

[Continued from first page.]  
 time, and for, is not a law to force the Bible into our public educational establishments; but simply a law which shall declare that the Bible is admissible into all our public schools, without exception, for the use of such scholars or students, in those schools, as shall or may be required, by their parents or guardians, to read it therein. They who, in the Legislature, support the petitions which pray for the enactment of such a law, have not the most distant idea of, thereby, shifting the religious opinions, much less of doing violence to the conscientious scruples of Catholics; for we are convinced that it would not, in any way, directly affect them. From the entertaining of any feelings, inimical to the civil or religious rights and privileges of the Catholics, or in any way adverse to the Catholics as a Christian Community, I am quite as far, I think, as any man possibly can be. I have gone to school with Catholics; I have played with Catholics; I have lived with Catholics; I have travelled with Catholics; and I have traded with Catholics; and in all the different relations in which I have stood to them and they to me, I can truly say I have entertained for them, as much friendship, good will, and regard, as have justly placed as much confidence in the, as ever, in like circumstances, I have done or had cause to do towards Protestants. This being the case, I cannot possibly desire any action on the part of the Legislature, or of any other power, which would be at all likely to militate against the just and constitutional rights and privileges of Catholics, or which could reasonably give them cause of offence; but, whilst making this declaration, I feel it to be my duty also freely to declare that I will never go with any measure, how plausible soever may be the reasons which are advanced in its favour, which has for its object the exclusion of the Bible from all or any of our public schools. I consider all our public schools, the Academy and the Normal School, as well as our district school, to be, in a very great measure, either directly or indirectly, under the control of the Government of the day; and to them, therefore, almost wholly attaches the discredit, if any other system of education than one based upon the morality and the religion of the Bible, prevails in any of them.

Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY.—The Government have nothing to do with the Academy. That institution is regulated by an Act, expressly framed for its government; and I again say with respect to the Normal School, that the reading of the Bible in it is not prohibited, either by Law, or by any rule or resolution of the Board of Education; but, on the contrary, the reading of the Scriptures by scholars, therein, is optional with parents.

Mr. H. HAVILAND.—The Hon. the Colonial Secretary utters his dictum in such a tone and manner as are enough to convince us that, in his own opinion at least, it is quite conclusive. Some of us, however, of whom I am one, have not the same high opinion of its weight and authority which he himself seems to entertain; and I say again, that its being made allowable, for scholars of the Normal School, to read the Bible, if their parents wish them to do so, in the school-room, either before school opens, or after it closes, is not allowing the Bible to be read in the school; and neither is such allowance, with respect to the Bible in that school, that which is asked for by the prayer of the petitioners.

Hon. R. MOONEY.—I hope I shall never see the day when the schoolmaster shall have power to teach my children the tenets and principles of religion. And, as to the sincerity of the regard for the Bible, by which some hon. members maintain the petitioners have alone been influenced, the fact that the Bible is not read in the Globe School, Lot 1, in which there is only one Catholic amongst the scholars; nor in the District School, at Belfast, in which the scholars are Protestants; nor in the District School, on St. Peter's Road, of which I have before spoken, and of the scholars in which the parents are all good Protestants; affords but a sorry proof. If when Protestants may have the Bible freely read, by their children, in school, every day, and expounded to them also, they do not avail themselves of the privilege for the benefit of their children, their real estimate of its value must be very small indeed. No, sir, as I have before said, neither real religion nor the love of Bible reading has anything to do with the agitation which has been got up about it; but the truth is that they with whom the agitation has originated and they who have promoted it, have merely used it as a handle against the Government; and, fiery as they seem to be in their zeal for the reading of the Bible in all our schools, could they only overthrow the Liberal Party and bestow political supremacy upon the old Tory party, it would very soon appear that in that supremacy they had obtained all they wanted.

