousand men, including over two thousand Indians. Hickman, Kentucky, was attacked by the Federal forces, supported by gun and mortar boats, on Saturday, when the Confederates hastily abandoned their works, leaving baggage and other property, amounting to one million of dollars, in the possession of the Federals. The Federal loss was fifty killed and wounded in this last encounter.

NEW YORK, March 18.

Confederates have occupied a strong position on Island "Number Ten." Forty-six rebel gun-boats were counted.

Eight Federal mortar boats shelled the batteries above the Island on Sunday. The Confederates left them several times, but returned.

General Pope's heavy guns command the River so that no gunboats of the enemy can pass.

Firing was heard all day in the direction of New Madrid. It is supposed that the Confederates are trying to force a passage.

General Halleck last night announced at St. Louis the capture of Island "No. 10" with all the ammunition and enemy's transports there. He also announced another victory gained in Arkansas, and three Confederate Colonels taken. No particulars given.

NEW YORK, March 21, 8 p.m.

The Confederate flotilla, between Commodore Foote, near Island No. 10, and General Pope, near New Madrid, made another attempt to escape down river. The gunboats engaged Pope's batteries, but were repulsed with severe loss, and one gunboat sunk.

General Garfield attacked 5000 Confederates, entrenched on Cumberland Mountains, at Round Gap. After twenty minutes' action, the enemy fled, abandoning everything.

It is supposed, after the late successes the Texans will march on Santa Fee, Fort Union. The Government property there amounts to several millions.

Col. Canby holds Fort Craig with 1200 regulars. The Confederates are falling back on Richmond.

NEW YORK, March 21, 10 p. m.

On Friday last General Burnside attacked Newburn, North Carolina. It was defended by about 10,000 and several batteries. The works were carried, one after another, in hand to hand contests, and the enemy finally driven out at the point of the bayonet. Burning the bridges, and firing the town, they escaped in the cars to Goldsborough.

General Burnside captured several light batteries, 45 siege guns, 2000 stand of small arms, and 200 prisoners. The Federal loss is 90 killed, and 400 wounded.

The Federal Fleet had overcome the obstructions caused by the sinking of over twenty vessels by the enemy, but did not reach Newburn in time to participate in the attack.

General Burnside is to proceed against Beaufort, N. C.

Fight at Island No. 10 continued all day on Monday. The Confederates had six batteries on the Tennessee shore, which were battered down, and their guns dismounted.

On Tuesday, Admiral Pope repulsed the Confederate gun-boat fleet at New Madrid.

On Wednesday Commodore Foote telegraphed that Island No. 10 is a stronger place than Columbus. The shores are lined with forts, each commanding the one above it. The Federal gun-boats are hammering on them day and night, and gaining upon them. Successes depended on the occurrence of certain events.

It is reported that Yancey had been captured in endeavouring to run the blockade in a schooner. Considered unreliable.

The Ella Warley ran the blockade from Charleston, Feby. 27th. Several other cotton laden vessels are awaiting a chance to get out.

St. Augustine, Florida, is occupied by Commodore Dupont. The enemy evacuated Jacksonville in a similar manner.

The Governor of Florida recommends the entire evacuation of East Florida. Acquia Creek has been evacuated by the rebels.

THE LATE NAVAL VICTORY.

The Boston and New York papers contain full accounts of the late victory gained by the South at Newport News. This engagement appears to have been far more disastrous to the Unionists than we were led to believe by telegraph. The whole affair was managed throughout in the most admirable manner by the Confederates. The Cumberland was sunk; and the Minnesota, the Congress and the Oregon were totally disabled. The principal loss of life was on board the Cumberland, where it is thought as many as 150 were killed or drowned. Only six were lost on the Minnesota, but the Congress is supposed to have lost over 100 men and 1 officer. If it had not been for the unexpected and opportune arrival of the Ericsson battery called the Monitor, the loss of life and vessels would have been far greater.

