

The French packet *Arbutus*, from St. Pierre, bound to this port with the Mails from that Island for France, jammed in the ice off Malindieu. The Captain at some risk, managed to get the Mails brought to the shore, and to have them conveyed hither for transportation to Halifax. They were dispatched from the Post Office here on Thursday last.—C. B. News, April 16.

TWO FAILURES.—The Reporter in giving an account of the offer of the Shubenacadie Canal for sale, adds:

"It is somewhat singular that the two great public undertakings in Nova Scotia, emanating from the old Earl of Dalhousie, than whom we believe no Governor of this Province ever manifested a more sincere desire to promote the interests of the people over whom he presided, should have come to nought. The Earl laid the corner stone of the College Building, which bears his name, in the month of June, 1820; and dug the first spadeful of earth at the Shubenacadie Canal, on a fine day in August, 1826. Both these enterprises of pitch and moment have been turned away, and almost lost the name of action."

LATEST FROM THE STATES.

[From Telegrams to morning and evening papers.]

WEDNESDAY, April 20.—Despatches state that Gen. Grant will appoint Gen. McClellan to command the Army of the Potomac.

It is reported that Gen. Gilmore will be recalled from Charleston, and ordered elsewhere. Foreign news report that the Courts of London, St. Petersburg, Spain, Rome, Berlin and Vienna, will recognize the Emperor of Mexico, immediately upon his accession.

A portion of the Federal expedition up Red River, met with a severe repulse and rout near Grand Ecore. About twenty-four hundred infantry were overwhelmed by ten thousand of the Confederates. The cavalry gave way and the retreat became a rout. Another division of eighteen hundred came to support them and was immediately routed. Finally the Nineteenth army corps of Seven thousand checked the Confederates, and saved all trains except of cavalry. Federal loss about two thousand.—The Chicago Mercantile Battery lost all its guns. Confederates also lost heavily. The whole Federal army will have to be reorganized, before proceeding further toward Shreveport.

Richmond papers report that the gunboat Essex or Benton, was destroyed by torpedoes on Red River.

Evening.—Later official despatch from Gen. Pennock, confirms reverses near Grand Ecore; but says the next day the Confederates attacked and were handsomely whipped with heavy loss on both sides. Chicago Evening Journal publishes extract from letters from members of Mercantile Battery to effect, that next day to that after the disaster, the 19th Army corps engaged enemy, defeated them, capturing 2000 prisoners and 20 cannon.

Col. Gillespie defeated a Confederate brigade at Pointeville, Ky., and pursuing, surprised them in camp, capturing 70 men, 200 horses, and all camp equipage. 85 of enemy killed and wounded.

THURSDAY, April 21.—The military authorities at Washington received a despatch from Cairo, stating that General Smith's 13th Army Corps were worsted near Grand Ecore. Subsequently Gen. Franklin engaged, and the enemy were beaten.

A Confederate despatch, from Mobile, reports the battle as a defeat of Banks with fourteen thousand loss in killed, wounded and captured.

FRIDAY, April 22.—Conflicting reports are given concerning the Red River affair. Some state that the Federal loss was greater than the first report, and differing much in regard to subsequent success. Guerillas are at work harassing plantations occupied by Federals down Mississippi.

Lee's army on the Rapidan is reported to be sixty thousand strong.

Reported that the Confederates attacked Plymouth, N. C., and were repulsed. Strong desire is manifested at Washington to have 200,000 six months troops called out for garrison duty to insure the use of all available troops against Confederates. Gen. Butler urges pay of colored troops be raised. Confederate butcheries, and the injustice of Federal Government is demoralizing them.

There are indications of the Confederates massing a large force in Virginia.

Evening.—It is reported that a Confederate ram has sunk three Federal gunboats near Plymouth, N. C. The greatest anxiety exists, and it is generally expected that the place will have to be evacuated. It is thought Gen. Peck would hold Newbern.

Further particulars from Red River expedition report Confederate loss on the 8th 1500. In the battle of the 9th the enemy's loss was two to one.

It is understood that recent developments of enemy's intentions renders early movement of Army of Potomac highly probable. Wide spread disloyal conspiracy suspected at North West.

SATURDAY, April 23.—Banks countermanded order of retreat to Alexandria, and Lee's army was sent in pursuit of the enemy. Most of the Federal prisoners and guns were recaptured with many belonging to the enemy. Army in good condition.

Gunboat "Southard" sunk in five minutes, and the "Miami" somewhat injured.