Mr. POPE.—The hon. member from Flinty Glen (Hon. R. Mooney) stoutly maintains, although without advancing even the shadow of a proof in support of his assertion, that the only object entertained by the petitioners and them who support the prayer of their petitions in this House, is the agitation of the Bible Question, is the wresting of the government from the party in whose hands it is at present, in order that it may fall into the hands of their opponents; and that to that end they have made a political engine of the Bible. Hon. members who have condescended to reply to these unfounded charges of the hon. member from Flinty Glen, have clearly shown that they are groundless assumptions; but that every speech which he delivers in this House is intended to be a political engine, all on both sides of the House, who listen to him, must feel persuaded. Over-charged and ill-directed, however, as most of his speeches are, they generally miss the aim, and if they effect anything at all, it is merely his own prostration. The resolution which has been submitted by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, as an amendment to the resolution submitted by the hon. member from Princetown (Hon. T. H. Haviland) is no amendment at all; and, in fact, has no reference to it. That resolution, which is, indeed, a very specious device, was, no doubt, prepared some time ago, in expectation of what would be proposed, by members, in this House, favourable to the prayer of the petitioners; and as much ingenuity as the Government party in the House possess—and perhaps as much as the nature of the question would admit of being exercised in opposition to it—has been employed in the drawing up of that document; yet I think it will induce any to admit the wisdom and propriety of the views therein enunciated, except those who were previously prepared, for party reasons, to sustain it.

Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY.—It was not intended to be either an amendment or an answer to the resolution of the hon. member from Princetown (Hon. T. H. Haviland), nor in fact to any resolution which might be proposed, by any hon. member, in support of the prayer of the petitioners. It was intended to be simply what it is; and that is, a full, plain, argumentative, and yet brief exposition of the views of the Government party, concerning the impropriety, and, in fact, the impossibility, of connecting religious instruction, or training, with any system of National Education, where a community, like ours, is composed of different religious denominations. And its main object is the final disposal of the question, in such a way as will effectually discourage the over-zeal, in future, from getting up such agitation, concerning it as can never fail, whenever it occurs, to produce, in a greater or a less degree, that discord and rancorous feeling which as His Lordship most justly observed to the hon. member from Port Hill, (Mr. Yeo) are always an evidence, not of religion, but of the want of it. But it seems one hon. member of the House (the Hon. J. Wightman) is not satisfied either with the resolution in amendment, or with the original resolution; for he has prepared one of his own; and, no doubt, he will be able to give good reasons why it ought to be preferred to either of them.

Hon. J. WIGHTMAN.—It is the right of every member upon every question, especially upon so grave a one as the present, to think and determine for himself; and to submit, if he shall see fit to do so, a resolution in accordance with his own sentiments concerning it.

Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.—I do not, for one moment, mean to question the right of the hon. member to submit a resolution of his own. I merely wish to draw him out in support of it.

Hon. J. WIGHTMAN.—I make no pretensions to uncommon oratorical gifts or ability; but, on the contrary, am generally satisfied with expressing my sentiments or opinions, in a plain and direct manner, and with as little waste of words as possible; and I think they will, in few but well chosen and forcible words, deliver their sentiments in debate, are often found to be more effective and convincing speakers, than they who protract their harangues by mere multiplicity of words.

Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY.—The object of the resolution which the hon. member for the Third District of King's County, (the Hon. J. Wightman) has read to us, is a most liberal one indeed; for, in its spirit, it embraces not only the two authorized versions of the Scriptures,—the Protestant version and the Catholic version—but would admit also the new version which, by the newspapers, we learn is at present

being prepared for publication. Of the want of liberality in the hon. gentleman's resolution, therefore, no one can have any reason to complain. But unfortunately its liberality is of an utterly impracticable character; for, in any imaginable case in which the two versions would have to be used, the one for Catholic children, and the other for Protestant children; unless there were two teachers,—one for each denomination of scholars, the teacher, in order to discharge his duty, in that respect, to both, would have to do violence to his own religious feelings; for, if a conscientious member of either Communion, it could not be expected that he would equally approve of and respect both versions; and I cannot, for one moment, believe that the hon. member would, for the sake of carrying out his liberal conception, would any man to make such a sacrifice of sentiment or principle. The hon. member is undoubtedly most anxious that something should, if possible, be done to satisfy such of his constituents as have entrusted to him the presentation of their petitions, praying that the use of the Bible, in the Central Academy and the Normal School, may be authorized by the Legislature; but, seeing, as he must, that they who have the greatest, the most direct, the most immediate interest, in these institutions, (I mean parents in Charlottetown and its vicinity) are perfectly satisfied with the moral discipline and training of which their children, being scholars therein, are the subjects;—for, had it been otherwise, the fact would certainly have been made known, by petitions, from these parents to the Legislature;—he would, I think, have been quite as well satisfied if he had not been called upon to support, in this House, any such prayer, as that of the petitions now before us; or to have, in any way, to acknowledge them, as setting forth his own views concerning the necessity of such a regulation as that which they demand. But we can easily imagine how difficult a man may find it to refuse to sanction, or sign a petition, when his minister requests or urges him to do so, especially when he does not know the sentiments, concerning its object, of all whom it might affect; many of whom may either simply not desire it, or, for good reasons, may be directly opposed to it. The great majority of those parents who are most directly interested in the educational systems of the Central Academy and the Normal School, will, however, I feel pretty confident, (although their sentiments relative thereto are not now before us in the form of petitions, or in any other form,) feel better satisfied with the resolution of this side of the House, than with that of the other, or even with the more liberal one of the hon. member for the Third District of King's County, (the Hon. J. Wightman).