The Northern press allude to the victory in rather despondent terms, and censure the Naval Authorities very plainly for their neglect of taking the ordinary precautions to guard against such a contingency. We copy the following extract from the Boston *Advertiser*, a leading journal:—

"The telegraph, with about its average sagacity, informs the public, that 'naval men' at Fortress Monroe 'are generally of the opinion that, considering everything, the rebels had the worst of it,' in the combat of Saturday and Sunday. Such will not be the general opinion, however, either here or in Europe. It is no small thing to have destroyed a fifty-gun frigate and a heavy sloop-of-war at the first dash, to have kept steam and sailing frigates and gunboats at bay, and to have successfully defied land batteries at the first attempt. The rebels might well be content to draw off the Merrimac with a hole in her side, after a success which was so startling and portentous as to call high officers of State and an expert in engineering from their beds at an untimely hour, to consider the neglected subject of harbor defence. Even in the mere matter of the immediate result, there seems to be a heavy balance in favor of the rebels, inspite of the opportune arrival of the Monitor, which, like the rich uncle from India in the fifth act of a drama, came in to rescue the good and unfortunate, and to foil the machinations of the bad. In short, we must frankly say that we see no reason why the rebels should not write this occurrence pretty high on their list of successes.

"But there is something more than this. The United States could have afforded the loss of several other antiquated wooden ships, had the rebels failed of their present gain in reputation and spirits. Under the pressure of heavy reverses, they have been praying for some aggressive movement by their leaders, for some stroke to relieve the thick gloom of the moment. They now have what they asked for. The blow on Saturday was precisely one of those bold enterprises which, when successful, has an inspiriting effect upon the mass, equal to that of a victory in a pitched battle. Abroad, also, it will break the force of recent disasters, and although in its actual consequences it in no way changes the position of the contest, it still will serve to draw away attention from matters of infinitely more importance, and will throw an air of hope and strength around a sinking cause. In short, in moral effect, the event is precisely what the rebels needed.

"This moral effect is the greater, because of the dash and vigor which characterize the enterprise. No one, who considers the case fairly, fails to have a sort of respect for the men who planned and carried out such an undertaking. There is a degree of gallantry and of capacity manifested in it, which deserves our admiration. The qualities which govern an enterprise are those which make a Dupont or a Foote of a loyal officer. In short the whole proceeding is one which, so far as it goes, justifies the claim laid by the rebels for the possession of superior pluck, vivacity and swift energy."

THE BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., March 11.—A special despatch to the Republican says a messenger arrived at 10 o'clock last night, bringing additional intelligence of the battle. The engagement took place on Little Sugar Creek, where a skirmish took place on their march down. In anticipation of an attack on the south side. Gen. Curtis ordered the trains to be drawn up on the north side, but unexpectedly the attack was commenced on their rear, north of our army, by 1500 to 2000 cavalry. Gen Seigel with 800 men protected the train for several hours, alternately retreating and stopping to hold the rebels in check, while the trains pushed backwards to the main bodies of the army.

While thus engaged, Gen. Seigel was three times surrounded, but he cut his way through each time. The principal fighting on Thursday was done by Gen Seigel. In this way on Friday the engagement became general, and continued so throughout—the officers behaving with much gallantry. The most exposed position was occupied by Col. Carey's division, and the greatest loss was suffered by them.

Col. Dadger's brigade of this division consisted of the 4th Iowa regiment, the 35th Illinois, Col. Phelp's regiment, and the 24th Missouri regiment. The 2d brigade, under Col. Van Dwire of the 9th Iowa, consisted of his regiment, the Dubuque battery, and Col. Carey's regiment of cavalry.

A letter from Col. Carey says that the losses in the 4th and 9th Iowa, 35th Ill., and 25th Missouri are from 150 to 200 in each regiment killed and wounded.

Only three hundred of the 24th Missouri were present, but they lost 29 killed and a large number wounded. The 12th and 17th Missouri, 3d Iowa cavalry and 8th Indiana lost about 40 each. Among the wounded are General Asbqth, in the arm; Colonel Carr, also in the arm; Lieutenant Colonels Gilligan and Henon and Major Coyle of the 9th Iowa. Besides being wounded, Col. Henon was taken prisoner. Col. Dodge had three horses shot under him. Lieut. Smith of the 2d Ohio Battery, who was taken prisoner, jumped from a wagon to make his escape, and was killed.

The Rebel officers killed and wounded are Brig. Gen. McCulloch, killed; Brig. Gen. Slack, dangerously wounded; Col. McIntosh, killed; Col. B. H. Rives, 2d Regiment Volunteers, dangerously wounded; Col. Herbert of the 32d Louisiana, killed or dangerously injured; Major General Sterling Price, slightly wounded.

