as seditious — and perhaps he was not far wrong in doing so — but unfortunately Mr. Howe's denunciation was so construed, whether fairly or not, we cannot at present say, as to include the whole Irish population of Nova Scotia. This was the first cause of quarrel between Mr. Howe's party, the Liberal Protestants, and the Catholics; and the quarrel was prosecuted with great bitterness on both sides. About the same time, a row occurred on the Railway line, at a place called Gourlay's Shanty, in which Irishmen were by far the more numerous party of combatants against other nationalities, who unfortunately came to grief in the melee. The Irish rioters were tried and were acquitted. Mr. Howe's party contended that their acquittal was procured by the direct influence of Catholic ecclesiastics, under which the Jury who tried the rioters were made to perjure themselves.—There may have been other causes of quarrel, but if there were, we have forgotten them. However, these two were quite sufficient to make a wide breach between the Irish party, who were almost exclusively Catholics, and Mr. Howe's adherents, who were exclusively Protestants. The newspaper war waged fiercely on both sides, and the Catholic members in the Assembly left Mr. Howe's standard and joined the Conservatives, who took possession of the Government.

From this time nothing could exceed the virulence and folly with which the Catholics were assailed. The Government were styled the "Romo-Johnston Administration," the "Red Stocking Administration," in allusion to the red stockings worn by the Catholic Archbishop. Every offensive epithet which malice and bigotry could suggest was hurled against the Catholics—every lie of the No-Popery school was revived. But the Catholics remained firm in their new alliance; and were treated, like all new converts, with more than respectful consideration by their Conservative allies.

Then the general election came on, four years ago. A Society called the Protestant Alliance was ushered into existence. This Society included all the worst bigots and fanatics of the Province—persons of precisely the same stamp as Messrs. Fitzgerald and George Sutherland—whose mission it was to preach stupid sermons, and fill the Opposition papers with stupid lies against the Catholics and the Government. The No-Popery charlatans of the "Alliance" were incessant in their attacks on the Catholic Church, and on the Clergy of the Arch-Diocese of Halifax. Nearly every act of the Government was alleged to have originated at the Arch-episcopal Palace, and to have been framed with a view of enhancing the power of "the Church." No appointment, no matter how insignificant, could be made, but his Grace who wore the red stockings was held accountable for it. If a Catholic were appointed to the place of a tide-waiter in some out of the way corner of the Province, where no one else could be found competent to perform the service, there was a howl from the "Alliance" about the dominancy of the priesthood, and the dangerous encroachments of "Popery." We don't know whether any of the bigots stumbled on the works of Peter Dens, to be falsified and perverted as they were here by the Orange Secretary, but books, pamphlets and newspapers of all kinds were ransacked for fuel still further to inflame the "No-Popery" fever. Of course, it was given out, in a thousand different forms, that Protestantism was not only in danger, but that if the Catholics were longer allowed to rule, or to influence Administration, there would be a cross upon every Protestant Church—every Protestant Bible in the land would be cast into the fire—every Protestant would be deemed ineligible for office; we are not sure whether it was said that brass money and wooden shoes would be again brought into fashion, but it was strongly hinted that there would be a tremendous trade in red stockings, and that those who had a predilection for stockings of any other colour would have to give up their predilection, and be enrolled in the party of the Reds.

It furnishes a melancholy comment on the infirmity of human reason that nonsense of this sort really prevailed over the minds of a majority of the people of Nova Scotia. The Government led by Mr. Johnston was defeated at the hustings by exactly the same means that defeated the Government under Mr. Coles in this Island in 1859, and which again secured a majority for our present Orange Government in 1863. Political principles there, as well as here, were kept aloof from the contest by the Opposition. The No-Popery howl deafened the land. The poison of intolerance was distilled into every ear that could be approached by the treacherous and lying bigots. The Sutherlands, Arbuckles, and Popes of the "Protestant Alliance" spread themselves over the Province, and left the slime of their baleful influence wherever the moral soil was found rotten enough to soak it in, and amalgamate with it.

The Party who gained this victory have been and are still called Liberals. Some of the leading men of the party, now grown old, were indeed Liberals of the truest metal; we sincerely hope they are Liberals still; but we could not help thinking that their political reputation was shipwrecked forever, when, enternig the perfidious barque manned by psalm-singing pirates from the "Alliance," they countenanced the hypocrisy under which a pretence was made to carry the Gospel of Peace to "benighted Papists," while only the designs of the devil were carried into practice. The designation of "Liberal" is an infamous mockery when assumed by a party who would abuse, defame, and proscribe their fellow beings because they happen to profess a religion different from their own.