Mr. DOUSE.—It is scarcely to be expected that I should give a silent vote on so important a matter as that which at present engages our attention; especially since I have presented, from my constituents, one of the most numerous and respectfully signed of the petitions, the prayer of which is the subject of our immediate consideration. The main object of the petitioners is, that the young persons who are studying, or who may hereafter study, in the Central Academy, or the Normal School, with the view of qualifying themselves to become teachers in the District Schools of the Island, may receive a good moral education, to the end that they may be duly qualified to impart such an education to others, when they themselves shall become schoolmasters; and such an education they justly believe cannot be imparted independently of the reading and the study of the Bible, wherein is contained the only safe and sure code of morality. The petitioners, and we who support the petitions in this House, are very far from insisting that the Bible shall be put into the hands of the Roman Catholic children who may be in these institutions; but we most earnestly desire that it may therein be freely read, every day, by all scholars whose parents or guardians may wish them to do so; and we think that scholars who belong to the Catholic Church may very easily otherwise usefully employ themselves, either in a separate part of the school-room, or in another room, if necessary, in counting their tasks or in attending to other educational duties, for the quarter hour or half hour, each day, during which the others ought to be reading the Bible. With the principle so dogmatically laid down in the preamble to the resolution of the Hon. the Col. Treasurer, and the propriety and wisdom of which are so strongly insisted upon by those who have spoken in favor of that resolution, I cannot by any means agree. I cannot agree, as on that principle it is declared, that all religious tuition should be repudiated from our national system, and the Bible altogether banished from our educational institutions. On the contrary, I think that the principles and doctrines of Christianity should be blended with the elements of useful secular knowledge; and that, whilst, in our schools, are taught the sciences which will qualify them to practise the arts, and engage in the honest and noble able pursuits of life, they should also acquire that learning which inetheth wise unto salvation. The Bible, I am certain, cannot be too much read and studied, either by the young or by the old; and they who read and study it the most, for the purpose of being guided by its precepts and its doctrines, have, I believe, the largest share of happiness upon earth, and the fullest assurance of happiness hereafter. Such being my convictions, I earnestly think that children can be too early or too carefully and earnestly trained in the morality of the Bible, or too soon taught to read, to reverence, and to love it. The Hon. the Colonial Secretary has said that children should be taught to read in, and instructed from, the Bible, rather by their parents at home, than by their teachers in school. That it is the duty of parents so to teach and instruct their children when they are able to do so, I fully admit; but, at the same time, I remember that there are many parents, in this Island, who can neither read nor write, and who, therefore, are utterly incapable of discharging such a duty. Now, if the children of such parents be taught to read, and be instructed from the Bible, in school, the consequence, in many instances, may be that such children will read the Bible to their parents, and become their earnest and affectionate instructors in Bible truths, the knowledge of which had been imparted to themselves in school. This consideration of the great moral good, which may arise from religious training in school, ought to impress upon our minds the necessity of taking care that such an education shall be given to those who mean to embrace the calling of schoolmasters, that they may be duly qualified to become, not only instructors in secular knowledge, but guides and exemplars in piety and morality to the youth entrusted to their tuition. So instructed and trained, schoolmasters would be worthy of being classed next to clergymen; their calling would be an honorable one; and the talented and faithful among them would, indeed, be prized, honored, and respected; and well remunerated, at all times, and wherever they are found, ought such men to be. In the opinions which have been expressed by hon. members who have preceded me, in speaking in support of the resolution which has been submitted by the hon. member for Princetown, (Hon. T. H. Haviland), I fully concur; and particularly in repelling the charge which an hon. member has preferred against the leaders in the movement concerning the Bible, and those who in this House support the prayer of the petitions, accusing them in the most unjust and rancorous spirit, and in the most illiberal and indecorous manner, of bigotry and duplicity, and of their using the Bible as a political engine for the attainment of party purposes. Those hon. members to whom I allude have disclaimed, justly I believe, the unchristian feelings and selfish motives attributed to them in that charge; and, for myself, I do the same. By feelings of bigotry, or a want of charity, either towards Catholics or any other denomination of Christians, not in the same Communion with myself, I can safely defy any one to show that I have ever been influenced, in any action of my life, whether private or public. So far indeed have I been from entertaining any prejudices against those who are members of the Catholic Communion, on account of their creed, that one of the dearest, the most esteemed, the most honored of the friends I have ever had, was a member of that Church, and a strict and consistent approver and observer of her doctrines and her practice, whilst, at the same time, his heart was, I am convinced, filled with love towards all men. His death, I mourned as the death of one who had been a brother to me indeed; and his mortal remains, I followed to the grave with as sincere and heart-felt sorrow as I have ever experienced in the whole course of my life. I am as far as possible from seeking, either on sectarian or political grounds, to cause Protestants to assume a position of antagonism to Roman Catholics; but I am truly desirous, and I believe the petitioners are equally so, that Protestants should live in the most amicable terms with their Catholic fellow-subjects. And further, I can also truly say, that I have never, even in the most distant way, tampered with any of the people, on the Bible question, with a view of thereby influencing the coming elections. Still, however, whilst we seek not, and whilst we have no desire to force upon the children of Roman Catholics, in any of our public schools, the reading of the Bible, we are most anxious to do away with any or every regulation or rule, by means of which the reading of the Holy Scriptures, in any of our public educational establishments, either is, or may be, prohibited to scholars whose parents or