Thirteen pieces of artillery were captured by our men. Among them is one lost by Gen. Seigel at Wilson Creek. Our loss is regarded as 800 or 1000 killed and wounded. The rebel loss is not known, but it is supposed to be 2000 to 3000. A large number of rebel prisoners were taken; probably 1500 were brought in. Two thousand Indians were engaged in the battle. Eighteen of our killed were scalped by them. Gen. Price with about 1000 men retreated northward, and then took an easterly direction. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis is after him.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW for February presents a happy variety of topics which the political and philosophical student may read, learn and digest with profit. Our want of space forbids us extracting from, or referring at any length to the different subjects which are so ably treated in the number before us. We may mention, however, that the critique on the writings of Ruskin, and the novel comparison of the peasant poetry of Austria and Scotland, have afforded us much pleasure. We have not had time to read the other articles in such manner as would enable us to form a judgment upon them.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY INSTITUTE.—The usual weekly lecture before the above named Institute was read by Mr. Donald James McDonald, of St. Dunstan's College, on Thursday evening last. The Progress of the Mechanical Arts was taken by the lecturer as his theme, and handled in a manner alike creditable to the young gentleman and the institution of which he is a student. During the course of the lecture, which was composed in an admirable manner, the gentleman showed, by his masterly treatment of the several parts, a thorough acquaintance with his subject, while his pleasing, unaffected delivery was universally remarked and extolled. Without wishing in any way to flatter the young gentleman, we say that, judging from what we have seen, from this, his first essay in the lecturing field, if he but continues as he has commenced, he will eventually become a credit to his friends and an ornament to his Alma Mater. At the conclusion of the lecture a very spirited debate took place, which was taken part in by Mr. E. Roche, Mr. Rielly, and a number of others, and kept up until the usual hour for adjournment. Mr. James McKenna, of St. Dunstan's College, will deliver the next lecture. Subject, "Astronomy."

CHARLOTTETOWN DEBATING CLUB. — Question for debate on Friday evening, 4th April, 1862—"Is an alteration in the Act of Incorporation of the City of Charlottetown necessary or desirable — if so, to what extent." To be opened by W. Heard, Esq.

L. H. DAVIES, Sec'y.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Holloway's Pills—Cures complete and rapid.—When the nervous system is depressed, the circulation languid, and the digestion disordered by impure air, or varying temperatures, no better purifier or surer antidote to disease can be found than these wonderful Pills. No medicine equals them as an agent for restoring the tone of the nervous system, and so enabling nature to overcome any present obstacle to her healthy action. Holloway's Pills act mainly by purifying, regulating, repressing or stimulating, according to circumstances, or the deranged organ may require. These Pills exercise a most important and salutary power in strengthening the nerves and protecting nervous energy from morbid sensibility. The cures they effect are numerous, thorough, and permanent.

Died.

At Montague Bridge, on the 23rd instant, of consumption, after an illness of eighteen months, William Johnston, Blacksmith, in the 31st year of his age. Deceased was youngest son of the late Sergt. William Johnston, of Cumberland Hill, Dundas, and of the 42d Royal Highlanders. He has left a wife and four small children to mourn their loss.

On the 17th inst., at Dog River, Tryon Road, after a long asthmatic illness, Mr. Patrick Leonard, aged 55 years.

At Inverness, Scotland, on the 18th February last, after a lingering illness, borne with resignation to the Divine Will, Agnes, the beloved wife of Mr. John Bethune, aged 60 years. The deceased was mother of Mr. Daniel Bethune, Painter and Book-binder, of this city.

At Kennebeccasis, N. B., on Friday the 14th inst., Mr. John White, aged 44 years, a native of Prince Edward Island, deeply regretted, leaving a widow and three children to mourn their loss.

Birth.

At Saint Peter's Bay, on the 26th instant, Mrs. Dr. McKeon of a son.

Ship News.

Bark Trinity, Captain Leask, at Boston, 6th March reports—on the 26th ult., 8 a. m., wind N. W. strong, saw a sail to leeward, with signal of distress; bore away for her and found her to be the Br. schr. Margaret Ann, (of Prince Edward Island), Burke, from St. John's, N. F., for New York, with loss of bowsprit and main topmast, and leaking badly. She had passengers, and was short of provisions and water. Sent a boat aboard, and took from her a man, with his wife and three children, Captain Burke thinking that he could get along if relieved of some of his passengers. We left her at 1 p. m., lat. 39 11, long. 69,44, wind N. W. On 27th took a violent gale from N. E., with snow, hail, and rain.

LIVERPOOL, March 1—Arrived Bark Theresa, from New York. 8th—Loading—Gazelle and Theresa, for P. E. I.