The Government which succeeded Mr. Johnston's, and which has just been so signally punished at the hustings, did not abate much of their intolerance until within a year ago. Mr. Howe then began to see not only the injustice done to the Catholics, but the impossibility of steering the ship of state by the old land marks, while the Catholics were in chase of her, and as eager to sink her as the most ancient of her enemies, when they ought to be before the mast and on the quarter deck. He offered some places in the Government to Catholic gentlemen, and we believe the offer was made upon his own responsibility, for we saw by a statement of the Financial Secretary the other day, that he, as a member of the Cabinet, was ignorant of Mr. Howe's overtures until after they had been made; and he said if Catholics had been taken into the Government, that he, the Financial Secretary, would retire from it. However, the offer came too late. The Catholics had been pelted as long as an ounce of ammunition could be found on board of the old sinking ship, and they felt it would be foolish for any of them to go into her then, when they would only stand an excellent chance of being made food for the fishes, like the rest of the crew, in the course of a very few months.

If the Government really had any desire to do justice to the Catholics, they would not have introduced their new Franchise Bill last Session, under which, had it been allowed to go into operation, thousands of Catholics would have been deprived of a vote at the late elections. Indeed, we understand that the first object of the Bill was to secure the return of Government supporters in the West Riding of Halifax, where there is a very large number of poor Irish people, who would be disfranchised under the new Act, and who, under the old Act, could easily turn the scale in favour of the Opposition. The Bill, though agreed to, was fortunately suppressed for the present, on a motion in the Legislative Council to defer its operation until after the Election. This motion was carried on the casting vote of the President, the Hon. Mr. Kenny—one of the first Catholics of Halifax.

Now, the very principle of the Bill indicates a great departure from the old well defined policy of the Liberals, who nobly fought for, and nobly won Responsible Government in 1847. The Bill is calculated to impose an unjust restriction on the liberty of the subject. It will, unless repealed, deprive thousands of loyal men of the privilege of giving a voice in the making of the laws under which they are to be governed, simply because they are poor, while they contribute by their labour far more to the maintenance of well regulated society than some of their more privileged richer neighbours can by a small tax on property. The passing of such a Bill was quite enough to estrange the Catholics from the Government of Nova Scotia, even if there had been nothing in the previous history of the Government to justify the estrangement; and moreover, it was more than sufficient to deprive the Administration of any honour which it might have derived from its distant relationship to the old Liberal Party of 1847. If the new Franchise Bill of the Nova Scotia Government can be styled a Liberal measure, and worthy of a Liberal party, we must regard in the same light the Bill that was secretly sent to England for legislation there by the Holl and Palmer Government of this Island in 1849 or 1850, under which all poor tenants in the Colony would be deprived of the franchise.

In view of the passing of this measure—of the foul, false, and infamous pretences under which they secured the last general election in their favour—of the proscription and unmerited abuse of the Catholics, by which their policy has been degraded — we certainly cannot entertain any sympathy for the Government of Nova Scotia in their humiliating defeat. We are sure that the interests of every community are served by the overthrow of a Government established upon false pretences, and which struggles to keep itself alive by a retrograde policy. The pure and universal principles of civil and religious liberty receive new lustre whenever organized Hypocrisy, that aims at the enslavement of man in the name of religion, is thoroughly trampled in the dust. We rejoice at the downfall of all associations of fanatics, whether they assume the name of a Government or of an Orange Lodge, because they engender strife and uncharitableness—retard the progress of society and the development of those principles, moral, industrial and political, which ennoble mankind, and make this world a place worth living in. We rejoice at any event that is calculated to warn the overgrown nurslings of Bigotry in this Island of the frail tenure by which they enjoy their power. Turning to the map of Nova Scotia, we can say to the Bigots who surround us—"Here in this beautiful Province the public mind became diseased through the pestilential breath of people like you; but, thank Heaven, Reason has again asserted her influence and dispelled the pestilence, and now the public mind is clearer and more vigorous than ever it was. This salutary change will influence the public mind of this Island—it will humble your intolerant spirit, and expose the wickedness of the arts by which you imposed on the ignorance, credulity and prejudices of your fellow colonists for the purpose of pocketing their money in the name of public salaries." Humbug of any kind, when carried too far, is abominable; but religious humbug is not only abominable, but it may become infinitely mischievous. There is a species of humbug which we enjoy amazingly for a short time, such as the article of that name dealt out by diverting vagabonds like Barnum; but though we laugh at the pleasantries for which we have given our small change, we know they are an imposition on our understanding, and we hold the author of the humbug in merited contempt. Such humbugs, however, as the leaders of the No-Popery party in this place, and their congenial brethren of the "Alliance" on whose shoulders the Government of Nova Scotia has rested for the last four years, are not diverting vagabonds, but arrant and dangerous impostors, whose speedy expulsion from society is a matter which concerns every lover of peace, good order, and rational liberty; and we cannot over-estimate the storm of popular opinion, such as was witnessed in Nova Scotia the other day, when and by which such humbugs are now and then providentially blown out of existence.

