was refused. Now, apostles have been created, who travel round the parish and pay domiciliary visits. It seems nearly one hundred have thus become teetotalers; at least, a week ago eighty-three had taken the pledge, and not quite the half of them had broken it then." M.

FOR THE EXAMINER.

A partial and untrue report of what took place in the Police Court on the 6th March inst. having appeared in the last issue of the *Examiner*, the only answer which is deemed necessary to make to the statements and observations in that article is to give the true version of the affair, which is as follows:—

"IN THE POLICE COURT, } THE EXAMINATION, &C., TAKEN THIS
CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN. } 6TH DAY OF MACH, 1861, &C. &C.

"This deponent, Robert Albion Fellowes, upon his oath, saith as follows: That William Walter Irving was a Clerk in deponent's employment, from the 13th day of June, 1859, to the 21st day of November, 1860; and in that capacity the said William Walter Irving kept certain Books, now produced, being marked and numbered No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and No. 4, Cash Books; also, a Ledger and Journal, also produced. In Cash Book number one, in an entry on the 5th November, 1859, a balance appears on the day's work of (£20 12s. 5d.) twenty pounds twelve shillings and five-pence; on the 7th November a balance is carried forward of two pounds nineteen shillings and two-pence, leaving a balance of seventeen pounds thirteen shillings and three-pence. Between that date and the 30th day of November, in the same year, there is a further deficiency of twenty-seven pounds fourteen shillings and three-pence; making, in the whole, the sum of forty-five pounds seven shillings and six-pence embezzled by the said William Walter Irving between the 5th day of November and the 30th of the same month, the monies of this deponent."

(The said Cash Book is admitted by the said William Walter Irving as being in his own handwriting.)

Cross-examined by Charles Palmer, Esquire, as Counsel for the accused:—

"William Walter Irving is Clerk to deponent by verbal agreement. Is not sure if any witnesses were present at the making such agreement. It does not appear upon the face of the Ledger that the accounts therein kept are for the benefit of witness; but witness positively swears that they were kept for his benefit. It was understood between them that Mr. Irving was to have half the profits of the business in lieu of salary. If there were no profits, Mr. Irving was entitled to no salary. Deponent had no place of business. The business was carried on in the name of Irving & Company. The accounts were made out in the name of Irving & Company. Has compared the entries in the Cash Books with the entries in the Ledger, and there is a difference of between four hundred and five hundred pounds.

"(Signed) ROBT. A. FELLOWES."

"The above deposition of Robert Albion Fellowes was taken and sworn before the Police Court of the City of Charlottetown, on the day and year first above mentioned.

(Signed) PETER MACGOWAN, City Clerk."

This was the whole case on the part of Mr. Fellowes, who was neither stopped nor interrupted by the Recorder, or any one else. Mr. Palmer was then heard at length, and cited several authorities, to show that his client was not a Clerk within the meaning of the Statute, and that there had not been any embezzlement proved, &c. &c. Mr. Fellowes replied to Mr. Palmer.

The Court, after consulting with the Recorder and each other, were unanimously of opinion that the facts as stated did not warrant the commitment of Mr. Irving to take his trial for embezzlement, and that therefore he must be discharged.

The Recorder certainly did state that it appeared to him that according to his own shewing, Mr. Fellowes stood rather in the relation of partner with Mr. Irving than in that of Master and Clerk, and that his remedy, if he felt himself aggrieved, was in a Court of Chancery. Mr. Fellowes was also told that the decision of the Court would not hinder him from going before the Grand Jury, and preferring a Bill of Indictment.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., March 25, 1861.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

THE Colonial and United States Mails arrived in Charlottetown on Friday afternoon.

UNITED STATES.

There is little change of any importance in the state of affairs in the neighbouring Republic. The new President entered on his arduous duties without any commotion, and his inaugural address appears to have created no extraordinary stir in public opinion. It was pacific; but firm and decisive in its tone. Mr. Lincoln does not propose to interfere with slavery as a Southern institution, but refuses to recognize the right of secession, and seems determined that the property of the Federal Government shall be protected—the taxes collected, and the integrity of the Union as far as possible maintained.

The following extracts furnish the principal additional items of United States news:—

WASHINGTON, March 6.—All is quiet. The New Cabinet have assumed their positions. The ardour of Secessionists is something abated, by the votes of North Carolina and Arkansas against Disunion.

