is advocated as a supplement of existing arrangements, so it will in its turn be the basis of further requirements. If we provide Chaplains in prisons for men hardened in crime, and so far past gentle influences, why not for the Irish poor in this country, who are not yet in so helpless a state? The answer to this question is that the Roman Catholic out of doors is his own master, and insists on being his own master, and makes pretensions incompatible with the liberty and independence of the State. Any attempt to endow the Priesthood would begin and end in a grant of money, which would go to the assistance of a formidable power, and which would leave the recipients wholly unfettered and unobliged. So the point of the wedge is not likely to penetrate further in that direction. The stoppage is the impossibility of any agreement or understanding with Rome that should have the same political effects as the various institutions and arrangements of forming what is called the Union of Church and State. We have not undertaken the spiritual care of the Roman Catholic out of doors, for we have not taken him in hand at all. The prisoner we have taken in hand, and we are therefore answerable for his spiritual care. But will not the precedent lead further? That is a question which it is needless to answer, for it is impossible to do a generous act, or even an act of justice, without being immediately called on to do a good deal more of the same kind. The world, disgusted and despairing of good, looks about for some one better than the common herd, and when it finds him engaged in some good act immediately besets him with petitions for more. So it is only too probable that what we do for a few hundred prisoners we shall have to do for others. But it is no business of ours to put claims in the order of precedence, and tell people what else they may rightly ask when one thing is given. For the matter now in hand, magistrates will not be very lavish with the funds at their disposal, and will take care that the Priest performs his office strictly with a view to the good of a prisoner's soul and those poor amends which the worst man may make by a full public confession.

THE LAND COMMISSION—A NEW ACT IN THE FARCE.

It appears to be the intention of the Government to add a new Act to the Farce of the Land Commission, and to have it played out on an entirely new theatre, with a new cast of characters. To be plain, the Government, judging from the tone of their organ, the *Islander*, are preparing the minds of their supporters for the defeat of their policy on the Land Commission, so far as their address to the Queen is concerned,—they feel, evidently, satisfied that the Duke of Newcastle will not countenance their nonsense about submitting the question, as to the legality or illegality of the Award, to a legal tribunal, to be improvised for this particular service; and they now propose, that, when the Address to the Queen, passed last Session, shall be sent the way of all waste paper, an appeal should be made by petition to the House of Commons to have the Award put in operation in spite of the Colonial Minister; and that failing, then the people must grin and bear the loss of the precious Award the best way they can. This proposed new Act in the Farce is advertised in the *Islander's* leading article of Friday last, as follows:—

"The best interests of the Island demand a speedy and final settlement of the Land Question, and every man who has those interests at heart will unite in demanding such settlement. If the Duke of Newcastle refuses to have the question of validity vested in the Court of Law, there will be but one other course—to go by petition before the Imperial Parliament; and should an appeal to the House of Commons fail, the Award will have to be abandoned, and the people of Prince Edward Island to submit to their fate. To abandon it without making every exertion to secure it—or so long as there is hopes of obtaining it—would be unbecoming, unworthy the Representatives of a British People."

Every person will clearly understand that this is merely a pitiful dodge to postpone the settlement of the Land Question. Before a petition can be sent to the House of Commons, and disposed of there, two or three years must necessarily elapse,—then there will be another row about "Catholic ascendancy"—the "No-Popery" howl will be raised in every corner of the Island; and, of course, the complaints of the tenantry will be silenced while that howl is going on; and another general election will give the Tories a further chance of a longer tenure of office.

How any person, in his senses, can seriously propose such a thing as a Petition to the House of Commons, with a view of resuscitating the worthless Award, passes our comprehension. Such a project could only be based upon the assumption that the Ministry, in which the Duke of Newcastle occupies so high a position, have no influence in the House of Commons; and that the latter body will, themselves, conduct the administration of Colonial affairs, so far as this small Colony is concerned, in order to place Mr. W. H. Pope and a few other designing politicians, who want to betray, humbug, and cheat the tenantry of the Island. We will back the Government of this Colony against Barnum, and all the other charlatans of the world, for proficiency in the arts of Humbug and Deceit.

THE following paragraph from the *Protestant* of Saturday is quite worthy of the ingenious editor in every point of view, not excepting the spelling in the word *spys*, which Mr. Laird himself has put in Italics to make it the more conspicuous:—

"It may be well for the *Vindicator* people to know that we do not employ *spys*, and consequently cannot keep them running to the Post Office, or the *Vindicator* office! The information we obtained about Mr. Whelan's correspondence was not from the Post Office, but from a freind in Halifax. It would be far more to the praise of the editors of the *Vindicator* and *Examiner* not to *do* iniquitous things than to try and keep them *secret* after they are done."

It is a matter of no consequence whether Mr. Laird obtained his information from Halifax or in Charlottetown respecting Mr. Whelan's correspondence, because it was a piece of great impertinence for the *Protestant* to take public notice of it. Mr. W. has a perfect right, in common with every person in the community, to send letters wheresoever he pleases; and no one but a very ignorant or presumptuous fellow would proclaim the circumstance through the press. If Mr. Laird is very anxious to gratify his curiosity further by reading Mr. Whelan's correspondence with the editors of Colonial journals, all he has to do is to come to our office, and we shall shew him *authentic copies of it. He has insinuated* that Mr. W. has done an "iniquitous thing" in writing letters to persons abroad. Is the mere act of writing letters "iniquitous," or are the letters "iniquitous"? And while we are asking questions, we may as well enquire, is there a new system of ethics established, under which a man shall be entitled to "praise" for not practising iniquity? The Chuckle-head of the *Protestant* must have been sadly bewildered when the paragraph above quoted was written.

[COMMUNICATED.]

SAINT DUNSTAN'S FESTIVAL.

Saint Dunstan, that goodly Saxon Saint of Canterbury, when Canterbury had Saints, and England had monasteries instead of poor-houses to minister to her indigent; is not forgotten yet to the loving heart of Mother Church,—that Royal Dame, of lineage long, illustrious and divine, dating back over nineteen centuries to the Divine Infant of that Asmonian Princess of the House of David whom "all generations shall call blessed." The memory of St. Dunstan is in perpetual benediction, and here in our own Isle, in a new world of which he never heard, or if he did, but merely as the western extension of ancient Cathay of the East,—and far away from his peaceful tomb, a worthy monument is erected to his honor in a magnificent Catholic College which bids fair to revive in this hyperborean clime the pristine lustre of his life. If the events of the world are but the "repetitions of history," may we not safely assert of the Holy old Church of Christendom, in view of *her glorious record*, that her life from age to age is truly the repetition of the one once given on Calvary. And what luxury to the mind there is in tracing back that luminous record beyond the birth of nations and of heresies to the original *fiat* upon which it was constructed! It is this lofty study which now occupies the majestic intellect of England with *such illustrious results* to the "old faith," even whilst the blind, or those "who have eyes and can not see," assail it.