We have said a great deal more about the affairs of our sister Province than we intended to say, but we cannot help saying another word or two. We often admired the exemplary forbearance with which the Catholics of Nova Scotia submitted to the attacks of their enemies. There have been no publications that we have seen for the last five or six years, in which the Catholics retaliated for the insults they had received. The most thin-skinned follower of the No-Popery party has had nothing to complain of in the way of an attack upon his religion. The Catholics of the Province have lived down the calumnies against their creed, as they can do every where else, by an honest practice of all the Christian virtues, and a strict regard for the laws and usages of the community. The good old Church would not be worth their love and veneration, if they considered it in danger from the attacks of paltry charlatans, like some of our officials, who would as soon practise the doctrines of Mahomet as the doctrines of any Christian sect, if money were to be made by them. Such impostors are emboldened in the pursuit of their iniquitous career by every word that is uttered against Protestantism in any form. Let Catholics here practise humility and forbearance like their brethren in Nova Scotia—let them suffer in silence, though it may be against the grain, and hard to check the flow of the hot Celtic blood, while fools and rascals are spouting nonsense in Parliament, and publishing dreary twaddle in their newspapers,—and they may rest assured that we will soon see an end of the unread and unreadable letters "to the people of Prince Edward Island"—we shall soon again be left in our former blissful ignorance of Dens' Theology. Rascals and fools, who have luxuriated on Bank peculations and official plunder, must then betake themselves to honest callings, if honest men can be found to trust them. There will be an end to shameless jobs in the peddling and sale of worthless books, at the public expense; — we will not suffer the disgust we now feel at the pretence of individuals who are allowed to assume the discharge of official duties, for which they have neither character, competency, nor industry; and religion and decency will no longer be outraged by an affectation of piety and charity at the morning orisons offered for our Legislature, while hatred and uncharitableness rankle in the heart and bubble at the lips which pronounce the sacred formula.

That meek Christian, Deacon Laird, indulges in some gross personalities, in the *Protestant* of Saturday last, against the editor of this paper, insinuating that he has a "vitiated appetite, a corrupt heart, and a perverted understanding," and then the fellow has the impudence to make the following queer disclaimer as to the use of personalities:—

"If we were disposed to descend to such personalities as the editor of the *Examiner* delights in, we could find ample materials to retaliate on one who is not a paragon of perfection either in bodily appearance, manners or morals."

Let Chuckle-head put his implied threat in execution as soon as he likes. Our fingers are itching (not with the Scotch fiddle) to draw full length portraits of him and all his tribe, beginning with the "Gray Horse" that kicked himself out of the Liberal party, and was kicked a few months ago out of the Palmer Government; and we are very much mistaken if the "bodily appearance, manners and morals" of the animal don't furnish the richest subject for a pen-and-ink sketch that was ever presented to the public. We caution Davy to eschew personalities—they are dangerous in the hands of a person who lives in a house every pane of which is made of the thinnest and brittlest of glass. It might be amusing, but it would be painful to send it shivering about his ears; yet, we shall have to do it, if he is not less impudent, and does not stop making ugly faces at passers-by.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE English Mail for this Island reached here on Friday morning last. The British Mail Steamer *Asia* arrived at Halifax on the previous Monday evening, after a very short passage.

The Polish Insurrection—or Revolution, as it is now being called — is the all-absorbing topic of interest with European journals. English papers, however, do not seem to be as much interested in the struggle of the gallant Poles as they were in the organized system of brigandage carried on by the followers of Garibaldi against the Papal territories. The reason, no doubt, is, that the Poles, or the great majority of them, are Catholics — fighting, not for plunder, lust, and wicked ambition — not against the venerable successor of St. Peter and the Catholic religion — but for national existence, for emancipation from a cruel and barbarous tyranny, which crushes their bodies, and aims at destroying their souls. If a civil war broke out in Spain, there is no doubt that English journalists would show sympathy enough for the insurgents; or if the Emperor Alexander were a Catholic like the King of the Two Sicilies, it is equally certain that a tremendous blast would long ere this have issued from Exeter Hall against His Majesty; and arms and ammunition would have been largely subscribed to strengthen the hands of his refractory subjects. If England will, however, observe a strict neutrality — as her Foreign Minister pledges her to do,—and while France and Austria are keenly vigilant of the movements of the Czar, and unmistakeably sympathetic in their relations with the Poles—the latter may yet win back that glorious place in the community of nations, illustrated by a long line of the most heroic kings, who lived in the hearts of an ancient, noble and chivalrous race, and from which proud position a combination of European despots had driven them, when—

"Oh, bloodiest picture in the book of Time,
Sarmatia fell, unwept, *without a crime*."