MONDAY, April 25.—The Federals have evacuated Palatka, Florida, bringing away all the Military stores.

The Transport steamer General Hunter has been destroyed by a Torpedo on St. John's River.

The New York World's Baltimore correspondent says that the Confederates have Thirty Iron-Clads nearly ready. Ten at Richmond, five at Mobile, seven at Charleston, one at Savannah, on Nense River three, Tar River two, Roanoke River two, and twenty more expected shortly from Europe.

The Federal Garrison at Plymouth, N. C., have had their communication cut off. Gen. Butler has sent a fleet to open the communication and destroy the Ram which holds possession there. The Confederates assaulted the works at Plymouth and were twice repulsed. The 30th Main Regiment lost 70 killed, wounded and missing, at the Red River battle.

Evening.—The Times' Newbern letter of the 20th reports enemy before Plymouth with 12,000 men. They were repulsed in four distinct charges, with great slaughter. Federal force 2000. Firing ceased on Thursday, and reported that latter had surrendered. The ram now has command of all the inland waters of North Carolina. Reinforcements were sent to Plymouth on Wednesday, but probably failed to reach there.

Full particulars of three days fight on Red river represent engagement as exceedingly desperate and bloody, but Federal victory at close complete and decisive.

Later.—Reported surrender of Plymouth is confirmed. Gen. Russell surrendered on the 20th, after 4 days hard fighting. Federal loss 150 killed, 2500 captured. Rumored that of colored troops there, some 400 were murdered; loss also includes 30 pieces of cannon, and a large amount of stores. Enemy only admit loss 300 killed.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The steamer *Australasian* arrived at New York on the 20th, with European dates to the 10th inst. The following are some of the more important items:

Garibaldi enters London on the 11th. It is believed the demonstration will be unparalleled. The freedom of the city of London has been voted to him. Lord Palmerston will give him a banquet.

The House of Lords on the 6th delivered judgment in the Alexandra case. Six legal Lords were present.

The affairs of the Galway Atlantic Steam Company were being wound up.

Mr. Layard, in reply to inquiries, said the English Consul confirmed the accounts of kidnapping Irishmen in New York and Boston, and Lord Lyons had made representations to the American Government. An answer was shortly expected.

The Conference meets in London on the 12th.

All difficulties as to the Mexican crown have been adjusted. Maximilian receives the Deputation on the 10th to formally accept the crown, and will sail on the 11th or 12th inst. for Mexico.

Mr. Gladstone presented a favorable budget to Parliament. The surplus was two and a quarter millions, and it is estimated that the surplus next year will be over two and a half million. He proposes to reduce the duty on corn, from one shilling per quarter to 3 pence hundred weight, and the income tax by one penny on the pound. The duty on high class sugars 5s 6d, and lower costs 3s 4d, and the duty on insurance of stock in trade from 3s to 1s 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Lord Chancellor has declined to put on the commission of the peace for Bradford a gentleman who carried on a brewery. His occupation disqualified him, though it is asserted that brewers "serve the peace" in other districts.

GARIBALDI was expected to be in England on Saturday or Sunday 3rd inst. He would remain at Brook, in the Isle of Wight, as a guest of Mr. Seely, M. P., for several days, and would make his appearance in London on the 16th of April. It is said that restoration of his health is one of the main objects of his visit to England. Great preparations are being made for his reception.

A CONVICT BARONET'S "PENAL SERVITUDE."—The *Madras Times* gives some curious information respecting the notorious fraudulent banker, Sir John Dean Paul. Immediately after he was sentenced to penal servitude, Lady Paul realized all the property settled upon her, and proceeded without delay to Sydney, where she purchased a beautiful seat in the suburbs. Her husband having arrived at a penal settlement in another part of Australia, as one of a gang of convicts, the wife of the convict baronet applied to the Government for his services, and was permitted to employ him as her "assigned servant." We need scarcely add that having thus released him from unpleasant restraint, she placed all the newly-purchased property in his hands, and has since led a very quiet life in his company.