Let us say, for those beyond our limits, that "Saint Dunstan's" stands on an elevated ground in the rear of the city, some three-quarters of a mile or more from the harbor or Bay, a portion of which is included in the splendid panoramic view to be obtained from the lofty cupola of the College. The building is now of brick; of full five stories, of magnificent proportions, style and finish from basement to outer roof;—it presents a noble front to the beholder, and whilst within its spacious, graceful halls, now fresh from the plasterer and painter's brush, one fancies oneself within the Alma Mater of the aristocracy. It is no exaggeration to say that St. Dunstan's is not only a credit to those immediately connected with it, but also to Prince Edward Island and the Colonies. In its inviting dormitories and chambers, in the imposing presence of its noble library and all the Apparatus known to Natural Philosophy, who could believe that to all intents and purposes it stands proscribed by the State, and receives not one single penny from the local Legislature? Over fourteen thousand pounds is given annually to the "bushwhacking" system of scholastic training, and an extravagant sum from our limited revenue to the Protestant Institution called "Prince of Wales College," and yet the Government has not at any time deemed it a disgrace to the colony and a foul injustice to almost one-half the population to leave without support an Institution worthy in all respects of being affiliated, like the Catholic Colleges of Carlow, Oscot, and others, to the London University.

On the 19th instant, when His Lordship found himself in the delightful society of the students of this College, and surrounded by many of the most enlightened of his flock, assembled within its principal hall, prepared to celebrate the feast of Saint Dunstan, he must have felt an honest pride at witnessing the work mainly of his own hands, and in listening to the well-deserved eulogiums of those about him. His indefatigable young Rector, too, whose unwearied eight years' devotion to the heavy duties of his office, has contributed so well to the developement of the Institution, and to its present prosperity and popularity, must have experienced all the happiness arising from the knowledge that *his* efforts to promote a refined taste in the minds of his students and confer upon them all the benefits resulting from that true education which combines the moral with the literary and scientific, have not been in vain.

The programme was appropriate for such a festive occasion as the celebration of the aniversary of the Patron Saint of the College, and consisted of addresses, recitations, dialogues, and vocal and instrumental music. As it would be invidious to particularize any of the students where all acquitted themselves so well, we will merely say that they favorably impressed all who were present, and highly deserved all those compliments which they received at the hands of His Lordship the Bishop and the Hon. E. Whelan. Of the music and singing, however, we would say, that they were in the best style of the young and talented Professor, Rev. A. Trudelle, or rather of his well-trained pupils, who delighted all by their proficiency and skill in the "divine art."—*Vin.*

ANTI-ORANGE MEETING AT GRAND RIVER, PRINCE COUNTY.

A Public Meeting was held in the Temperance Hall, Lot 14, on the 16th inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the Petition against the Orange Bill, Mr. Murdoch MacKinnon, sen., in the Chair. After the adoption of the Petition prepared by the Central Committee—

It was proposed by Mr. James Gillis, and seconded by Mr. Donald MacDonald,

1st. That the suppression of Orange and any other secret and illegal Societies is a social question, claiming the patronage of all right thinking men, whether Conservatives or Liberals, who desire the perpetuation of social harmony and the prevention of party strife in this hitherto peaceful Colony.

It was moved by Mr. James McKinnon and seconded by Mr. Donald McLellan,

2d. That as freemen and British subjects, we cherish the open advocacy of just claims, and disdain to have recourse, for the attainment of place and pension, to secret societies wherein the many, regardless of their own judgment and independence, are bound by stringent oaths to obey the will of the few.

It was moved by Mr. Michael MacDonald, and seconded by Mr. Donald Gillis,

3d. That as Scotchmen and the descendents of Scotchmen, we deplore the unworthy action of our countrymen in ranging themselves under the banner of a Society connected by name with an odious tyrant, whose memory is branded with eternal infamy for the barbarous murder of our unfortunate countrymen, the MacDonalds of Glencoe—a Society nurtured in bloodshed, covered with disgrace, and encouraged here for political motives.

After the passing of these Resolutions, several very good addresses were made, in which Orangeism and its promoters were highly censured.

NEIL McKINNON, Sec'y of Meeting.

May 20th, 1863.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

ARRIVALS FROM THE SEAL FISHERIES, 1863.

ALLAN GOODRIDGE & SONS	
Heron, Goodridge,	3200
K. McLEA & SONS.	
Dash, Mullowney,	1750
Seaflower, Percy,	1400
William, Stone,	2500
McBRIDE & KERR.	
Naomi, Parsons,	4000
Afton, Feehan,	2500
Rover's Bride, Rhodes,	2500
Flash, Whelan,	2200
Spy, Burke,	2700
Brisk, Dawe,	2700
BOWRING, BROTHERS.	
Kitty Clyde, Snelgrove,	3200
Rainbow, Woodford,	3000
Success, Conley,	1600
Sarah Ann, Rabbits,	2000
Margaret, Jackman,	1500
R. O'DWYER.	
Chedabucto, Cole,	1600
BROOKING & CO.	
Selah Hutton, Osburne,	1600
Packet, Rockwood,	2200
JOB, BROTHERS & CO.	
Kate Cummins, Cummins,	2500
Jessie, March,	1600
Bandit, Bryan,	1000
Evanthes, White,	1800
Water Lilly, Burke,	1600
W. GRIEVE & CO.	
Anxico, Warren,	2700
Garland, Smith,	3500
Leader, Hopkins,	1600
Gem, Facey,	2200
Ann Thomas, Hopkins,	1200
GOODRIDGE & KELLIGREW.	
Reindeer, McCarthy,	2000
W. THOMAS & CO.	
Primrose, Gosse,	1250
J. McLAUGHLIN.	
E. J. Davis, McLaughlin,	2100
Wyoming, McLaughlin,	2000
J. & W. STEWART.	
Antelope, Delaney,	2000
Melona, Hiscock,	1500
Sneezer, Russell,	1000
Lilly Dale, Davis,	800
BAINE, JOHNSTON & CO.	
Challenge, Winsor,	1800
Speed, Morris,	2000
Henrietta Grieve, Bartlett,	3600
Bloodhound, Graham,	3000
L. O'BRIEN & CO.	
Hollyhock, Gallishew,	2000
Meteor, Curran,	2000
Francis, McCarthy,	2000
HOUNSELL & CO.	
Juno, French,	1000
Hunter, Rabbits,	1300
Herald, Bartlett,	2300
P. ROGERSON & SON.	
Elizabeth, Percey,	2000
J. & C. Jost, Rumson,	500
Glance, Pike,	2500
Glenara, Currie,	350
P. & L. TESSIER.	
Aurora, Penny,	1400
R. ALSOP & CO.	
Isabella, Ryan,	2200
STABB, ROW & HOLMWOOD.	
Leader, Geran,	1000