In the meanwhile, the Diplomacy of Russia, France, England, and Austria is plying its ingenious arts regarding the Polish question; Russia will not abate its pretensions to supremacy over the Poles—it may make some hollow promises of Reform; but the Poles will be satisfied with nothing short of a restoration of their ancient nationality, if the European Powers now in diplomatic intercourse with Russia do not join the latter in putting down the revolution. That such an event may not arise to mar the fair prospects of the Poles, must be the wish of every lover of freedom, even though a European war should be the result of the insurrection. The stupid and tyrannical policy of the King of Prussia, who is vainly labouring to stifle every spark of liberty in his own Kingdom, whose subjects are on the eve of revolt, who is ready to pick a quarrel with France, and who has given active aid to Russia in the arrest of fugitives from Poland—may hasten the coming of the hour when the whole European continent shall again tremble under the tread and shock of hostile squadrons in mortal feud.

THE WAR IN THE STATES.

ST. JOHN papers as late as Saturday morning last, received by the *Westmoreland* that night, contain telegrams from the seat of war as late as Friday, but they represent no important change in the aspect of affairs before Vicksburg. The defence of that devoted City was still maintained with desperate valour and against great odds. The Confederate General offered to surrender the place if he would be allowed to march out with his army, but this was refused by the Federals, whose army was receiving immense reinforcements. It is reported that President Davis promised to throw 100,000 men into the place, if it would hold out a fortnight longer. But this is very improbable. So large a force is not so easily raised with so heavy a drain on the resources of the South; and even if it could be raised, it could not be made available for the purposes of defence while Vicksburg is so closely hemmed in on every side by the besieging army. Immense slaughter has occurred on both sides. The spectacle which the place presents must be horrifying in the extreme. The doomed city is crowded with women and children, who have fled there for protection from the surrounding country; and one shudders to contemplate the still more horrible scenes that will be enacted when the brutal and exasperated soldiery who now surround the city will become masters of all its defences, as no one doubts they speedily will, if they are not so already. Southern journals of the latest date speak despairingly of Vicksburg as virtually lost to the Confederacy.

We insert below from the St. John *Morning Telegraph* the two latest telegrams received up to Saturday morning last.

BANGOR, May 29.

Another report of Friday's fight at Vicksburg is, that Grant took some fortifications, but Confederates re-took them.

Federal loss that day was five thousand.

Letters from Vicksburg express opinion that one or two weeks are requisite to reduce the place.

Part of Banks' force reported arrived at Warrentown.

Southern papers speak more encouragingly of situation of affairs at Vicksburg, that investment is imperfect.

Johnston is in Grant's rear with large force daily accumulating, and reduction will require weeks or months, and chances of war afford abundant hopes of raising siege.

BANGOR, May 29.

Reported Federals have probably greatly reduced force on the Rappahannock.

Special despatch to Tribune from Murfreesboro' 28th says report reached there that Breckenridge and Brothers' division of Bragg's army are on their way South.

Special from Memphis says Johnston is rapidly receiving reinforcements.

He is reported as saying if Vicksburg holds out fifteen days, he will throw a hundred thousand troops into it.

Again asserted as true that Grant sent President Lincoln a despatch that he had intercepted a despatch from Confederate Secretary of War to Pemberton, that he would send him a hundred thousand men if he could hold out fifteen days.

Latest reports to 25th say Grant was making progress.

Reported the Confederate army of Virginia is in motion.

Lee issued an address foreshadowing a raid into Maryland, promising long marches.

☞ REFERRING to the notices of our Island affairs in Colonial and British papers, the *Monitor* says that a certain medical gentleman is our *locum tenens*, and is the writer of some of those notices. Whether the learned Doctor amuses himself or not in writing an occasional letter to the *Tablet*, is certainly nobody's business here. His correspondence must be regarded with very great interest when the Post Office has to be watched to ascertain when he sends a letter through that department. As for ourselves, we have never had the honour of having the learned Doctor for a *locum tenens*. We have no doubt he employs his time more advantageously by attending to his professional duties than he possibly could do by writing paragraphs for the Charlottetown newspapers; and if the clerks in the public offices would follow his example, there would be less waste of the public stationery, and some small service would be rendered for the salaries received.

THE BAZAAR.—The Bazaar for Saint Dunstan's College will be held at the College on Wednesday, and Thursday, the 8th and 9th July next. Besides the articles mentioned elsewhere in this paper, another splendid chair will be disposed of by lottery. Further particulars will be given hereafter.

CATHOLIC INSTITUTE.—The Committee of this Institute have decided upon having a debate once a fortnight, during the summer months, to which the public as well as all the members will be admitted. On Friday evening next the following subject will be discussed, viz: Had the Crusades a beneficial influence on Europe?" Subject to be opened by Mr. W. Sullivan, Law-Student.