A KOSSUTH APPEAL.—A letter from Venice of Feb. 25th states that a proclamation from Kossuth is being circulated among the Hungarians who form part of the Austrian army in Venetia. The ex-Dictator prays his countrymen to desert the Austrian flag, declaring that the Hungarians are about to be freed by an alliance with Italy. The proclamation adds that the King, who has merited the title of "gallant man" from his people, is preparing to lead his brave army against Austria, and that all Hungarians who desire the emancipation of their country from Austrian tyranny should rally

round his flag. Kossuth tells them in conclusion that there is a Hungarian Legion being formed in Italy, and that it is of pressing necessity to fill its ranks with devoted patriots. Some copies of this proclamation have fallen into the hands of the Austrian authorities, and it is said, have spread alarm among them.—*Paris Letter.*

A HUNDRED YEARS TOO LATE.—When, in 1764, one of the earliest friends of *The Newcastle Chronicle* sent for insertion the following advertisement, he little dreamt over a long space of time responding application would be made:—"Wanted, a middle aged woman (who has been a servant in genteel families, and can be well recommended for her honesty), to take care of a single gentleman's house in the country. She must undertake cooking and setting out the table. A gardener is also wanted, having but a small garden to take care of, will be expected to assist occasionally in the house or stables. If a man and wife can undertake the above places, provided they are not encumbered with children, it will be more agreeable. Apply to the printer of this paper." Yesterday, in celebration of the centenary of the *Chronicle*, we distributed among our subscribers reprints of No. 1, first published on the 24th of March, 1764; and of the nine-and-twenty advertisements which it contained the foregoing was at the head. The sheet had not been reissued many hours, when a respectable, worthy-looking couple entered the publishing office, and, advancing to the counter, innocently inquired the address of the "single gentleman"! All the establishment was at fault. Its "oldest inhabitant" could not remember the name of the advertiser. The rustic bachelor was unknown. No account stood against him in the books of the office. Time had written over him, *Non est*. He was clean gone—he, his genteel house and small garden, were all forgotten. And the honest applicants who offered themselves so unexpectedly in answer to his call were appraised, to their astonishment, that they were a hundred years too late.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

FROM THUMB Cabbage Lettuce Seed, very early dwarf and compact, crisp and of excellent flavour. For sale by **BROWN, BROS. & CO.**

April 20

1864—FRESH SEEDS—1864

THE subscribers have received from one of the best Seed-Houses in London, a large and varied assortment of Agricultural, Kitchen, Garden, and Flower Seeds, all of which have been selected with great care, and can be confidently recommended as the growth of 1863, and true to their kinds. Catalogues are now ready and may be had on application at 193-Hollis street, opposite Provincial Building, lower side.

COGSWELL & FORSYTH.

Druggists, and Seedmen. N. B.—Agricultural Societies can be supplied with Turnip, Mangel Wurtzel, Timothy and Clover Seeds at moderate prices. April 20.

Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, FOR 1864.

BROWN, BROS. & CO. have now ready for sale their usual extensive assortment of Kitchen, Garden, Field and Flower Seeds.

In the catalogue, which may be had free upon application, will be found some new and choice varieties. Their Flower Seed list contains, besides the choicest of the older kinds, many new sorts not heretofore sold in Nova Scotia. Very superior Flox Drummondii (mixed) omitted in the catalogue. April 20.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

Now opening at the

"**Liverpool House.**"

127 GRANVILLE STREET.

FANCY Dress Goods, Black Dress Silks, colored BONNET SILKS, Bonnet Ribbons, Bonnet Borders, Hat and Bonnet Plumes, Artificial Flowers, Yaks, and Silk Laces, and a large assortment of STRAW BONNETS and HATS, Parasols, Umbrellas, Gloves, Hosiery, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Braces &c., Ladies MANTLES and JACKETS, with a variety of other Goods. Wholesale and Retail at the very lowest prices. WETMORE & McCULLOCH.

April 20.

FLOOR OIL CLOTH,

At Granite House,

Opposite H. M. Ordnance.

A COMPLETE Assortment of FLOOR OIL CLOTH, in all widths, has just been received at the above Establishment, per steamship "Kedar."

Don't forget the place—"GRANITE HOUSE," No. 2 Acadia Corner, where all descriptions of DRY GOODS, FURNISHINGS, &c. etc., are Sold Cheap for CASH. April 20.

THE BEST CHILDREN'S PAPER

PUBLISHED,

THE YOUNG REAPER.

NOTWITHSTANDING the increase of the price of the Young Reaper at the publishers, it is sent to any part of the Province, at the same rates as heretofore, Post age free.

1 copy for.....\$0.25.
7 copies for.....1.00.
15 " for.....2.00.

Payment must be made in advance.

CHRISTIAN MESSENGER OFFICE,

Halifax, N. S.