—*St. John Record, April 25.*

SEAL FISHERY.—The following sealing vessels arrived in this Bay since our last issue:—Isabella Ridley, Thomey, 3000; Rusina, Benson, 1500; Union, Pike, 2700; Margaret Ann, Murphy, 1800; Harriet Ridley, Joyce, 2200; Greyhound, Layton, 1000; Mary, Heater, 500; Avalon, 2000: to Ridley & Sons. Mary, Avery, 2300; Angler, Vatcher, 1600: to Punton & Munn. Laurel, Green, 3800: to D. Green.—Carbonear—Spray, Winsor, 1017: to J. Rorke. Aurora, Penny, 1400: to M. Willishear.—Brigus—Pearl, Wilcox, 2300.—Bay Roberts—Louisa, Bartlett, 2500.—[H. G. Standard, April 22.

The *Scottish American Journal* of the 14th inst. gives insertion to the following "startling intelligence:—"We learn that in a despatch of Earl Russell's, received at Washington a few days ago, it is suggested—although in terms of a friendly character—that Mr. Adams should be at once recalled from his mission at the Court of St. James. The precise reason for Mr. Adams' recall being asked at this moment, we do not profess to know, but there is no doubt that the relations of the two countries are not in an entirely satisfactory condition."

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY.

YESTERDAY having been the anniversary of Her Majesty's Birth, the event will be honoured to-day by a holiday in the public offices, and by a Levee at Government House. There is no class of the Queen's subjects who will more sincerely pray for the blessings of health, happiness and long life to Her Majesty than the Catholic people of this Island, and they can do this with a perfect indifference or disregard for the paltry trifling with and aping of Imperial forms in what is called a Levee in this country. Such exhibitions of pride, pomposity, hollow pretension, "fuss and feathers," are ludicrous at any time on the part of a miniature Government like ours, but such silly displays of loyalty are not merely ludicrous, but are now unhappily repulsive on account of the Government's connection with one of the most disloyal Societies that ever disgraced any country—a Society that has been discountenanced by royalty, and whose annals are stained by the most horrible crimes.

NEW WESLEYAN CHURCH.—The foundation stone of the new Wesleyan Church, about to be erected in Charlottetown, adjoining the present Wesleyan Chapel, was laid this afternoon by Mrs. Dundas, the Lady of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor. There was an immense concourse of people in attendance to honour the occasion; some eloquent addresses were delivered; and very chaste and beautiful singing by the members of the Choir, as well as still sweeter melody from the voices of the Sunday School class in connection with the Wesleyan Church, contributed largely to enhance the interest inseparable from the devotional and pleasing ceremonies of the occasion.

THE CIVIL WAR IN THE STATES.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. JOHN, May 18.

The Confederate officers report their loss in the late battle at 25,000. A North Carolina brigade lost 900 men.

General Stonewall Jackson's death was caused undoubtedly by his own men through mistake. His funeral was a great demonstration of mourning.

Confederates have been extending their works rear and left of Fredericksburg.

Nassau advices report steamers Brittannia, Emma, Pet, Antonia, Victory, Calypso and Banshee cleared for Southern ports.

It is reported that the $300 substitute in the Conscription law will be ignored, and that every man will be obliged to stand the draft.

The writ of Habeas Corpus in Vallandigham's case has been refused.

The New York World's despatch says that General Hooker will have full command of the army, through any new advance movement, unaided by General Halleck.

Flour five to ten cents lower.

ST. JOHN, May 18th (evening).

A despatch to the New York 'Tribune' says that there is a movement on foot in and out of the Cabinet to appoint General Butler to the command of the Department of the West.

Richmond papers have telegrams of Grant's advance on Jackson and occupation of Raymond.

The Petersburg 'Express' of the 15th says that the Confederate Congress has provided for the execution of officers commanding negroes against the Confederates, and for turning over the negroes to the State authorities.

The same paper says that affairs about Vicksburg cannot be regarded as flattering, and that the utmost caution, skill, and courage are necessary to avert disaster.

Forty-six hundred Federal prisoners have arrived at Fortress Monroe from Richmond via City Point.

The indignation meeting held at Albany in consequence of the arrest of Vallandigham was considerably disturbed by soldiers lately returned from the field.

General Seymour sent a letter strongly condemning Vallandigham's arrest. He characterized it as a most arbitrary and despotic act, and one most dishonourable to the country.

ST. JOHN, May 19.

Southern despatches announce that General Grant captured Jackson, after a hard day's fight. General Johnston arrived at Jackson on the 13th with three brigades, and went towards Vicksburg. He must have been west of Jackson when it was taken.

The Confederate loss at Raymond on the 12th was 700.

A steamer from Port Royal reports that it heard off Charleston on the 14th heavy firing in the harbor.

Reports have reached Memphis from Arkansas that Marmaduke fought a Federal force at Crowley's Bridge, 40 miles west of Memphis. Confederate reports claim victory for Marmaduke.

Vallandigham's sentence is imprisonment during the war. He is believed to be on his way to Fort Warren, Boston harbor.

The Confederates are reported collecting a large cavalry force on the South Cumberland river, and infantry force in East Tennessee for the purpose of invading Kentucky, under Breckenridge.

ST. JOHN, May 20.

Grant telegraphs from Raymond on the 14th instant, that McPherson took this place on the 12th after a two hours fight. The Federals lost fifty-one killed and one hundred and eighty wounded. Confederate loss was much larger.

Gen. Hurlbut telegraphs capture of Jackson, and says from five to ten thousand mounted men are concentrated near Okolona, ready to advance in the direction of the Memphis railroad.

The situation of matters at Murfreesboro' remained unchanged. The Confederates have extended their left to Williamsport, but without weakening their force. There is a heavy infantry force in front.

A Louisville despatch says with the exception of eleven small regiments, Morgan's force is on the south side of the Cumberland river. Union men think contrary to this. The despatches are thought to be designed to prevent the Federals from reinforcing Rosecrans.