The largest and best assortment of Scotch Tweeds, Cloths, Coatings, and Doeskins in the City, for gentlemen's wear, can be found at Bell's Clothing Store, Queen Street.—*Ib.*

THE QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

We have received the April Nos. of the "Edinburgh" and "Westminster" Quarterly Reviews. The former contains the following articles:—1. Kinglake's invasion of the Crimea; 2. Worsley's Translation of the Odyssey; 3. Tithe Impropriation; 4. Simanca's Records of the Reign of Henry VII.; 5. The Black Country; 6. India under Lord Canning; 7. The Bible and the Church; 8. Sir Rutherford Alcock's Japan; 9. Professor Huxley on Man's place in Nature; 10. The Greek Revolution. The articles in the Westminster are entitled:—1. Austrian Constitutionalism; 2. The Reformation arrested; 3. The Resources of India; 4. The Jews of Western Europe; 5. Lady Morgan; 6. Truth versus Edification; 7. the Antiquity of Man; and 8. Contemporary Literature.

The greater number of the articles in these Reviews for the present quarter are of the highest interest, being on subjects which engage the attention of the ablest minds of Europe, while, indeed, all the articles are written with the ability for which the Quarterly Reviews deservedly hold the highest literary reputation. We may notice lengthily hereafter one or more of the above articles, but, in the meantime, must observe that both Reviews have many able and elaborate pages devoted to the discussion of the views brought so prominently before the world by Bishop Colenso, and which seem to be the chief question at present engaging the minds of the writers of the Mother Country. The popular notions regarding the plenary inspiration of the Bible, and of the effects of binding the Clergy to the articles of the Anglican Church, are receiving some terrible shocks. Whilst reading the following opinion of a Westminster Reviewer as to the influence of the Anglican Church on promoting human progress, we could not but feel that some of our local divines who delight so much in the pastime of throwing stones, would be as well, if not better, employed in watching the large panes of their own establishments. It is to be found on page 202 of the April No. of the Westminster Review:

"Long experience proves undeniably that the position of the Anglican bishops (and of the clergy in proportion to their dignity) tends to emasculate good men. To stand up for ceremonies, for sanctimony, for church fees, or other gains, for church power or episcopal privilege, is not at all uncongenial to the Episcopate; but how many bishops ever yet have been the champions of righteousness? To humanize and christianize the nation, was, as Dr. Arnold judged, the proper function of judges in the House of Lords; and on this account he defended the principle of lord prelates. But when we look back through the last two centuries (a time long enough to test an institution), we find a terrible contrast of fact to theory. In this period the nation has been afflicted by profligate courts, venal statesmen, flagitious drunkenness in all classes, corrupt constituencies, oaths multiplied so as to insure perjury, and, worst of all, very many unjust wars. The criminal code was long cruel in the extreme, the prisons were a torture, and a fountain of moral leprosy—as we fear they still are; lotteries demoralized the people; the fairs and wakes were scenes of profligacy. Must we allude to other established profligacies? An inhuman slave-trade shipped off captive negroes as unceremoniously and as regularly as cargoes of cattle. Colonial slavery was in vigor, and its horrors were no secret. In India our arms and our government were stained with cruelty, avarice, and treachery. But we are not aware that the bench of Bishops ever distinguished themselves by zealous exertion against these things: nay, not that so much as one bishop has ever become signal for active zeal against even one of all these glaring moral evils. To fix ideas, take two topics—War and Slavery. What unjust wars have they collectively opposed? What part against the slave-trade or against slavery have they played, whether in regard to our own colonial struggles, or now in the crisis of America? And yet a Wilberforce is on the bench. We are aware that it is a hereditary rule of statecraft to appoint a timid man to be Archbishop of Canterbury; but among the lords all are peers. Experience seems to prove that as the man who becomes a slave loses, according to Homer, half his virtue, so the man who is enslaved to articles generally loses half his courage."

☞ WE commend to our readers an admirably written and argumentative letter in this week's EXAMINER, from a Protestant in Prince County, on the true position which Liberal Protestants should hold, in connection with their Catholic fellow Colonists, in opposition to the Orange Society. Our opponents, who are too indolent or too incompetent to argue on any question, will doubtless say that this letter was written by a Catholic in Charlottetown, and that no importance should, therefore, be attached to it; but we can only assure our readers that the writer is a *bona fide* Protestant, sounder in his religious faith than the Orange zealots; and that he has more talent than the whole of them put together, his letter will abundantly prove.

THE CONDITION OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

After the long time of depression and hard trial through which the colony has passed, it is more than ordinarily gratifying to feel that the day of relief has at length really come, and that the prospects of the future begin to look cheering. The condition of large numbers of our people had become so low, owing to successive failures of the fisheries and other causes that this year's Sealing voyage was looked to by many almost as anxiously as is the last plank by the shipwrecked to save them from an impending fate. Well, thank Heaven, the result of this fishery has been such as cannot disappoint reasonable expectations. The voyage is now over, and though it has not proved as abundant as we could desire, it must still be accounted an average voyage for the number of vessels engaged in it. This number has, however, been many short of that of former years, and as we have had no very heavy trips, the total catch of seals will also be deficient, when compared with that of past good seasons. But the vessels generally have brought in saving and fair trips, a moderate success having been apportioned throughout their number. This has been the rule in application to so many, that those who have missed at least a saving voyage will make but a small list of exceptions. The price given for seals has been higher than we have ever known before, having gone as high as between 44s. and 45s. a cwt. We sincerely hope that the enterprising capitalists who have given this value to the produce and industry of the country will be amply recompensed in the results of the markets.