The President declines a Conference to Commissioners from Southern Confederacy, on the ground that Southern States are still in the Union.

MONTGOMERY, March 6.—The Confederate Congress were in secret Session till late last night. The Inaugural of President Lincoln is considered a declaration of war.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Supplies being required soon for Fort Sumter, it is evident that it is the intention of the New Administration to reinforce it. Many naval officers have volunteered their services.

Messrs. Douglas, Johnston and other Democratic leaders express their satisfaction with the position assumed by the President, yet are determined, on principle, to oppose his party. At present anxiety about appointments over-rules all other considerations.

The Government has addressed a Circular to Foreign Powers, protesting against the acknowledgment of the independence of the Southern Confederacy by such Powers.

Diplomatic corps have generally stated that the President's Inaugural will be acceptable to their respective Governments.

Extensive war preparations are being pushed forward at Montgomery. President Davis has appointed General Beauregard to command the Forces now ready, and to be raised, for investing Fort Sumter.

Texas has ratified Secession Ordinance by 40,000 majority!

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The treasury is so thoroughly depleted that an extra session of Congress is probable.

Senator Crittenden has been nominated by the President to the vacant seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—All the vessels of the Navy in the Mediterranean and Pacific have been ordered to return to the Northern States, also the troops in Texas and New Mexico.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Security is tendered for the loan to the Southern Confederacy.

The steamship *Adriatic* has postponed her departure until Wednesday, to take the place of the Cunard steamer *Australasian*, not yet arrived.

The President's Inaugural is received with indignation by the entire South. The positions taken are regarded as a declaration of war.

The Southern Congress has adopted a permanent constitution for the Confederate States, the President and Vice to hold office six years.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig* gives a first-rate notice of the Jew Mordecai, who distinguished himself a few weeks since by presenting $19,000 to the Governor of South Carolina. The *Whig* states that Mordecai, who is a druggist, visited New York, Philadelphia and Boston, just before he did this act, and settled with them by paying fifty cents on the dollar.

To give an idea how the fisheries are prosecuted out of Gloucester, Mass., we give a list of a number of vessels that arrived at that port on the 2nd inst.:—

Schrs. Highflyer, with 20,000 lbs. fish; Isabell, 50,000; Fanny Fern, 25,000; Bay State, 45,000; Alhambra, 60,000; Night Hawk, 45,000;

COLONIAL.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE Legislature of New Brunswick has been engaged in the investigation of extensive land jobbing speculations on the line of the Shediac Railway, by which the public interests are alleged to have suffered, and in which members of the Government are said to be largely implicated. The enquiry assumed such a serious aspect, that on the 14th the members of the Executive Council, with the exception of the Attorney General, Mr. Fisher, tendered their resignations. At the latest accounts the resignations were not accepted by the Lieutenant Governor.

FIRE AT BUCTOUCHE.—On Monday afternoon a fire took place at Buctouche, which we regret to say, has been attended with a large amount of loss to one or two parties in that thriving village. The large three storey building comprising the store and dwelling house of Meracious Atkinson, together with the greater part of its contents, has been totally destroyed, and we understand there is no insurance. Also, one or two other buildings belonging to Messrs. Christall and others, the full particulars of which we have not yet received. The fire, we believe, originated in one of the last named.—*Moncton Times*, March 14.

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—The breach of promise case, Smith *vs.* Clemenston, was brought to a close yesterday. As this was the first case of the kind, of which we have any knowledge, ever tried in this Province, considerable interest was manifested, and the Court was crowded with all classes of persons throughout the trial, and particularly towards the close. The speech of Mr. Hazen in closing the defence on Thursday, is said to have been a very able effort, and occupied about four hours in delivery. Mr. Wetmore's closing speech on the part of the prosecution was a masterly effort. The Judge charged the Jury at great length on Friday, reviewing the whole of the evidence, and pointing out contradictions. The Jury retired at about 3 o'clock, and at 6 returned with a verdict of $4.000 damages for the plaintiff and costs. The amount claimed was $20,000.—*St. John Courier.*

DEAL TRADE.—By the following extract from Farnworth & Jardine's Timber Circular of 22d ult., we regret to find that spruce and pine deals are still declining in price in the English Market, and to such an extent as to make very heavy losses to shippers at late rates of freight:—