guardians may desire that they should read them therein. Therefore feeling in this matter that I am bound, not only by the duty which I owe to my constituents, but by my own individual convictions concerning it, to support the prayer of the petitioners, I will vote for the original resolution.

[The reporter take the liberty to state that "the friend," so highly eulogized and feelingly spoken of by Mr. Douse, in the above speech, was the late Donald Macdonald, Esquire, Merchant, Charlottetown.]

The chairman then put the question on the resolution submitted by the Hon. Colonial Treasurer, in amendment of that submitted by the Hon. T. H. Haviland; and the Committee divided:

For the Hon. Col. Treasurer's amendment:—  
 Hon. Col. Secretary, Hon. Col. Treasurer, Hon. the Speaker, Hon. R. Mooney; Messrs. Clark Muirhead, Cooper, Macintosh, Dingwell, McDonald and Parry.

Against it:—  
 Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. E. Palmer, Hon. D. Montgomery, Hon. F. Longworth, Hon. J. Wightman; Messrs. Douse, Yeo, H. Haviland, Pope, Munro and Laird.

The numbers being equal, it was carried by Mr. McGill, the Chairman, giving his casting vote in favor of it.

HOUSE RESUMED.  
 Mr. McGill, the Chairman of the House in committee, reported the resolution as above agreed to therein; and, on the Hon. the Speaker being about to put the question thereon, the Hon. E. Palmer rose, and moved, That all, after the word "whereas," be struck out, and the resolution submitted in the committee, by the Hon. T. H. Haviland, be substituted in stead thereof.

On the Hon. the Speaker having put the question thereon, the same division took place as in the committee; they who had voted therein for the resolution submitted by the Hon. the Col. Treasurer, voting against the Hon. E. Palmer's motion; and they who, in the committee, had voted against the resolution submitted by the Hon. the Col. Treasurer, voting in favour of the Hon. E. Palmer's motion;—Mr. McGill voting against the motion in his place, and the Hon. the Speaker giving his casting vote against it from the Chair.

The Hon. J. Wightman then submitted the resolution, as above given, which he had read in the committee of the whole House; and on the Hon. the Speaker having put the question thereon, it was lost on the same division of which the Hon. E. Palmer's motion had been lost; the Hon. the Speaker giving his casting vote in the negative.

So the resolution of the Hon. the Treasurer, reported agreed to in committee, was adopted by the House.