A citizen reports that the Confederates had abandoned Vicksburg on Sunday, marching on ridge north east of Lexington, twenty miles north west of Jackson.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.—By the "City of New York," at New York, we have English dates to the 7th inst.—four days later than by the Halifax steamer. In reply to an address from Northern sympathizers, presented by Mr Bright, Minister Adams said he "trusted that friendly relations would be maintained" between Great Britain and America. We are told that "He asserted that, notwithstanding the tone of some speakers and journals, there is no nation for which America entertains greater regard than for England, and if the real sentiments of each people could be clearly established to each other, he would have no fear of collision" Mr. Adams did not attempt to explain how it happened that among "some speakers" was a Major General in the Federal army, who exceeded all others in denunciation of England. The American version of an article in the *Times* is that that paper "looks on Mr. Adams' speech as most reasonable and timely, and looks forward with mistrust for mutual forbearance. It says England must expect some interruption to trade, and Americans must tolerate some short-comings in consideration of the difficulties of neutrals. In another article the *Times* argues that it behooves England to look leniently on the proceedings of Capt. Wilkes, in view of the maintenance of her own rights when she becomes a belligerent."

The ship Parkfield, with a large and valuable cargo from London for this port, struck on a ledge off Grand Manan, known as the Old Proprietor's, on last Wednesday, and became a total wreck. It is said that the day was fine and clear, and that the loss of the ship is attributed entirely to the master's ignorance of the character of our tides. The Parkfield usually brought out the greater part of the supply of goods purchased in London for this market, and several of our merchants will be put to serious inconvenience. Very little of the cargo, it is said, was saved. It is remarkable that no tidings of the vessel's being cast away reached this city until the crew arrived here on Sunday. A small portion of the goods have also been brought up. The people of Grand Manan, iti s said, have secured quantities of liquors and groceries.—*St. John, N. B. Freeman, May 22.*

The Barque "Theresa," Capt. Fraser, 42 days from Liverpool, G. B., with a general cargo of Merchandize, arrived here on Thursday night last. She experienced very heavy weather when 12 days out, and lost her main topmast, by which she was delayed several days. She was also detained 10 days in the ice, eastward of the Banks of Newfoundland. Passengers by her—Capt. Hobbs, Capt. May, Mr. James E. Welsh, Mr. Munro and daughter, Master McKay.—*R. W.*

Married,

On the 12th March last, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Richards, M. A., Henry Dundas, Esquire, third son of James Dundas, of Dundas, and the Lady Mary Dundas, to Catherine, eldest daughter of the Hon. Sir Robert Napier, K. C. B. [The bridegroom is brother to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of this Colony.

Died,

On Sparrow's Road, on the 15th instant, John, only son of Mr Malcolm McKenzie, aged 19 years and 8 months. The deceased is lamented by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

After a few hours illness, at the residence of William Douse, Esq, of Congestion of the Brain, Lelia Ada, daughter of Mr. Frederick Strong, aged 5 years and 5 months.

At Cable Head, Lot 41, on Friday, the 8th instant, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian resignation to the Divine Will, Mr. Ronald McDonald, in the 8th year of his age, a respectable inhabitant of the above place, much esteemed by all his acquaintance.

Passengers.

In the Steamer Westmorland, from Shediac, May 16.—Mrs. Sweeney, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Perkin, Misses Kelly, Cundall, Dunlop, McLeod; Messrs. Wm. Cundall, R. B. Stevenson, K. Heartz, Wm. Weeks, Delany, Reilly and Farrow.

From Pictou, on the 19th—Mrs. Morton, Miss McKenna, Doctor Sutherland, Messrs. S. Mutch, T. McDevitt, J. McNevin, Strong, Reilly, McNutt, Murray, T. McNutt, L. McDonald, D. McDonard, A Fuvnald.

From Shediac, on the 20th—Rev Mr. Brewster, Mrs. Gibbon, Mrs Baker, Misses Jost, Morton, McPhail, Myers, McDonald, Messrs. A. R Jost, A. D. Morton, R. Ward, A. Sutherland, Bradshaw, Drew, J McKinnon, Stevens, Hanson, Shaw, Capt. Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie, Miss McIntosh.

From Pictou on the 22nd—Mrs. Beaton, Miss Longworth, Messrs. W. Duchemin, T. Robertson, M. Middlewood, T. Seamen, F. Bennet.

SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED:

MAY 15—Eagle, Bollong, Halifax; goods. 16—Bark Theresa, Fraser, Liverpool; general cargo. Schr. Enterprise, McDonald, Antigonish; limestone. 18—Highland Mary, Mckinnon, Pugwash; deals. Kit Carson, Smith, Boston; merchandise. Three Brothers, DeWolf, Pictou; coal. 19—William & Mary, Philpot, Pictou; cool. Annie, Campbell, Pugwash; deals. Mary & Charles, Babin, Arichat; coal. 20—Carrie, Chapman, Bay Verte; ballast. Neptune, Foster, Buctouche; boards. Challenge, LeBlanc, St. John's; bal. Mars, Pollard, Shediac; lumber.

CLEARED:

MAY 15—Active, LeMarchand, St. John's, Nfld; potatoes. Julia Ann, Rich, Boston; oats and mackerel. 16—Thomas Clift, Cassidy, Philadelphia; oats. Mary LeBlanc, St. John's, Nfld.; potatoes and flour. 19—Annie, Campbell, Pugwash; bal Mary & Charles, Babin, Pictou; coal. Elizabeth, Campbell, Merigomish; bal. 20—Ferne, McDonald, Nfld.; produce. Tribune, McLeod, Wallace; bal.

MEMORANDA.

QUBEC, May 14—Arrived Ship Elizabeth Yeo, Scott, from Bideford. 15—William Yeo, Howes, from Geneva. May Dundas, Martin, Alicante.

Cleared,—Schr. Providence, Deszardinos, for P. E. Island; 425 Bbls. Flour.

LIVERPOOL, April 22—Arrived Violet, from P. E. Island.

The Ship "Canada," Wilson, from London to Montreal, with a general cargo, was lost in the ice on the 28th ult. Crew taken off by Ship "Able Seaman," since arrived at Quebec.