For Sale,

A SCHOONER of 62 tons, new measurement, will be sold on moderate terms.

Inquire at Islander office, or to W. W. LORD.

Charlottetown, March 10. 3w

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, March 29, 1862.

Provisions.

Beef, (small) per lb	3d to 6d
Do by the quarter	3d to 5d
Mutton, per lb	3d to 6d
Pork, per lb	2¾d to 4d
Do (small)	4½d to 6
Butter (fresh)	10d to 1s
Do by the tub	11d to 1-
Cheese, per lb	4d to 6d
Tallow, per lb	9d to 11d
Lard, per lb	7d to 10d
Ham, per lb	5d to 7d
Pearl Barley, per lb	1½d to 1¾d
Flour, per barrel	42s to 45s
Do per lb	2½d
Oatmeal, per lb	1½ to 2d
Eggs, per dozen	7d to 9d

Vegetables.

Potatoes, per bushel	1s 6d to 1s 8d
Carrots, per bushel	2s 6d

Grain.

Wheat, per bushel	none
Barley do	3s to 4s
Oats do	1s 10d to 2s 2d

Poultry.

Turkeys, each	3s to 6s
Geese, each	2s to 2s 6d
Fowls, each	9d to 1s
Ducks, each	1s to 1s 3d
Partridges, each	none

Fish.

Codfish, per qtl	18s to 20s
Herrings, per barrel	25s to 30s
Mackerel, per dozen	1s 6d to 3s

Lumber.

Boards (Hemlock)	3s 6d to 4s
Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Shingles, per M	none

Sundries.

Timothy Seed, per bushel	none
Clover Seed, per lb	none
Wool, per lb	none
Hay, per ton	75s to 80s
Straw, per cwt	1s 6d to 2s
Homespun, per yard	3s 6d to 6s
Apples, per dozen	none
Calfskins, per lb	4d to 7d
Hides, per	3¼d to 3½d
Sheepskins, each	5s to 6s 6d

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Improved Farm! Good Business Situation!

THE Commissioner of Public Lands will submit to PUBLIC COMPETITION, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, a.m., at Mr. John Phelan's, Lot 31, Fifty (50) Acres of Land, with the Dwelling House and Out-buildings erected thereon, situate on the north side of the Post Road leading from Charlottetown to St. Peter's, being in Township 39, late the property of Mr. Thomas Noonan.

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

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

JOHN ALDOUS, Commissioner.

Land Office, March 31, 1862.

THE MAILS

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

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

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

L. C. OWEN, Postmaster General.

General Post Office, 27th March, 1862.

SUGAR! SUGAR!

THE subscriber has on hand SUGAR in Hhds. and Barrels, which will be sold low.

March 31, 1862. J. S. CARVELL.

Labrador Herrings.

IN Store and for Sale cheap, 100 bbls. CHOICE LABRADOR HERRINGS.

March 31, 1862. J. S. CARVELL.

STOVES! STOVES!

SELLING OFF at 20 per cent below previous prices, the remaining Stock of STOVES, consisting of COOKING, PARLOR and BOX STOVES.

March 31, 1862. J. S. CARVELL.

1862. SPRING. 1862.

5 CASES Gent's Spring HATS, just opened. Various styles, and CHEAP.

C. C. VAUX.

Glasgow House, March 31, 1862.

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

CHILDREN'S Copper-toed BOOTS, all sizes.

Ladies' Balmoral Leather BOOTS.

Ladies' Cashmere and Prunella BOOTS.

Ladies' and Gent's RUBBERS.

C. C. VAUX.

March 31, 1862.

Smokers, Attention!

A PRIME article of TOBACCO, delicious flavor and CHEAP.

C. C. VAUX.

Glasgow House, March 31, 1862.

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.

Farm for Sale.

A LEASEHOLD FARM, containing 50 acres, situated at Point De Rouche, Lot 37, sixteen acres of which are cleared, and the remainder covered with soft and hard wood. Mud Manure can be had on the premises. There is a comfortable Dwelling House and good Barn. The lease is for a term of 999 years, at one shilling currency per acre.

Terms easy. For further particulars please apply to the subscriber, at Tracadie Head.

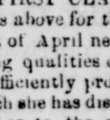
ANGUS McAULAY.

Tracadie Head, March 31, 1862. 3w pd

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN BARRETT, of the Bark "HUMA," now lying at St. Andrew's Point, near Georgetown, hereby gives notice that all Bills and Demands against said vessel must be handed in to him before the 20th April next.