St. John were sold early in the month at £9 to £9 7s. 6d. per standard, and last week by auction the cargo per "J. Bradshaw" sold at an average of £8 7s. 6d. per standard for Spruce; the Pine Deals only part sold realising £8 17s. 6d. to £9 10s. for the best dimensions. Two large cargoes from St. John have since been sold on private terms, but are understood to show a still further decline, and to approach our lowest quotations. Pine Deals of the common sorts sell at about same prices as Spruce. The fall in the value of these articles has been most extraordinary, being from 35s. to 40s. per standard within six weeks, and as late arrivals have come forward at extreme freights the present value will show a loss of 50 to 60 per cent. on the foreign invoice.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

IT will appear by the following telegram, published in a Halifax paper of the latest date, that Newfoundland is still in trouble:—

"A telegram received in this city states that the Government were defeated.

"A Provisional Government was then formed under the leadership of Mr. Hoyles. But the conduct of the people in the House was so disgraceful that the Governor dissolved the House.

"It is stated that the behaviour of the people in the galleries was too indecent to be reported."

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, March 9.

The Steamer "Prince Albert" arrived to day at 8 a. m., having left Galway on the 26 h. Cotton had advanced an eighth; 10.000 bales sold, 3000 speculation.

Consols 91¼ for money, 91⅞ for account.

Orders had been sent to Trieste to arm all the vessels in the Austrian Navy.

Volcanic shocks had occurred in England. The Crystal Palace was seriously damaged; the North Wing is in ruins.

The Report of the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Great Western Railway, of Canada, contains accusations of great severity.

Affairs in Hungary have assumed a very serious aspect. Several Districts are in a state of seige.

The Bank of England was expected to raise the rate of discount to 9 or 10 per cent.

Nothing important in English politics.

The Emperor of Austria has signed the New Constitution, giving the Diet the right of legislation.

The visit of Prince Napoleon to Italy has been deferred. On account of the anti-clerical views of the Prince, the Emperor has enjoined him to remain at Paris for the present, lest his presence in Italy might give a rude impulse to those who oppose the Pope's Temporal Sovereignty.

At Rome on the 24th of February, General Goyon issued an Order of the Day, censuring certain demonstrations made by the National Committee. He rejects the congratulations which the latter had tendered to the French troops. He recommends the soldiers to avoid popular assemblies.

At Naples, on the 24th, the suppression of Convents gave rise to disturbances. The rioters attacked several Convents. The National Guard interferred.

NEW YORK, March 9.

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WASHINGTON, March 9.

All the vessels of the Navy in the Mediterranean and Pacific, have been ordered to return to the States, also the troops in Texas and New Mexico.

The Cabinet aided by General Scott, are arranging to reinforce Fort Sumter at Charleston, and Fort Pickens at Pensacola!

A CRUMB OF COMFORT FOR THE PEOPLE.

The *Islander*, which is still, we presume, the organ of the Government, and enunciates their policy from week to week, proposes that the tax on land shall be increased from 6s. 8d. to thirty shillings per 100 acres! in order to relieve the Government from the heavy outlay for Education; or if this cannot be done, the Colonial Secretary recommends that the Free Education Act be repealed. Lest any doubt should exist as to the correctness of this generous proposal made on behalf of our paternal Government, we quote the words of their principal official. He says:—

"If the present Education system is to be kept up, it is, in our opinion, the duty of the Government to impose an extraordinary tax upon the people, which will yield the required £11,500 a year. If the land tax were raised to One Pound Ten Shillings upon every hundred acres in the Island, it would be found to be but sufficient to support the *Free* Education system."

After a few further observations, showing the necessity of imposing a direct tax for education, sufficient for the purpose, and thereby abolishing the "free" system,—he contends that our public debt will increase, and our roads and bridges be neglected, if we continue to pay so large an amount for education. He says:—

"The present mode of proceeding we look upon as most unjust. The Island, from one end to the other is, in consequence, suffering for want of Roads, Bridges and Wharfs, and thousands of pounds are being yearly added to the public debt. *Would it not be much better to repeal the Act than to endure all these privations?*"

Now, we beg to ask, how was it that the Liberal Government, with a lower tariff, and far less taxation on some of the most important articles of daily consumption, managed to pay nearly as much for the encouragement of Education as the present Government—spent fully twice as much money on roads and bridges—constructed numerous important public works, bought the Worrel Estate and Lot 11 at great cost, and not only kept the public debt from increasing, but reduced it to a mere trifle at one period of their administration? Surely there must be some bad

OFFICIAL VERACITY.