Naturally enough, the fair success of the seal fishery makes itself felt and visible through the whole system of our trade and general business. Merchants are in good spirits once again, and the operative classes having earned more or less of provision for themselves and families, find employment for their present and future labour, and all the necessaries of life abundant and cheap in our market. Preparations for the summer fishery are being made too with a stir and animation which we have not witnessed of late years. It appears to be generally anticipated that we shall have a good cod fishery; and this expectation seems just when we look to recent short catches, and remember that in the natural order of things there is usually a period of compensation for such deficiencies. We accordingly find that supplies are being liberally issued and we should think that none who deserve credit are at all likely to be refused it.

It now behoves our industrial population who have long suffered so severely, to set about the work before them in right earnest, and employ all their energies and economy in retrieving their position. They are likely, as we trust, to have a fair field once more open to them, and we can wish them nothing better than that they may turn to profitable account those bitter experiences which have recently been their portion.—*Newfoundland Express.*

EXPEDITIOUS.—Sailed on Monday, 25th inst., W. W. Lord & Co's Bark Gazelle, R. Cameron, Master, for Liverpool, England, laden with Timber, Deals and Lathwood by her owners. Passengers: Mrs. McMullen; Mr. Stockman, Sen.; Mr. Stockman, Jr., wife and child; Mr. and Mrs. Treneman; Messrs. James Peake and Martin Dunn.

The Gazelle was the first Spring ship to arrive, and the first to sail, after being expeditiously discharged of her freight of goods and receiving her cargo of lumber. For time of sailing on her return voyage see advertisement.—*R. W.*

SAILED.—The Bark Theresa sailed on Tuesday last, the 26th inst., for Liverpool, Great Britain, with a cargo consisting of 730 pieces Deal; 209 pieces Timber; 232 quintals Codfish, and 100 barrels Pork. The Misses Fitzgerald went passengers. Her enterprising owners made quick despatch with the vessel. She only hauled into dock on the 16th, with a general cargo for our merchants, and was discharged and loaded again in ten days.—*Ib.*

ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning last, while the workmen were engaged in erecting the platform to accommodate the Choir and Sunday School children during the laying of the corner-stone of the new Wesleyan Chapel, a son of Mr. Bertram Moore, aged five years, had his leg broken below the knee, by the accidental displacement of a scantling which precipitated the little fellow and some of the planks of the platform into the cellar. We learn that he is getting along finely notwithstanding the severity of his wound—a sharp piece of the fractured bone having protruded through the skin.—*Ib.*

Died,

At Lot 14, on Friday evening, the 1st inst., after a long and tedious illness, which he bore with great resignation to the Divine Will, Mr. Donald McIntosh, sen., in the 85th year of his age.

At New York, on the 27th ultimo, Charles Dempsey, Esq., a native of Dublin, Ireland, and for many years a resident of Charlottetown.

SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED:

May 21—Schr. Tribune, McDonald, Wallace; boards, &c. Hope, Spinnings, Tatmagouche; do. 22—George, Boudrot, Boston; goods. 23—Wanderer, Weeks, Bay Verte; do. Teazer, Sprague, do.; do. Western Packet, Macpherson, Halifax; goods. 25—Providence, Desjardine, Quebec; flour.

CLEARED:

May 22—Carrie, Chasson, Bay Verte; ballast. Mars, Pollard, Shediac, do. Three Brothers, Dewolfe, Pictou; do. Challenge, LeBlanc, Philadelphia; oats. 23—Victory, Thompson, Baltimore; oats. Woodbine, Robertson, Picton; bal. Kit Carson Smith, Baltimore; oats. Enterprise, McDonald, Antigonish; produce. Hope, Spinnings, Tatmagouche; do. 25—Barque Gazelle, Cameron, Liverpool; timber and deals. 26—Barque Theresa, Fraser, Liverpool; timber, deals, fish, pork, &c. M. C. Rowe, Thurston, Boston; oats. Neptune, Foster, Richibuctou; bal. Teazer, Sprague, Bay Verte; goods.