St. Andrew's Point, March 31, 1862. 1sl

SPRING  1862.

From Liverpool Direct.

THE Clipper Ship "ISABEL," A. McDONALD, Master—coppered and copper fastened—having a FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE—will sail as above for this Port, as usual, about the first of April next.

The superior sailing qualities of this Ship have already been sufficiently proved; while the condition in which she has discharged her Cargoes, commend her to the attention of shippers.

For Freight or Passage, please apply to ANDREW DUNCAN, Esqr., 12 Canning Place, Revenue Chambers, Liverpool, England, or to JAMES D. MASON.

Charlottetown, January 20, 1862.

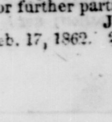
FOR SALE.

A VERY superior PIANO, made by COLLARD & COLLARD of LONDON, just arrived from England, by Brig "Margaret."

Apply to WILLIAM HEARD.

Queen Square House, Nov. 18.

VESSELS FOR SALE.



FOR SALE, a SMALL SCHOONER, well built and well rigged: also, a SHALLOP, two years old, a good seaboat, and well adapted for Fishing purposes.

Also, the SPARS, SAILS, and RIGGING, suitable for a SCHOONER between fifty and sixty tons.

If the VESSELS are not sold by the Opening of the Navigation, they will be up for FREIGHT.

For further particulars, apply to JOHN A. McDONALD, in Charlottetown.

Feb. 17, 1862. 2m

STEAMERS WANTED.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ALSO,

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

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

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

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

5th February, 1862.

Freight, &c., from New York.

THE well-known fast sailing Schooner "GEORGE DUNDAS," will be dispatched from New York for Charlottetown, to arrive here on the first opening of Navigation.

For Freight, &c., apply to Tynes & Smith, 39 South William-street, New York, or J. S. CARVELL, Charlottetown.

March 31, 1862. 2i

Dr. La'mert on Self-preservation.

Price, with Engravings and Cases, 25 cents; by post, 30 cents.

SELF-PRESERVATION; a popular Essay on Nervous and Physical Debility, resulting from injurious habits contracted in youth, or excesses in maturity, which, by prematurely exhausting the functions of Manhood, destroy the happiness of Married Life, or prevent the fulfilment of engagements that constitute the most cherished objects of existence.

By Dr. LA'MERT, 37 Bedford Square, London,

Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh;

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, &c.

The above work contains most useful and interesting information on the physiological changes which occur in the Reproductive system during the periods of youth, puberty, and manhood; and on the due attainment of that degree of functional vigour upon which the hopes of posterity depend. It also points out how all the attributes of Manhood can be preserved to an advanced period of life, how they are lost, and how they can be recovered. It is free from the gross exaggerations, alarming descriptions, and dangerous remedies so generally resorted to by persons, who, practising without a medical qualification, inflict most serious injuries, and render judicious treatment frequently abortive.

The Author is the only legally qualified practitioner whose name stands on the 'Medical Register' (the sole test of medical qualification), who has been exclusively engaged for a series of years in the treatment of the various functional disorders of the nervous and reproductive system, which, owing to the great discoveries of modern science, are rendered susceptible to a rational, simple, and easy mode of treatment.

At home for consultation daily from ten till two, and from six till eight, either personally or by letter.—37 Bedford Square, London, England.

Patients residing in the colonies can be successfully treated by correspondence, and remedies can be forwarded in secrecy and safety to any address.

"SELF-PRESERVATION"

may be had of the undermentioned Agents, price 25 cents, free by post, 30 cents:—

HALIFAX, N. S.—Mr E G Fuller, Express Agent.

YARMOUTH, N. S.—Messrs. Young and Baker, Booksellers.

SYDNEY, C. B.—Mr. J. P. Ward, 'News' Office.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Messrs. H. Chubb and Co., 'Courier' Office.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—Mr. J. Ings, 'Islander' Office.

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

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

—ALSO, FOR SALE—

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

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

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

JOHN HASZARD.

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

Valuable Business Premises in Cascumpec

FOR SALE.

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

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

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

ADAM C. FIFE.

Cascumpec, Dec. 27, 1861. [Jan 27

House and Land for Sale.

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

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

GEO. W. HOWLAN.

Cascumpec, March 10, 1862.

Money to Lend

ON good security; also a Large Dwelling House and Shop, North Side of QUEEN SQUARE, for SALE.

W. A. JOHNSTONE, Solicitor.

Queen Square, Feb. 24, 1862.