The *Islander* and *Monitor* have been loud and fierce in their abuse of Mr. Coles for having dared to impugn the veracity of the Government with respect to a statement in a public despatch, as to the time at which the Bill to give effect to the report of the Land Commissioners, passed the Legislature of this Colony. The despatch we allude to, which was probably written by a member of the Executive Council, was dated 30th April, and informed the Duke of Newcastle that the Land Commission Bill had then passed both branches of the Legislature. The Journal of the Legislative Council, however, proves incontestibly that the Bill did not pass that House until the first of May. This is the only fact alluded to by Mr. Coles in debate, for which he has been so grossly abused. It is supported by the best of documentary evidence; and whether the misrepresentation has emanated from a member of the Executive, or from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, it is not for us to decide. We can only repeat what we said on a former occasion, that Mr. Coles threw all the blame of the deception on the Executive.

But we have another fact to record, illustrative of the regard for veracity which distinguishes some of our officials. In the *Royal Gazette* of the 3rd July, 1860, there is a short editorial article headed "the Land Commission," in which the following statement occurs:—

"We learn by the English Mail of this day that His Excellency has received despatches expressive of the satisfaction with which the Colonial Minister RECEIVED the Act passed during the last Session of the Legislature, for giving effect to the award of the Commissioners."

We may be told that a statement to the same effect appeared in the *Islander* of the previous Friday; but that does not affect the truth or falsehood of it It is given in the *Gazette* as an important official announcement, and as such we must deal with it. Now, in the published despatch from the Duke of Newcastle, dated January, 1861—his Grace says that the Act to give effect to the report of the Commissioners was transmitted to him on the 1st October—*five* months *after* it passed the Legislature, and more than *three* months *after* the time it was said to have been received by the Colonial Minister.

There is no doubt that this false statement not only deceived the tenantry, but the Land Commissioners themselves, who appeared to be under the impression that the Bill had actually received the royal allowance; and neither the Lieut. Governor nor his advisers ever attempted to correct the impression, but allowed the Commissioners to finish their enquiry, and only forwarded the Bill to England the very same day they left the Island, by which time the proprietors became aware of the powers of the Commission and the full scope of the enquiry, and had an ample opportunity for preparing their remonstrances against the Bill, which the Lieut. Governor forwarded with the Bill itself, without a single line in favour of the measure.

Is not this most disreputable act, backed as it is by misrepresentation, sufficient to convince any one that the Government have been shamefully hood-winking the tenantry about the Land Commission? And a most impudent attempt is even yet frequently made to keep up the delusion, by members of the Government, and papers under their control, asserting that the Land Commission Bill has not been rejected! We know from the Duke of Newcastle that *it has never been laid before the Queen;* and the Duke positively asserts that *he will submit no such general Act for Her Majesty's approval.* If this does not signify that the Act has been abandoned or rejected—call it what you will—we are at a loss to understand the meaning of words Why, the two leading members of the Government—Messrs Palmer and Gray—have, themselves, publicly declared *that they knew the Bill would never pass!*

THE obscure and contemptible *Monitor*, of the 20th instant, devotes a column and a half to the indulgence of its inherent taste for blackguardism, directed chiefly against Messrs. Coles and Whelan, because they have dared to oppose the Government during the present Session of the Legislature. It is needless to say that the thing is crammed with lies from beginning to end; nor is it necessary to assure our readers that it has failed to disturb the equanimity of either Mr. Coles or Mr. Whelan. They certainly cannot take offence at the ravings of a miserable wretch who has been banished from all respectable society—who is only known for his arrant hypocrisy, knavery, lying and dishonest tricks; and who could not get six men in the community to give him a certificate of character for one respectable quality.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council, like all other animals of inferior breed, has an instinctive horror of the injury which may be done to his own worthless carcase, should there be a change in the Government. He has just sense enough to know that he is a foul excrescence on the institutions of the country—that he is permitted to hold a place in the public service, not by any merits of his own, but by the prostitution of his paper to the base purposes of the dominant party; and that from that place he shall be hurled—let the obstacles be what they may—very soon after a change in the Government.

THE BLUE BOOKS.