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, May 22, 1863.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb	5d to 8d
Do by the quarter	5d to 7d
Mutton, per lb	7d to 9d
Pork, per lb	3½d to 4½d
Do (small)	6d to 8d
Lamb, per lb	none
Butter (fresh)	11d to 1s 4d
Do by the tub	1s 1d to 1s 3d
Cheese, per lb	3d to 6d
Tallow, per lb	9d to 11d
Lard, per lb	8d to 9d
Ham, per lb	5d to 7d
Pearl Barley, per lb	2d to 2¼d
Flour, per barrel	42s to 45s
Do per lb	2¼d to 2½d
Oatmeal, per lb	1½d to 2d
Eggs, per dozen	6d to 8d
Vegetables.	
Currants, per qt	none
Peas, per qt	none
Potatoes, per bushel	2s
Carrots, per bush	none
Grain.	
Wheat, per bushel	none
Barley do	6s to 7s
Oats do	2s 6d
Poultry.	
Turkeys, each	4s to 7s
Geese, each	none
Fowls, each	10d to 1s 6d
Ducks, each	none
Partridges, each	none
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl	18s to 20s
Herrings, per barrel	30s to 40s
Mackerel, per dozen	none
Salmon, per lb	none
Lumber.	
Boards (Hemlock)	3s 6d to 4s
Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Shingles, per M	10s to 15s
Sundries.	
Timothy Seed, per bushel	12s to 16s
Clover Seed, per lb	1s 2d to 1s 6d
Wool, per lb	1s 3d to 1s 6d
Hay, per ton	60s to 70s
Straw, per cwt	1s
Homespun, per yard	3s 6d to 6s
Apples, per dozen	none
Plums, per qt	none
Calfskins, per lb	5d to 7d
Hides, per lb	3d to 4d
Sheepskins, each	6s to 8

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Ship Builders.

WE HAVE RECEIVED from ENGLAND and BOSTON a good supply of

Ship Building Tools & Materials,

—consisting in part of—

PIT SAWS—6, 6½ and 7 feet; CROSS-CUT SAWS, 4½ to 6 feet; "Underhill's" Ship Broad AXES; "Underhill's" Ship ADZES; "Thompson's" genuine Scotch Screw AUGURS; Carpenters' Mauls, Adze and Broad Axe Handles, Caulkers' Mallets and Irons, Ship Bevels, Chalk Lines, Pencils, Composition Roller Bushings and Companion Hinges, Brass Butts, Bolts and Screws, Cabin Door Hooks, Mot Spikes, 4 to 8 inches; Iron, Galvanized, and Copper Boat Nails and Roves, all sizes; Binnacle Laps, Guarded Lanterns, Log Lines, Slates and Glasses, Manilla Cordage, all sizes; Paints, Oils, Putty, and a complete assortment of smal larticles used on board ship.

H. E. STARBIRD & CO.
"City Hardware Store."

Ch'town, May 25. isl

Barn Door Hangers!

For hanging heavy Doors instead of Hinges.

WE desire to call the attention of FARMERS to the following advantages which they possess over hinges:—

1st. The doors cannot be blown about by the wind, nor hindered from opening by snow and ice.

2nd. The doors will remain open at any desired width.

3rd. There can be no "sagging" of doors, and there are no pintles to work loose and draw out.

4th. The Hangers will last twice as long, and cost no more than a good sett of hinges.

☞ A small supply received for trial, at the "CITY HARDWARE STORE."

H. E. STARBIRD & CO.

Ch'town, May 25. isl 4 w

Gardeners, Attention!

WE HAVE NOW FOR SALE, at the "CITY HARDWARE STORE"—

Garden Spades and Shovels.
Garden Hoes and Rakes,
Ladies' Hoes,
Transplanting Trowels,
Pruning Knives,
Lay-out Lines,
Grass Hooks.

H. E. STARBIRD & 'CO.

Ch'town, May 25, 1863. isl 3w

NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS who have settled upon LAND of the Subscriber on Lot or Township Number Three (3), in Prince County, and who have taken minutes or agreements for the purchase of such Lands, are hereby required to make payment to the SUBSCRIBER, on or before the 21st day of JUNE NEXT, of all amounts due upon their minutes or agreements, respectively, otherwise proceedings will be taken at law to recover the same, without any further notice.

WALTER LANNAN.

Ten Mile House, St. Peter's Road, Queen's County, 25th May, 1863. 4in

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VALUABLE

Freehold Properties

For Sale in Charlottetown.

THE subscriber is authorized, by Power of Attorney from the Proprietor, Mr. THOMAS WILLIAMS, of Auckland, New Zealand, to sell the following PROPERTIES, of which the two first are FREEHOLD and the third LEASEHOLD:—

First—The "OSBORNE HOUSE." This property is situated on the North side of Water-street, having a frontage thereon of forty-two feet, and running back eighty feet, being part of Town Lot No. 14, in the first hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown. The Dwelling House is one of the most commodious and best finished in the City, with excellent Stable and Out-buildings, whilst its immediate vicinity to the Wharves, Bank, "Islander" office, Bonded Warehouse, Telegraph Office, and principal seats of business, renders it one of the most eligible business stands in the City. It is at present occupied under Lease, of which about three years only have to run, as an Hotel, for which it is admirably adapted.

Second—That pleasantly situated COTTAGE and OUT-BUILDINGS on the corner of Prince and Fitzroy Streets, opposite Holland Grove and the *residence of Hon. Dr. Young*, at present in the occupation of Mr. Hobs, Cabinet Maker. The land is a part of Town Lot No. 76, in the Fourth Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, measuring seventy-two feet nine inches on the West side of Prince Street, and eighty-four feet on the South side of Fitzroy Street. The pleasant situation, and it being on the highest land, makes it one of the most desirable Properties for a private residence in the City.

Third—A VALUABLE LOT OF LEASEHOLD LAND on the South side of Water Street, on which it has a frontage of thirty-eight feet, running back sixty feet, between the properties of Robert Longworth, Esq., and Mr. Samuel Batt, and opposite the Osborne House and Bonded Warehouse. Has sufficient stone on it to build a Cellar Wall thirty feet front and sixty feet in length, eight feet high all round. This Property is held under Lease from the Estate of the late James Peake, with the privilege of purchase on the expiration of the lease in April, 1864, for the sum of £152 currency, and is a most eligible stand for any business.

If not previously disposed of by Private Sale, the whole of the above mentioned Properties will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the various premises, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of AUGUST next.

CHARLES BELL.

Charlottetown, May 25, 1863.

King Square House!

WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE ARRIVAL OF THE

Greater Portion of our

SPRING STOCK,

Per "GAZELLE."

☞ REMAINDER DAILY EXPECTED Per "PRIORESS." ☜

BEER & SONS.

King Square House, Ch'town, May 25, 1863. 5i

NOTICE TO WOOL GROWERS!

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, AT THE CITY TANNERY,

10 Tons GOOD WOOL,

for which the subscriber will pay CASH, at his Office.

W. B. DAWSON.

May 25, 1863, 6w

N. B.—For the convenience of those at a distance from the City, the "Hide & Leather Express" will call at the several settlements through the Island, and take the Wool at their own places of abode, during the months of June and July.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CLOTH MANUFACTORY, TRYON.