R. B. INVISA, Reporter.

**To the Free and Independent Electors of the Third Electoral District of Queen's County.**

GENTLEMEN.—The House of Assembly having been dissolved, I have to solicit your suffrages at the ensuing Election; and should I receive a majority of your votes, I shall endeavour to carry out those principles of Self-Government to which I have given my support for the last seven years, believing them to be the only true basis of British Constitutional Government, by which the people can exercise a direct control over the officials, and thus promote the contentment and prosperity of this my native country.

I have the honor to be, your obedt. servt.,  
 GEORGE COLES,  
 Charlottetown, May 31, 1858. P. Jour

**To the Electors of the Second District of King's County.**

GENTLEMEN.—As my name has been put in nomination at several public meetings recently held in the District, and there having been large majorities in my favour at nearly every one of them, I cannot refuse to comply with what appears to be so generally the wish of my late constituents, and I shall therefore present myself as a candidate for your suffrages. My long tried attachment to sound liberal principles, and the consistency and zeal with which I have endeavoured to advocate them during the last four years, constitute my strongest claim to your favourable consideration; and I feel that I am indebted for the honorable mention of my name on the late occasions to your warm approval of my public conduct during the period I have served you. Should I be returned to the new House of Assembly, I will endeavour to pursue the same straightforward and independent course which I did in the last one, and believing that further pledge or promise is not required, I remain, gentlemen, your obedt. servant,  
 Little River, May 22, 1858. JOSEPH DINGWELL.

**To the Electors of the Second District of King's County.**

GENTLEMEN.—I beg you to accept my thanks for the ready and flattering reception you gave me at the several public meetings called by the Hon. Edward Whelan. Having been nominated at the above public meetings as one fit to solicit your suffrages at the approaching election, I desire to convey my thanks for the honor thus intended, and to state, that I shall use my utmost exertions to merit the confidence thereby reposed in me.

I remain gentlemen, your obedt. servt.,  
 Morell House, May 22, 1858. JOHN B. COX.

**Public Meetings.**

A public meeting will be held at Mr. Jas. McDonald's, Savage Harbor Settlement, on Thursday 10th June, at 2 o'clock afternoon.

A public meeting will be held at Mr. William Hooper's, on Friday the 11th June, at 2 o'clock, afternoon.

And at Mr. John Sutherland's, Head of St. Peter's Bay, on Saturday the 12th, at 2 o'clock, afternoon.

Morell House, May 22, 1858. J. B. COX.

**To the Electors of the Second District of Queen's County.**

FRIENDS AND FELLOW COLONISTS.—Having been nominated in conjunction with Mr. W. S. McNeill, of Rustico, a Candidate for the representation of your District, at several Public Meetings recently held for that purpose, I am induced by the very handsome support proffered to me at those meetings, and by the encouragement which I have personally received from many of you, to accede to your wishes.

My desires and aims are, as they have ever been, in honesty of purpose to advocate such sound measures of political reform, and of local improvement, as are in my judgment calculated to benefit this Island.

Electors, I am a Native of your District—having every feeling for general welfare in common with yourselves—and your interests being inseparably connected with my own.

Should you confer on me the distinguished honor of representing you in the General Assembly of this Colony, I shall, by every constitutional means, strenuously endeavor to ameliorate the condition of the Tenantry, and labor to promote not only your prosperity, but the welfare of the Colony in general.

Relying, therefore, on your public spirit and private integrity for your independent support at the hustings, I am, Gentlemen, your faithful servant,  
 ARCHIBALD McNEILL,  
 Charlottetown, 17th May, 1858.

**NEW GOODS—SPRING 1858.**

London House, Established 1820.

THE subscribers have received, per ship "ISABEL," from Liverpool—  
 120 Packages British and Foreign Merchandise, 10 Tons Iron,

which, with Stock on hand, will be sold at their usual low prices for prompt payment. Present importation consists of—  
 20 chests prime Congou TEA 9 trunks Ladies' Boots & Shoes  
 2 cases Ready-made Clothing, 4 cases Townd's Hats & Caps  
 2 do Millinery, 2 do Straw and Silk Bonnets  
 3 do containing Parasols, Muslin dresses, Shawls & Mantles  
 1 do Ribbons, 1 case Gloves, 1 do Hosiery  
 1 do Summer Clothes, Gambroons, Drills, &c  
 1 do Floor Cloth, 1 case Flannels and Woolens  
 50 boxes "London" Soap, 1 case Starch, 1 chest Indigo  
 15 bundles Spring Steel, 10 tons Bar Iron.  
 Ch. Town, May 24, 1858. D. G. & S. DAVIES.