WE noticed in the Assembly, last week, a printed Blue Book sent to the Government of this Island by the Colonial Office, and under the head "Prince Edward Island," a despatch appears from the present Lieut. Governor, accompanying a letter from the late Colonial Secretary, Henry Haszard, Esqr., in which that gentleman essays to give an account of the financial and political affairs of the Colony for some time previous to his own installation as Secretary. In speaking of the Blue Book which Mr. Haszard was then preparing, after he had been politely bowed out of the Secretary's Office, and for which, by-the-bye, he has received fifty-five pounds of the public money, he says—"This Book ought to have been prepared by the former Colonial Secretary." Now, Mr. Haszard knows very well that it was impossible for Mr. Coles—"the former Colonial Secretary"—to do this work, as he went out of office early in April, before the Public Accounts were submitted to the Legislature, from which the Blue Book is chiefly made up. But the Blue Books for 1859 and 1860 are not yet made up; and Mr. Pope, whose duty it is to do this work, gets the Government to make an excuse for his remissness, on the ground that he has not yet received the printed Journals for 1860—(in the hands of Mr. J. B. Cooper)—giving him a period of 14 months from the time the financial year of 1859 closed; whereas Mr. Coles is blamed for neglect because he did not complete the Blue Book for 1858 before he had the materials for it—before the Legislature met, and consequently before a line of the Journals for that year was printed! In 1854, when the Conservatives left office in the month of August, Mr. F. Longworth, who was Colonial Secretary, left the Blue Books undone, and they had to be prepared under Mr. Coles's direction, although Mr. Longworth had the materials for them long before he left office.

There are several other matters mentioned in Mr. Haszard's communication, which we have not space to notice at any length—such as his allusion to Mr. Hensley and Mr. Mooney who failed in their elections. He had no business to refer to these incidents. They occurred before his time. He might, with as much propriety, have informed the Governor that Dr. Conroy, Mr. McEichen, Mr. McAulay, Mr. Montgomery—all members of the preceding Government—had also failed in their elections; or, indeed, he might have referred to any other local political event prior to his temporary appointment to office.

What is very remarkable about this uncalled for letter of Mr. Haszard, who was a private individual at the time he wrote it, and should, therefore, never have been inserted in the Blue Book, is—that it was forwarded to the Colonial Office by the Lieut. Governor without the knowledge of his Executive Council, for we have

SNOW STORMS.

THE weather, during the past week, has been extremely boisterous. Snow has fallen to a greater depth than was ever known to any of the present generation. The streets of Charlottetown, usually bare at this season, are mostly all blocked up with snowdrifts, while some of the narrow cross streets are quite impassable. As regards the country, communication is almost altogether stopped,—we understand that the snow overtops the fences on nearly all the public highways; and the Mail Carriers have been unable to proceed on their journeys at their stated times during the past week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Royalist," and other correspondents, will receive an early attention.

WE understand that a Petition is now before the Legislature, numerously and respectably signed, asking the Government for a subsidy to enable the owners of the Steamer *Princess Royal* to ply during the ensuing season between the terminus of the European and North American Railroad, and Cascumpec and Bedeque, also connecting with Miramichi and Richibucto. We have likewise been informed, on reliable authority, that an arrangement is being made to connect with the International Steamboat Line to Boston, over the Eastern and North American Railroad, for a through line for Passengers and Freight, at rates much less than hitherto charged. By this arrangement, parties in our Island importing goods from the United States, can bring them in Bond over the Railroad, and by steamer, to the point of destination. We are of opinion that a grant ought to be made sufficiently liberal to enable the owners of the *Princess Royal* to ply on the route referred to during the ensuing season. As we have now the advantage of a first class Railroad, extending upwards of one hundred miles, and the whole expense of the construction thereof has been borne by the neighbouring Province of New Brunswick, and as we are in reality benefitted in a far greater degree than a large portion of the inhabitants of that Province possibly can be—it would surely be impolitic in the extreme if we deprive ourselves of so great a boon as a Steamboat connection with the terminus of the European and North American Railroad.