THE OWNER has the pleasure of announcing that his Machinery for Carding, Spinning and Weaving is now in successful operation, manufacturing WOOL into the usual description of Cloth made in the Colonies.

The Charge for Picking, Oiling, Carding, Spinning and Weaving will be

One shilling and three pence per yard,

other branches in the same proportion. Wool, which must be washed and dried, may be left with H. J. CALLBECK, Sidney Street, Charlottetown, or any of the Agents for the Mill, from which further particulars can be learned.

Wool and Sheepskins will be purchased for Cash, or Cloth given in exchange.

Cloth received, as usual, to be Dyed and Dressed. New Machinery having been erected for that purpose, which will ensure its quick return.

CHARLES E. STANFIELD.

Tryon, May 23, 1863.

Reduction in the Price of Gas

THE PUBLIC are hereby notified that the "Gas Light Company" has reduced the price of GAS from 22s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. per thousand feet, neat cash, commencing on the first JUNE next.

WM. MURPHY,
Sec'y and Manager.

Charlottetown, May 18, 1863. 3in

FLOUR! FLOUR!

150 Bbls Bakers' FLOUR,
150 bbls. superior Family DO.
2 casks BENZOLE,
2 light WAGONS,
1 Express do.
4 cases MATCHES,
4 boxes Cavendish TOBACCO,
6 casks Kerosine OIL,
150 sides prime SOLE LEATHER,
50 half-chests CONGO TEA,

☞ For sale by the subscriber, low for Cash, or approved paper.

WILLIAM DODD.

Queen Square, May 18, 1863. 4i

HANDSOME BUGGY.

A BUGGY, NEARLY NEW, (SCOTT'S make,) with Hood and Reversible Seats, Pole, &c., complete, for sale by

N. RANKIN.

April 27, 1863.

Marine Insurance Company OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Incorporated 14th April, 1863.

PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM HEARD, ESQUIRE.

DIRECTORS:
HON. DANL. DAVIES, | HON. JAS. C. POPE,
HON. W. W. LORD, | HON GEO. BEER,
JAMES DUNCAN, Esq. | HENRY HASZARD, Esq

SECRETARY:
DANIEL J. ROBERTS.

☞ Risks taken daily at the Offices in Water-street.

May 4.

A CARD.

"On the Square."

THE SUBSCRIBER having been in the Commission Business for many years, begs to intimate to the public that he has now opened an Establishment at Summerside, Prince Edward Island, where consignments will be received and promptly disposed of on moderate terms. Produce purchased and shipped to order.

WM. BEAIRSTO,
Auctioneer and General Agent.

Summerside, P. E. Island, May 11, 1863.

☞ REFERENCES—Hon. J. C. POPE, Summerside; Hon. JAMES YEO, Port Hill; Hon. DANIEL DAVIES, Charlottetown; JAMES CAMPBELL, Esqr., St. Eleanor's. 3m

Watch and Clock Maker.

PURCHASE,
Smardon's Corner.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF WATCHES always on sale, and warranted to perform well. Price £3 10s, and upwards.

WEDDING RINGS, BROOCHES, &c. &c. in great variety.

Charlottetown, August 4, 1862.

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP as

IMPORTERS & DEALERS

IN

British, French & other Foreign

DRY GOODS,

Under the Style and Firm of

VAUX BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

C. C. VAUX.
H. B. VAUX.

Tropolit's Buildings, 152 Granville-street, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Sept. 9, 1862.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To the CREDITORS of the late Firm of SWABEY & ROBERTS, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, in this Colony and elsewhere.

GENTLEMEN,—The rejoinder that Mr. Roberts has published (as an advertisement,) in the 'Examiner' newspaper, yesterday, to the statement I begged your perusal of in the 'Islander' of last Friday, demands, I regret to say, a few further remarks from me. My address to you was not written, as Mr. Roberts concludes, with any *malignant* feeling towards him, but to state *two or three facts*, together with my regret, for your own sakes, that my late Partner had not adhered to *his proposal*, and our mutual agreement, to place the entire winding up of our business in Mr. Hensley's hands. I am sorry Mr. Roberts, in his address to you, should have indulged in such a stupidly false and personal attack on the character of one who has, I am sure, been, *for some years past, his warmest, best, and most attached friend.* Mr. Daniel Jackson Roberts has the most audacious presumption, and, for him, most low bred vulgarity, to speak of the numberless favours *he* has "showered" upon *me*. As Mr. Roberts makes no allusion to the nature of these "showers" of favours, I can only hope, if they have not been fully reciprocated by me and my family, that they may be some day. I can console myself with the assurance that these alleged "favours" have not been of a pecuniary nature, as the business profits of the comparatively speaking small sum of £800 or £900 currency, the entire amount, *to the best of my belief*, that Mr. Roberts *ever* possessed while he was my Partner, and which he placed in our business at its commencement, *have not been more than sufficient*, deducting his legitimate share of business expenses, and some heavy losses we incurred while in Partnership, to maintain him and his family in a respectable position in this Colony.

The fit time for any one to judge of the various amounts in Cash and Goods that *I* have placed, at different periods, in our late Business, is after the Books (that Mr. Roberts still retains) have been audited by a competent accountant. I regret to say that there is not the slightest foundation for Mr. Roberts's most unwarrantable *assertion* that I failed to place any Cash, according to agreement, in our business last July.

Who my relative may be to whom Mr. Roberts alludes "as having assisted to *a very large amount indeed*," (whatever this expression may mean,) I know not. I was not aware that Mr. Roberts, during *his life*, owned any sum of money, approximating to *any* "*very large amount*," and I know both *him and his means, and his antecedents* pretty well. But as Mr. Roberts most condescendingly says he "shall be ready to render him the same service again," there may be hopes for my relative yet.

I feel, gentlemen, that my apology is indeed due to you for my rather lengthy letter, and again most SOLEMNLY REITERATING each and every statement I laid before you last Friday,

I remain, your obedient servant,
STEPHEN SWABEY.

Warblington, Ch'town, May 19, 1863. 1i

To the late Creditors of the late Firm of Swabey & Roberts, of Charlottetown, in this Colony and elsewhere.

GENTLEMEN:—Mr. Stephen Swabey's second letter contains (always excepting his customary seasoning of personal abuse and low irony) nothing but a reiteration of statements I have already, on the unimpeachable testimony of Joseph Hensley and Richard Slogget, Esquires, PROVED TO BE FALSE. I have neither time nor inclination to continue a correspondence so uninteresting to the public, and so profitless to myself; therefore, any future remarks of Mr. Stephen Swabey's will be treated with SILENT CONTEMPT by,

Gentlemen,
Your very obedient humble servant,
DANIEL J. ROBERTS.