**CITY DRUG STORE.**

1858. Fresh Seeds. 1858.  
 ESTABLISHED in 1843. The Subscriber has received at the above premises, lately refitted and enlarged, a supply of FRESH GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, which he believes to be of excellent quality.  
 May 17, 1858. W. R. WATSON.

**Summer Goods.**

JUST opened, a new Supply of Summer Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Parasols, &c., &c. Also, Five Cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses and Boys' in variety.  
 A Few Crape Bonnets on hand.  
 BEER & SON,  
 King Square House, May 17, 1858. Im

**Sale of Dry Goods, Ship Chandlery, Ironmongery, &c.**

(The Close of Consignments received in 1857.)

THE subscriber will sell at AUCTION, at his Sale-room, Queen-street, on THURSDAY MORNING, the 10th day of June next, at 11 o'clock, forenoon, without reserve, the following LOTS OF DRY GOODS:—

- 8-12 dozen plain Danstable and Rice Bonnets
- 170 fancy Straw Bonnets, 18 pieces Straw Trimming
- 1 dozen Children's Bonnet Shapes, 3 1-12 doz. Men's Vests
- 75 Men's, Women's and Children's coloured and fancy Lisle Gloves, 3 1/2 dozen Holland Vests
- 18 1-12 doz. cotton and silk Parasols, 10 pieces Tweed
- 40 pieces printed Delaines, 2 pieces shaded Coburgs
- 30 do. rolled Linings & Siliceans, 2 pieces figured Lustré
- 2 pieces Check, 6 pieces coloured Berage
- 8 do. printed Muslins, 50 Ladies' Berage Dresses
- 4 Alma Robes, 185 pieces Ribbons
- 103 Ladies' muslin printed Dresses, 17 2-12 doz. Shawls
- 249 doz. Ladies' cotton and cashmere Shawls
- 10 pieces black Aprons, 150 doz. Scissors
- 39 pieces cotton Fents, 2 pieces table Damask
- 44 Berage Shawls, 58 Berage Shawls
- 48 doz. American Back Combs, 222 1/2 doz. English Combs
- 8 doz. Youths' Caps.

- SHIP CHANDLERY.
- 2 coils G4 in. Shroud Rope, 20 coils Cordage
- 2 Palls and Rims, 1 piece Hawse Pipe
- 2 bags clinch Rings, 1 bag Zinc Nails, 1 bag Shingle Nails
- 1 bag Brads, 2 dozen Metal Shaves
- 1 dozen Anchor Shackles, 2 Lead Scuppers
- 5 barrels Pitch, 1 barrel Varnish
- A lot of Sheathing Paper.

- IRONMONGERY.
- 25 Pan Covers, 5 Bake Pans, 5 boxes Pipes
- 35 Cart Boxes, 2 11-12 dozen Reaping Hooks
- 4 Whip Saws, 4 kegs Cut Nails, 4 Plough Moulds
- 4 boxes 10 x 12 Glass, 2 Tea Kettles
- 6 pair Horse Traces, and sundry other articles.
- May 24, 1858. BENJ. DAVIES, Auctioneer.

**New Store! New Store!**

QUEEN-STREET,  
 Between Mr. McMurray's and Messrs. Duncan, Mason & Co's.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the inhabitants of the City of Charlottetown and surrounding country, that he has just received a part of his Stock of British and Foreign MERCHANDIZE, which will be ready for inspection on TUESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT, comprising—

- Staple and fancy Dry Goods,
- Dress material in all the newest styles, military stripes, Almeria checks, barges, flounced robes, &c.;
- Glaze, moir and Princess Royal Tweed Mantles, a few Bonnets, ribbons, flowers, plumes, [choice
- Misses' brown and drab straw hats,
- Shawls, parasols, gloves, hosiery, laces, edgings,
- White, grey and striped shirtings, drillings and flannels,
- Cotton wares, tobacco, pipes, &c., &c.
- A good article of family TEA,
- All of which, with a large variety not enumerated, are offered at the smallest remunerative profit for Cash.

May 31, 1858. C. C. VAUX.