WE are pleased to learn that our enterprising friend, A. McBEAN, Esq., of the European and North American Railroad, is now on the Island, and has made a proposition to the Government to deepen the various harbours on the Island, where such work is required. The residents of Crapaud, we understand, are making a move in the right direction to avail themselves of so favorable an opportunity, by subscribing liberally among themselves towards the attainment of the object, and petitioning the Legislature for a grant of money, and also to have an export duty placed on the Produce shipped from that port—the duty to remain until the debt incurred by the operation is liquidated. We should think this scheme infinitely better than the horse power, as hitherto proposed, and an opportunity that may never occur again, as Mr. McBEAN has the Steam Engine and apparatus on hand, which cost some thousands of pounds sterling, having been introduced in the construction of the Railroad, and is now out of employment, as the Railroad work for which it was imported is completed; he therefore would undertake the enterprise at a smaller cost than under ordinary circumstances; and much less than the Government could by any other means have the work performed for.

"*Time tries all things,*" and has proven that *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* is the remedy, *par excellence*, for the cure of coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, asthma, phthisic, sore throat, influenza, and "last not least," Consumption.

THE School House on Johnston's Road, East, was consumed by Fire on Friday, the 8th instant, together with all the school furniture, books, maps, &c. The fire broke out about 8 o'clock, a. m., and as none had been kindled there that morning by the usual attendant, its origin is unknown.—*Pro.*

Catholic Young Men's Literary Institute.

On Thursday evening, 21st inst., Master James Roche read a paper on the "Life of Lafayette," to a large audience, at the above Institute. The lecture, embracing, as it did, a short sketch of the American and French Revolution, gave rise to an animated debate.

On next Thursday evening, 28th inst., the President of the Institute, Rev. A. McDonald, will lecture. Subject, "Ceremonies of the Catholic Church for Holy Week."

March 24. E. REILLY, Sec'y.

Died,

At Port Hill, of Consumption, on Sunday the 10th inst., deeply lamented by a large circle of relatives and friends, to whom she was deservedly endeared by reason of her gentle and amiable disposition, Rachel, the beloved daughter of the late Mr. Hugh McLean, in the 25th year of her age. The bereaved family "weep not as those who have no hope," for they enjoy the comforting assurance that she "slept in Jesus," she is with Him now in glory everlasting.

At Hope River, New London, on the 18th Feb., Catherine Jane, wife of John Dickeson, aged 25 years.

At Portage, Lot 36, on the 24th inst., at the advanced age of eighty years, Bridget, relict of the late William Murphy. The deceased was a native of the County of Armagh, Ireland. She emigrated to this Island in 1830 from the city of Glasgow, Scotland, where she had resided for 25 years. She bore her last illness, which was protracted, with pious resignation to the Divine will.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For the Benefit of all Concerned!

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on MONDAY, 1st April, at 11 o'clock, at the Store formerly occupied by M. W. Skinner, Esq, in Queen Street—

45 Sides SOLE LEATHER.

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

ALEX. McKINNON, Auctioneer.

March 25, 1861.

Carpetting, Floor Cloth, &c.

AT the Subscriber's ESTABLISHMENT, CHEAP SIDE, Queen Square—

A few pieces choice Patterns of good Wool, Kidd'r and Tapestry CARPETS, together with an assortment of Wool and Oil FLOOR CLOTHS, MATS, &c, at a reduced price.

March 25, 1861. 4w BENJ. DAVIES.

PARAPHINE OIL LAMPS, &c, OIL at 6s a gallon, with a stock of Linseed Oil, and Paints and White Lead—at the Store of

March 25. 4i BENJ. DAVIES.

MUMMY WHEAT.

A SMALL quantity of MUMMY WHEAT for sale at the Store of Messrs. BEER & SON, Charlottetown.

March 25, 1861. 4w

The Royal Agricultural Society!

THE Adjourned GENERAL MEETING of the Royal Agricultural Society will be held at the TEMPERANCE HALL, on WEDNESDAY next, the 27th March inst, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

By Order,

JAS. D. HAZZARD, Sec. & Treasurer.

March 25, 1861.

Found,

ON the Georgetown Road, about ten days since, a Lady's SHAWL. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply to Mr. Arthur O'Neill, Charlottetown, or to PATRICK QUILTY.

South Shore, 25th March, 1861. 3i

MEDICAL ADVISE.

DR LA'MERT, M. D., Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, etc, etc.. may be CONSULTED personally or by letter, on the Functional Derangements of the Nervous and Reproductive System, and on the various forms of Local Constitutional Debility, daily, at his residence.