Ch'town, P. E Island 23rd May, '63. isl 1i

AUCTION!

Dry Goods! Dry Goods!

TEA, &c. &c.

Ex GAZELLE from LIVERPOOL

TO be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock, a.m., at the subscriber's Sales Room, Queen-street—

Striped Regatta SHIRTINGS, GREY COTTONS, White DO. Printed DO, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Cotton Linings, Counterpanes, COTTON WARP, COBURGS, MUSLINS, Cotton Hose, Neck Ties, Threads, Tailors' Canvas.

—ALSO—

30 Chests TEA, } English
20 Half DO. } Importation.
30 Puncheons MOLASSES,
2 do ALCOHOL.

WM. McGILL, Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, May 18, 1863.

Administrator's Sale.

Farm, Stock and Implements, Household Furniture, &c.

TO be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at HILLSBORO' HILL, the Farm occupied by the late L. C. WORTHY, Esquire, on MONDAY, THE 8TH JUNE NEXT, at 11 o'clock, all the

STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS, viz:—

3 HORSES, 10 Head HORNED CATTLE,
7 PIGS, Lot of Farming Implements.

—ALSO—

All the Household Furniture, &c.

TERMS—All sums over £2, credit until November next, on approved Joint Notes of Hand.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

May 11, 1863.

ALSO—TO LET, for a term of 20 years, the Farm, consisting of 375 acres of Land, partly cleared; the remainder covered with wood and longers. Apply to GEORGE WORTHY.

RENFREW HOUSE,

(*Thomas's Old Stand*)

Great George Street.

DELANY & WILSON

ARE NOW OPENING A PORTION OF THEIR STOCK OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE

SPRING GOODS,

COMPRISING

Ladies' Dresses & Dress Materials,

in the newest styles;

Mantles and Shawls,

in Filleo Paisley, Black bound, Cashmere, Norwich, and other makes;

Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Gloves, Belts, Bonnet Fronts, and a variety of other

Seasonable Goods.

☞ The balance of our Stock hourly expected.

DELANY & WILSON

Renfrew House, May 18, 1863.

Ex "THERESA."

NOW LANDING, Ex above SHIP, and will be sold at a low figure—

50 Boxes 3 Crown SOAP,
50 " T. D. PIPES,
20 bbls PALE ALE, (in pints and quarts,)
10 " DUBLIN STOUT, do do

ALSO

Hourly expected per PRIORESS & URANUS—

30 chests ENGLISH TEA,
10 cases CHAMPAIGNE,
10 " GINGERETTE.

N. RANKIN.

May 18, 1863. I & RW

REMOVAL.

R. W. BRECKEN has removed his place of Business from Pownal street to the premises recently occupied by PARKER MERRILL, next door to the Bank of P. E. Island, where he has on hand—JUST RECEIVED—

Per Schr. "Orion," from New York,

150 Barrels Flour,

superfine Extra and Pastry, for Sale low for Cash, or approved credit.

DAILY EXPECTED,

BY BRIG "URANUS," FROM LONDON,

30 Chests Superior Congo TEA,

(warranted.)

R W. BRECKEN.

May 4th, 1863. 3m

A Beautiful Set of Teeth.

PERFECT freedom from premature decay, and Teeth of a pearl-like whiteness, by the use of JOHN GOSNELL & CO'S CHERRY TOOTH PASTE. For sale at the City Drug store of

W. R. WATSON.

Ch. Town, Nov. 10, 1862.

No More Choking!

THE Hairs of Hopkin's Adamantine-Cemented TOOTH BRUSHES will not come out by main force. For sale at the City Drug Store.

W. R. WATSON.

Ch. Town, Nov. 10, 1862.

To the CREDITORS of the late Firm of SWABEY & ROBERTS, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, in this Colony and elsewhere.

GENTLEMEN—I respectfully beg your perusal of the following statement:—

Early last autumn, 1862, within a few days of the closing of my business connection with Mr. Daniel J. Roberts, he requested me to use my endeavours, and any interest I might have, to procure him a situation as head clerk and book-keeper in Quebec or Montreal, and to give him such credentials as I thought he deserved, to any private friends in British North America, or elsewhere, stating, at the same time, that he had rented, or was on the eve of renting, a house in St. John, N. B., where he intended to place his family for the winter months, and to go and seek his fortune in the Cities above mentioned. Within a few hours of the date of the signature of the advertisement of our dissolution of Partnership, Mr. Roberts proposed to me that he should make up the Books of our late Firm, and place them, and the collection of the debts, and the entire winding up of our Estate, in the hands of our Attorney, Mr. Joseph Hensley, urging me to meet his wishes on this point on the plea that he was leaving the Colony, probably for ever, and that his circumstances were much straightened by the pecuniary losses he had COMPARATIVELY sustained during the period of his connection in business with myself in this Island. I expressed my readiness, under these circumstances, that his services should be engaged at the rate of £5 a week. Mr. Roberts' labors as an accountant in this employment extended over the period of the following SEVEN WEEKS, when he neither left this Colony, nor placed the Books in Mr. Hensley's hands. Mr. Roberts has since refused most flatly to place the Books in any Attorney's hands, though requested to do so by me, through Mr. Joseph Hensley. I much regret, on two grounds, that my late partner has not adhered to our agreement. Firstly—Because Mr. Roberts's talents as a man of business have possibly been heretofore more particularly directed to originating and carrying on business for SHORT PERIODS, rather than to the closing them *successfully* or *satisfactorily*; and secondly—That the heaviest claimants, BY FAR, against the Estate of late Swabey & Roberts, are the nearest connections and relatives of, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,
STEPHEN SWABEY.

Warblington, Ch'town Royalty, May 14, 1863. 2i

To the LATE CREDITORS of the late Firm of SWABEY & ROBERTS, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, in this Colony and elsewhere.

GENTLEMEN,—I was much surprised at reading in the last issue of the "Islander" a rather novel kind of advertisement, of matters relating solely to myself and the person by whom it was inserted, Mr. Stephen Swabey, of Warblington, and addressed by him to the Creditors of the late Firm of Swabey & Roberts; and I was as much grieved as surprised at the utter want of truthfulness displayed in almost every statement it contained.

I am, indeed, sorry that a subject so uninteresting to all except the parties immediately concerned should have been forced upon the notice of the general public; but having unfortunately been assailed in so public a manner, justice demands that those who read Mr. Stephen Swabey's letter should also read my answer.