**For Sale,**

ON the Stocks, a superior-built SCHOONER, 60 feet keel; 19 feet 4 inches beam; 8 feet 4 inches deep.  
 HILARY ROBERTS.

White Sands, May 31, 1858. 5i

**Bone Dust and Gypsum.**

THE subscriber has received a quantity of the above valuable MANURES from the Crushing Mills of Mr. FRIAR, of Wallace, N. S. and offers them for sale on liberal terms.  
 May 31, 1858. W. W. IRVING.

**St. Peter's Mills for Sale.**

RARE CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS!

AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of July next, on the premises, (if not previously disposed of by private sale) the above well known Mills and Farm, Dwelling-house, Barn, &c., consisting of Flour Mill, Oat Mill with three pairs stones, Barley Mill and Carding Mill, recently fitted up and nearly ready to work; the Kiln is new. This valuable property, having one of the best streams and being a very superior mill site, is so well known that further description is unnecessary. Also, on the premises, 1,000 SAW LOGS.

Also, a distinct Mill-dam and Mill (formerly used as a Carding Mill) will be sold. The whole property consists of 200 acres, including 50 acres of fine hardwood land. The greater part of the purchase money may remain for a period of nine years, payable in instalments, according to the terms of the Land Purchase Act. Further particulars and terms of sale made known on application to George Beer and Theophilus DesBrisay, Esquires, Charlottetown, or to the subscriber on the premises. THOMAS ROPER, St. Peter's Mills, April 19, 1858. Ex. Gaz. & Id.

**London to Charlottetown, Direct.**

THE Superior and fast sailing Bark WILLIAM DOUSE, 500 tons burden, James Murdoch, Commander, will sail from London, for Charlottetown about the 20th JULY—has excellent accommodation for Cabin Passengers; and well known for being very tight, staunch and strong, offers a most eligible opportunity for shippers desirous of dispatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the owners, Wm. DOUSE, at 35 Dartmouth St. Westminster, London, or to Messrs. JOHN and JAMES DOUSE, Charlottetown.  
 May 21, 1858.

**From Live pool direct.**

IN consequence of the loss of the "Majestic," the Brigantine "J. STANFIELD," 180 tons burden, A 1 at Lloyd's, will sail from the above Port on or about the 15th JUNE. For further particulars please apply to Messrs. D. CANNON, SON & Co., Liverpool; or to the undersigned in Charlottetown.  
 May 10, 1858. W. W. LORD & Co.

**Boston Packets.**

SCHR. "EGLANTINE" will sail for BOSTON, on or about the 10th instant, and will take PASSENGERS at customary rates. This vessel will be succeeded by a new American Schooner of very superior accommodations for Passengers, and will sail for BOSTON about the 18th instant. These two Vessels will run regularly the ensuing Season between this Port and Boston, and will take FREIGHT at low rates. For Freight or Passage, apply to BALL & MYRICK, 80 Commercial street, Boston, or to the Subscriber, WILLIAM B. DEAN, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, May 10, 1858. 6w

**Notice to all whom it may concern.**

IN consequence of the present state of the money market, and the difficulty of obtaining discounts at the Bank, necessity compels me to reduce my present STOCK, in order to raise the cash. On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at five in the morning, will be opened and ready for inspection, and summary disposal, my entire importation of

**New Furniture,**

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of everything usually kept in a first class Furniture Store. All persons purchasing to the amount of Twenty Pounds, will have a splendid PICTURE with Gilt frame, given gratis. Ladies and Gentlemen please call and purchase at once before prices get better.  
 GEORGE DOUGLAS,  
 Furniture Warehouse, Kent Street, May 24. 3i.

**For Sale,**

A QUANTITY of large well-matched BIRCH TIMBER, with three-inch DEALS, Lathwood and Spars, as annexed:—  
 3 to 400 tons new Birch Timber  
 40 to 50 thousand three-inch Deals  
 10 to 12 cords Lathwood  
 1 to 200 Spars  
 2 to 300 tons small sized Hardwood, to suit the St. John's market, will be shipped on shares, or at a low freight. Enquire of Messrs. Longworth & Hyndman, Ch. Town; Edward Albro & Co., Halifax; or Mr. Thomas Anear, Montague River.  
 Orwell, May 24, 1858. STEPHENS & CLARKE.

**The Examiner**

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