The Brig 'British Lady,' Capt. Thomas Gorvin, from P. E. Island, for Bristol, was lost on the Magal en Islands, on the 7th December last, during a violent tempest and snow storm. The sufferings of the crew were most intense. From 11 p. m. of the 7th, till 5 a. m. of the 8th, they were lashed to the vessel, the sea breaking over them, and everything around them a mass of ice. The crew consisted of 11 persons, two of whom were washed overboard, other two frozen to death, and subsequently washed off the wreck, six reached the shore by means of some of the deals which composed the vessel's cargo, and one (the Captain) was washed off a plank on which he hoped to reach land and was drowned. Severely frost-bitten and overcome with exhaustion, the surviving sufferers had still to travel seven miles before arriving at the nearest refuge, Gross Isle, where they were kindly received and sheltered by the inhabitants, and subsequently taken care of by the Customs officer. The names of those saved are: Wm. Pellipant (mate), Henry Naylor, John Stewart, John Lawrence, Wm. Heddon, Thomas Hammon Lost: Thomas Gorvin (captain), Charles Balkwall (carpenter), Francis Bennet (cook), Peter Vandallam, Alfred Cole (boy)—all of England. The bodies of P. Vandallam and C. Balkwall were picked up a day or two afterwards, and respectably interred by the Rev. Felix Eyle, minister of the Church of England. Nothing belonging to the Brig could be saved, except a small portion of the rigging. The wrecked materials were taken charge of by Lloyd's Agent, and sold at auction. The mate, from whom we learn these particulars, left in the Westmorland last night for P. E. Island.

[The British Lady was built by Thomas Simpson, Esq., of Lot 15, last summer, and was the property of the Hon. James Yeo, of Port Hill.—ED. ISL.]

☞ The Bark Atlantic, Sargent, from Bristol, with Goods, Ship Chandlery, Salt, &c., for the Hon. James Yeo, arrived at Richmond Bay on the 17th inst.

☞ By Telegram we are pleased to learn that the Bark Prioress and Brig Uranus, the one from Liverpool and the other from London, with Goods for this port, have arrived in the Gut of Canso. The Brigt. Ellen Davies, from the West Indies, for this port, has also arrived here. All these vessels are overdue for some time, and consequently much anxiety was felt for their safety.

☞ Launched on Thursday, the 21st instant, from the shipyard of Mr. Edwin Coffin, Mount Stewart, a very handsome modelled seven years, copper-fastened Brigt. of 198 tons, called the *Princess of Wales*, built for the Executors of the late Mr. Peake.

Passengers.

In the Steamer Westmorland from Shediac, May 23—Capt. & Mrs. King, Madam Mignault, Madam Belanger, Mrs. Curtes, Mrs. Dempsey, Miss Woods, Miss Gillies, Messrs. R. McLeod, James McLeod, N. McLeod, Hicks, Stewart, McGregor, McKinnon, Cockran, Briggs, M'Connell, Anderson.

From Pictou on the 25th—Miss McKay, Miss Fraser, Messrs. Cummings, Noonan, Sweeney, Palmer, Cameron, Dunphy, Small, Pelatin, Bent

From Shediac, May 27th—James Duncan, Esqr., Messrs. W. Ross, Bentley, Ramsay.

From Pictou, May 28th—Mrs. Middlewood and 2 children, Mrs. White, Miss Carnish, J. Purdie, B. McKay, Driscoll, Taylor.

In the Gazelle, for Liverpool—two Misses Fitzgerald.

In the Theresa, for Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. Trenaman, Messrs. James Peake, Mr. Stockman, sen., Mr. Stockman, jun., wife and child, and Martin Dunn.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint William Henry Backerfield, Esquire, of Cascumpec, Visitor of Schools for the Western Section of this Island. Fort Augustus Rifle Company—Hon. Francis Kelly, to be Captain, Francis McAree, gent., to be Lieutenant, Charles Kelly, gent., to be Ensign.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Desirable Residence,
WITH SIX ACRES OF LAND,
Household Furniture,
Wagons, Horses, Harness, &c. &c.

TO be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th JUNE inst., at 11 o'clock, at the residence of CAPTAIN HANCOCK, R. N., one mile from the City, on the Princetown Road, all his

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bed Room FURNITURE, China, Glass and Earthenware, Kitchen Utensils, Feather Beds and Bedding, Carpets, &c. A very superior PIANO FORTE, made by Collard & Collard, London, imported quite recently, and will be as a first class instrument. Also, HORSE, WAGON, HARNESS, GARDEN TOOLS, &c.

At the same time, will be offered the PROPERTY at present owned and occupied by Captain Hancock. The House is 36 feet by 37, height of rooms 10 feet 6 inches, and contains Dining, Drawing, Breakfast and Dressing Rooms, with six Bed Rooms, two large Kitchens, frost proof Cellar 7 feet 6 inches in depth; lower floors of house all double, built with every regard to comfort. Also, STABLE and COACH HOUSE, with six acres of LAND, all in a good state of cultivation. For further particulars see handbills. WILLIAM DODD,
June 1st, 1863. Auctioneer.

CHARLES BELL,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN,

BEGS to intimate that he has JUST RECEIVED, via Halifax, his SPRING AND SUMMER SUPPLY, and is now showing a large and carefully selected STOCK OF NEW GOODS, suitable for the season, in

CLOTHS, TWEEDS, DOESKINS,
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,
HATS AND CAPS,
SHIRTS, SHIRT COLLARS, TIES, SCARFS, GLOVES, BRACES, UNDER CLOTHING, &c. &c. &c.
FOR MEN'S WEAR.
Inspection respectfully solicited.