37 BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON.

Patients residing in the Colonies, with whom a personal consultation is impossible, can be successfully treated by CORRESPONDENCE, on forwarding a detailed statement of their cases, accompanied by the customary fee of £1 sterling. For more complete instructions, they are recommended in the first instance to procure, from the Local Agent, DR LA'MERT'S Work.

SELF-PRESERVATION.

A Medical Treatise on Nervous Debility and Functional Weakness, more particularly in reference to the Infirmities and Disorders of the Generative System. With numerous Engravings and Descriptive Cases.

CONTENTS.

SECTION I—The Physiology of the Generative Organs.
SECTION II—Puberty—Manhood—The Morals of Generative Physiology—True and False Morality.
SECTION III—Marriage in its Social and Pahysical Relations—Happy and Unhappy Unions—How to secure Healthy Offspring
SECTION IV—Youthful Abuse—The Secret Cases of Nervous Debility, Impotence in Man, and Sterility in Man and Woman.
SECTION V—Spermatorrhœa, or Chronic Impotence—Its History, Causes, and Consequences—The Sterility of age.

The object of the Work is not to maintain any particular hypothesis, but to enable every one to understand for himself the structure and function of the organs concerned in the fulfilment of the Physical Obligations of the Married State; to acquaint him with the consequences arising from excesses; to prevent unnecessary misapprehension from unfounded fears, and to indicate when those fears are well founded the means of speedy relief. The Work is not crowded with the technicalities of ordinary professional books nor does it present the crudeness which characterises the so-called "popular works" on the subject.

"SELF-PRESERVATION" may be had in a sealed envelope price One Shilling Sterling, of Messrs H. CHUBB and Co., St John, N. B.; E. G. Fuller, Express Agent, Halifax, N. S.; or the Author will forward it, post free, on receipt of Colonial postage stamps to the amount of Eighteenpence sterling.

March 11th, 1861. 1 Y.

TO THE MERCANTILE COMMUNITY.

THE Subscriber being anxious to obtain employment, would thankfully undertake any WRITING, such as Posting and making up Accounts, Balancing Partnership and other Books, &c, and will guarantee fidelity and accuracy in any matters with which he may be entrusted.

Apply at the Store of Mr. G. W. MILNER.

R. B. IRVING.

Notary Public, Conveyancer and Accountant.

28th February, 1861.

PRIVATE AND CLASS TUITION.

R. B. IRVING, Teacher of Writing, English, French and Mathematics, purposing to open MORNING and EVENING CLASSES for tuition in these several branches of education, most respectfully requests that any who may kindly feel disposed to favor him with their patronage, will call upon him for information respecting terms and hours of tuition, &c., at his Rooms, in the dwelling house next below the store of T. W. DODD, Esq., Pownal Street, Charlottetown.

March 4, 1861. 3in.

CHARLES BELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS removed to his FORMER STAND, QUEEN'S SQUARE, where he is prepared to supply *EVERYTHING* in the way of Gentlemen's apparel, from *HATS* to *SOCKS*.

—ALSO—

A large supply of Fall and Winter

Cloths, Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings,

just received per *ISABEL*, and the remainder of Stock hourly expected from Boston and N. York.

City, Oct. 23, 1860. tf

THANKS TO THE PUBLIC.

W. A. & J. LOCKERBY most respectfully tender their grateful acknowledgments for the very liberal support they have received since their commencement in business. They would also inform the public that they have taken into the business another partner, Mr. AUGUSTUS HERMANS, late Engineer of Hickey's Steam Fatory, who is prepared to execute all orders in

Lock, Gunsmithing & Bell-hanging,

in the neatest and best style, and with despatch. The business in future will be conducted under the name of LOCKERBYS & HERMANS.

WILLIAM A. LOCKERBY,
JOHN LOCKERBY,
AUGUSTUS HERMANS.

Oct. 16, 1860.

Pictou Foundry.

CASTINGS for Threshing and Stumping MACHINES, one Horse American PLOUGHS, Cart Boxing for Wooden Axles, &c. &c., to be had at the Charlottetown Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Queen Square.

N. B. Parties requiring Castings for the Spring will be pleased to leave orders with the subscriber as early as possible, that they may be executed immediately on the opening of the navigation.

The highest price given for old Copper, Brass and Composition. WM. W. IRVING.

January 14, 1861. Isl.

Grain, Grain.