The subtily malignant feelings that pervade every sentence and inuendo of Mr. Stephen Swabey's most extraordinary production, I have never, I thank God, seen equalled, nor did I hitherto believe that they could exist in any heart but that of a hopelessly incurable madman. What could have produced such feelings towards me I am at a loss even to conjecture, as I have, for the last four or five years, showered favor upon favor upon him, and would still have continued to assist him in any little way I might be able to, had he not, by his own conduct, placed it out of my power so to do.

My reason for dissolving my business connection with Mr. Stephen Swabey was the failure on his part to introduce a certain sum of money into the late Firm in the month of July, 1862, as he had promised and agreed to do. I parted with him with the most friendly feelings, but I could not afford to go on supporting his family, as well as my own, entirely by my sole exertions, and almost entirely by my sole capital.

Mr. Stephen Swabey's statement, to the effect that I requested him to use any little influence he might have to procure me a Book-keeper's appointment in Quebec or Montreal, is utterly and entirely false; and I prove it to be so by referring to Richard Sloggett, Esqr., who knows that I expressed great annoyance at Mr. Stephen Swabey's talking to him about it and improvising little billets for me that I had no intention of occupying—that I had never spoken to him about, and that would have been far more suitable for a man in his circumstances, were he fit for them, than they would be for me. I had then and have now both means and self-reliance enough to do far more for myself than either Stephen Swabey or any other man of the name could or would ever do for me; and I am not yet mean-spirited enough to allow myself, or useless enough to be forced, to live upon the uncertain charity of my wealthier relatives.

Mr. Stephen Swabey states that I asked him for CREDENTIALS SUCH AS HE MIGHT THINK I DESERVED, to some of his private friends in Canada. I am very sorry to see that Mr. Stephen Swabey's memory is so very defective, and can only most distinctly affirm that I never asked him for anything of the kind. I was telling him one day that I intended going to Montreal through the Winter to make arrangements for some small cargoes of Flour, to be shipped to me in Charlottetown through the coming season, and he at once offered me letters of introduction to some of his friends there. I could not in common courtesy refuse them, though I knew well that any intercourse on my part with the friends Mr. Stephen Swabey was likely to introduce me to, would be a drawback rather than an assistance to any business operations I might contemplate.

Mr. Stephen Swabey next states that I proposed that I should make up the Books of the late Firm. Oh! that unfortunate defective memory again—how much it has to answer for. What really took place was this: Seven weeks were to elapse between the dissolution of the Partnership and the Public sale of the remaining effects of the late Firm, and I proposed that one of us should conduct the business, meanwhile, for the advantage of both. Mr. Stephen Swabey, in this instance, answered very truthfully: "You know I am not fit to do it, old fellow; you had better undertake it," and it was then mutually agreed that I should charge the Estate with the sum of Five Pounds per week as some small compensation for my services. That the Books of the late Firm were to be placed in the hands of Joseph Hensley, Esq., was never even mentioned between us, though shortly before my intended trip to St. John for the winter, I did tell Mr. Stephen Swabey that I thought almost all the outstanding debts would be collected before I left, except the mortgages and other landed securities, which could easily be left to the management and care of Joseph Hensley, Esqr., during my absence.

Mr. Stephen Swabey says, in the sentence in his letter that I am now answering, that I stated to him that my circumstances were much straitened by the pecuniary losses I had COMPARATIVELY sustained, endeavouring to lead the reader to infer that he had a considerably larger sum invested in the business than I had. So far was this from being the case that I may mention, that at the commencement of my most unfortunate connection with Mr. Stephen Swabey, I was able to place, and did place, into the Firm, OVER SIX TIMES THE AMOUNT IN CASH AND GOODS PAID FOR that he possessed; and when I dissolved the Partnership, I may add, that my interest in the business was still very considerably larger than Mr. Stephen Swabey's. These facts the Books of the late Firm, which are now in my possession, and which were kept by a gentleman Mr. Stephen Swabey reposed the utmost confidence in, will readily and clearly prove. Mr. Stephen Swabey's losses while in connection with me were, I am happy to say, trifling in comparison to the amount of business carried on; his private extravagances—patent to the whole Island—were enormous; and his conduct now reminds me of the Nursery Story of the GREEDY LITTLE BOY who eat his cake, and then cried because he couldn't eat it over again.

When Mr. Stephen Swabey states that I most flatly refused to place the Books of the late Firm in any Attorney' hands, though requested by him so to do, I am sorry to say that he lays himself open to a charge of a very grave and heinous nature. People can draw their own inferences from what follows, and for the truth of which I refer any and all who may be interested to Joseph Hensley, Esq.; it was from him I received the demand—it was to him I sent the answer (a copy of which I retain), stating that I was quite willing that the Books should be placed in the hands of any Attorney I might approve of, only premising that Mr. Stephen Swabey should alone bear the expenses attendant upon the collection of the remaining debts, or that I should receive the same rate of per centage upon all the debts I had collected since the FAMOUS SEVEN WEEKS, alluded to by Mr. Stephen Swabey, as the Attorney we might empower would charge for collecting the remainder.

And lastly, Mr. Stephen Swabey states that the heaviest claimants by far against the Estate of the late Firm of Swabey & Roberts are his own NEAREST CONNECTIONS AND RELATIVES. This is such an extraordinary statement that I really scarcely know whether the man thinks he is telling the truth or not. That I have assisted, at all events, one of his "nearest connections and relatives" to a very large amount indeed—(and which I will enter into more fully, if he forces me so to do)—I frankly admit, and shall be happy to render him the same services again. And that I was also fool enough, at Mr. Stephen Swabey's repeated and urgent request, and upon a most unjustifiable misrepresentation, to give a Bill of Sale of my private furniture to secure and pay off a private debt that Mr. Stephen Swabey had contracted, prior to my connection with him, to another of his "nearest connections and relatives," I must also with shame and sorrow acknowledge. Whether I shall ever again recover the amount my furniture realized to the fortunate "nearest connection and relative," is as yet, to say the last of it, very problematical.

Apologising for so long a letter on a subject so very uninteresting to the LATE creditors of the late firm of Swabey & Roberts,

I have the honor to remain,
Their very humble and obedient servant,
DANIEL J. ROBERTS.

Friday evening, 15th May, 1863. isl 2in

LABRADOR HERRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED has in Store a quantity of choice Labrador Herrings for sale.

J. S. CARVELL.

March 2, 1863. 6m

Barley! Barley!

WANTED, 3000 Bushels BARLEY.

J. S. CARVELL.

Charlottetown, Jan. 12, 1863. 4i