Those who wish to renew should send in good time, with payment in advance.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day entered into a co-partnership, under the style and firm of

LOCKWOOD AND RAND,

for the purpose of carrying on a general Dry Goods, Grocery, and other business suitable to the country, and hope by attention to merit a share of patronage. JAMES E. LOCKWOOD. ROBERT M. RAND. Canard, Cornwallis, April 1st, 1864.

CARD.

JAMES E. LOCKWOOD tenders his thanks to his patrons and friends, for the liberal patronage herein before received, and solicits a continuance for the new firm. All persons having unsettled accounts with the subscriber will please call and settle. JAMES E. LOCKWOOD.

Cornwallis, April 1st, 1864.

April 20. 4 ins. pd.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken into partnership his son Burton Jost, and that the business will be continued under the firm of C. Jost & Son.

CHRISTOPHER JOST.

Guyshoro, April 1st, 1864.

April 20.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE well known and valuable Stand of Mills at Half-Way River, about five miles from Windsor, one and a half miles from Hantsport, in the County of Hants, owned by John C. Bishop, is offered for sale. This property consists of a Grist Mill, Carding Machine, and Saw Mill, a DWELLING HOUSE, barn and out-buildings and

SIX ACRES OF LAND.

A young Orchard of Apple, Plum, and Pear Trees. These Mills having a good water power, offer large inducements to persons wishing to purchase such property, it is well calculated for a public stand and all kinds of machinery.

The Grist Mill and Carding Machine, and part of the land, will be sold separately, or the whole together as purchasers may desire. A small part of the purchase money will be required; the balance may remain on mortgage. For further particulars apply to

JOHN C. BISHOP.

New Minas, Horton, April 15th, 1864.

April 20. 4 ins. pd.

MASON & HAMLIN'S

CABINET ORGANS,

FOR

Families, Churches, and Schools,

ADAPTED TO SACRED AND SECULAR,

CHURCH AND HOME MUSIC.

Price, \$85, \$100, \$110, \$135, \$165, \$260, and upwards.

According to number of stops and style of case.

They are elegant as pieces of furniture, occupy little space, are not liable to get out of order, and every one is warranted for five years.

The CABINET ORGANS, introduced about a year since, and manufactured exclusively by MASON & HAMLIN, have met with success unprecedented in the history of musical instruments. Supplying a long-felt want, they have been received with the greatest favor by the musical profession and the public. have already been very widely introduced, and the demand for them is still rapidly increasing, and must continue to increase as their merits become known. They are to private houses, Sunday-schools, and smaller churches all that the larger pipe organs are to large churches. In addition to this, they are admirably adapted to the performance of Secular as well as Sacred Music.

The CABINET ORGAN is essentially different from and a very great improvement upon all instruments of the Melodeon or Harmonium kind. Its superior excellence consists in many important characteristics, among which are:

- 1. The more organ-like character of its tone.
- 2. It has greatly more power and volume of tone in proportion to its cost.
- 3. By the employment of a very simple and beautiful invention, its capacity for expression is made vastly greater than has ever before been attained in such instruments. This invention is especially valuable, because scarcely any practice is necessary to render it available. Any ordinary performer can master it in an hour or two.
- 4. It admits of great rapidity of execution, adapting it to the performance of a greater variety of lively secular music.
- 5. No instrument is less liable to get out of order.
- 6. It will remain in tune ten times as long as a Piano-forte.

It may be reasonably said that if these instruments have the great and obvious superiority thus claimed for them, they must have received very warm recommendations from professional musicians, who would naturally be most interested in the introduction of such instruments, and who are the best judges of their excellence. Such recommendations have already been given to them to an extent unparalleled. Among those who have proffered written testimony to their admirable qualities and great desirability, and that they regard them as UNSURPASSED by any other instruments of their class, are such well-known musicians as Lowell Mason, Thomas Hastings, William B. Bradbury, George F. Root, &c.; the most distinguished Organists in the country, as Cutler, of Trinity Church, N. Y.; Morgan, of Grace Church; Zundel, of Mr. Beecher's Church; Braus, Wels, Wilcox, Tuckerman, Zorrah, &c.; such celebrated Pianists as Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, Mills, Sanderson, Strakosch, &c. In brief, more than two hundred musicians, including a large portion of the most eminent in the country, have testified to this effect. Each CABINET ORGAN is securely boxed, so that it can be sent safely to any distance.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, with full particulars, free to any address.

Persons residing at a distance can order by mail with entire confidence of receiving as perfect an instrument as though selected in person at our Ware-rooms.—No deduction from the prices, which are invariable.—Terms, Cash. Address

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274 Washington St., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

April 20.