THE highest price given for BARLEY and OATS at

Colos's Brewery and Distillery.

Constantly on hand at prices cheaper than can be purchased in the Market, the best of Rum, Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, and a superior article of old Malt Whiskey. Also—X, XX, and XXX Ale.

Charlottetown, November 14, 1860.

CITY STEAM FACTORY.

Encourage Home Manufacture.

Work done cheaper here than can be Imported.

THE undersigned, grateful to the inhabitants of Charlottetown, and the Island in general, for the liberal support which he has received since his commencement in business, begs to inform the public that, being sole proprietor of the present business, he intends to carry on

CABINET MAKING

in its various branches; SASH AND DOOR MAKING; fitting up Machinery of all descriptions; Gun and Lock fitting; also, planing and grooving, straight and sweep sawing, &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRY GOODS.

Hardware, Tea, Extra Flour, Sole Leather, Burning Fluid, Raisins, Sugar, &c. &c. &c.

THE subscriber will sell by AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 1st April next, at 11 o'clock, at the Store formerly occupied by Mr. M. W. SKINNER, in Queen-street—

5	pieces DENIMS	3	pieces LINENS,
20	do Striped Shirting	3	do Grass Cloth
20	do Grey Cotton	12	do Bonnet Ribbons
24	do White do	80	bundles Cotton WARP
5	do Red Tick	12	rolls Wadding
5	do Blue Drill	10	doz. Leather Belts
10	do Ginghams	12	pieces Printed Cashmere
20	do Rolled Linings	40	Fancy Dresses
60	lbs. blk. & W. B Thread	3	cases Rubber Shoes
13	gross Cotton Reels	10	doz. Felt Hats
30	pieces Fancy Print	40	lbs. Cotton Balls, &c.

An assortment of SHELF HARDWARE, consisting of Knives and Forks, Hinges, Locks, Spoons, &c.

ALSO—hhds. & barrels Brown SUGAR, casks Burning FLUID, boxes, half do. and quarter do. RAISINS, chests and half chests TEA, sides Sole LEATHER, 10 boxes Pipes, 1 gross Stone Bottles, 50 barrels Extra FLOUR.

TERMS—All sums under £10 cash; over £10, three months; over £50, four months' credit, on approved joint Notes of Hand.

March 25. ALEX. McKINNON, Auctioneer.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 2d of APRIL next, at 3 o'clock, p.m., at MR. PURDIE'S LUMBER YARD, foot of Pownal Street—

40,000	Superficial feet Spruce DEALS	
4,000	do	6 by 3 SCANTLING
3,000	do	5 by 3 do.
8,000	Six feet lengths, Deal Ends	
8,000	feet Pine BOARDS.	

TERMS—Three months on all sums over £10, on approved joint Notes.

March 25, 1861. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

BY A. H. YATES.

TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the

"PAVILION HOTEL,"

a quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. &c., consisting of—

1 Hair Cloth SOFA, 1 Damask COUCH, 2 do. do. small, 1 Mahogany Centre TABLE, 1 do Card TABLE, 1 Walnut extension Dining TABLE, 2 Birch Dining TABLES, 2 Pembroke Tables, 2 dozen Cane Seat CHAIRS, 3 dozen Wood seat do., Office and Arm CHAIRS, 4 CARPETS & Hearth RUGS, lot Stair CARPET and Rods, Franklin and other STOVES, 8 BEDSTEADS and Mattrasses, 2 BUREAUS, 4 Sink WASHSTANDS, 6 Toilette Tables, Feather PILLOWS & BOLSTERS, lot of Hair PILLOWS, Looking GLASSES, lot of BEDDING, a quantity of Kitchen and Cooking UTENSILS, EARTHENWARE, Jars, &c, a lot of Painted Bar Room KEGS and GLASS, together with various other articles.

TERMS—£10 and upwards, 3 months; under £10, cash. Approved joint Notes of Hand required.

March 25, 1861. H. HASZARD.

On Sale—Salt & Barrels.

800 HERRING BARRELS, superior quality, 200 bbls. SALT, in barrels, for sale low by

P. W. HYNDMAN.

Charlottetown, March 25, 1861. 8w

A Special Meeting

OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will be held at the Lower Temperance Hall, at 2 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, for the purpose of submitting a memorial to the Legislature for the purpose of reorganizing the Society.

A full attendance is particularly requested