☞ Remember the New Stand, QUEEN-STREET.
Charlottetown, June 1st, 1863.

From Liverpool.

THE well-known Packet GAZELLE, R. CAMERON, Master, will leave the above Port for Charlottetown on the FIRST JULY next.

For freight or passage please apply in Liverpool to Messrs. D. CANNON, SONS & Co., or to the subscribers in Charlottetown.
W. W. LORD & CO.
June 1st, 1863. 2in

Salt! Salt!

DAILY EXPECTED from LIVERPOOL, ex Ship "Piquot"—
500 Bags Salt,
which will be sold low from the Vessel in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to J. S. CARVELL, Charlottetown, or
W. H. & R. C. SCOVIL, Shediac.
June 1st, 1863. isl 2in

WOOL! WOOL!!

WANTED, BY THE SUBSCRIBER, A QUANTITY OF
SHEEP'S WOOL,
for which the highest market price in CASH will be paid.
WILLIAM DODD, Queen Square.
June 1, 1863. 4i

Tombstones! Tombstones!!

THE subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage they have bestowed on him, and begs leave to acquaint them that he has removed to the premises formerly occupied by Mr. GEORGE COOKE, next door to Doctor JOHNSON'S DISPENSARY, in Kent Street, where all orders in his line will be executed with neatness and dispatch.

Parties are requested to call and examine his stock of Marble, and workmanship, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Millstones, &c., made to order.
JOHN CAIRNS.
June 1, 1863. 3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION!
Earthenware, &c.

DAILY EXPECTED, per "NATIVE LASS," from HALIFAX, N. S., and will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on arrival, (WITHOUT RESERVE)—

40 Crates assorted Earthenware,
40 do Glass Bottles.

An excellent opportunity will be afforded retailers, as a credit of 6 months will be given, on approved Joint Notes. Contents of Crates made known on the day of Sale.
N. RANKIN, Auctioneer.
Charlottetown, June 1st, 1863.

BAZAAR
FOR
ST. DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE.

Under the Patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown.

A BAZAAR, having for its object the raising of funds to aid in liquidating the debt incurred by the re-building of St. Dunstan's College, will be held at the said College on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 8th and 9th of JULY next. The ladies of the Convent of Notre Dame are the principal organizers thereof, and are zealously seconded in their laudable efforts by many ladies of the city. The following articles will be disposed of by Lottery:—

1. A Drawing room Chair, embroiderered on cloth and mounted............6s per ticket.
2. A pair of Fire Screens..............3s "
3. An elegant Sofa Cushion............3s "
4. A Fire Screen, No. 1................2s "
5. Do. No. 2................2s "
6. A Work Box, embroidered on purple velvet.............1s 6d "
7. A pair of Foot-stools..........1s 6d "
8. A Work Box painted on velvet....9d "

Contributions in money, fancy work, materials for fancy and useful works, &c., will be thankfully received by the following:—

The Ladies of the Convent,	Mrs. McIsaac,
Mrs. P. Walker,	Mrs. D. Reddin,
Mrs. O. Connelly,	Mrs Gleason,
Mrs. Eckstadt,	Mrs. Gaul,
Miss McDonnell,	Mrs. J. Murphy,
Miss Reddin,	Miss Kelly,
Miss Longard,	Miss McDade.

The ladies and gentlemen belonging to the country, as well as those belonging to the city, are respectfully solicited to send in their contributions as soon as possible to either of the above ladies.

Persons desirous of obtaining tickets for the Lotteries will also please send in their names to any of the same parties.
Charlottetown, June 1st, 1863.

NOTICE!

THE subscriber having this day taken into Partnership Mr. THOMAS CANNON, (who for several years past has been in his employment,) the business will in future be carried on under the style and name of JOHN HASZARD & CO.
JOHN HASZARD.
Saint Eleanor's, 1st June, 1863.

For Sale, or to be Let,

IN SAINT ELEANOR'S, the DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS STAND at present in the occupation of JAMES L. HOLMAN, Esqr., well known as one of the best positions for general business in the County. Possession will be given 20th September next. Apply to
JOHN HASZARD.
Saint Eleanor's, 1st June, 1863. isl 4in

CANADA FLOUR.

NO. 1. SUPERFINE & EXTRA, QUEBEC INSPECTIONS, in lots to suit purchasers. For sale by
STEVENSON & ECKART,
Peake's Buildings, Water St.
Charlottetown, June 1, 1863.

NEW HOTEL.
THE MANSION HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER — late of the "Terrace House"—has leased the large building on the corner of Pownal & King Streets, in this City, and has had it remodelled and put in perfect order for a HOTEL. He solicits the patronage of his friends and the travelling public to the "MANSION HOUSE," which is conveniently situated for travellers on either business or pleasure, being near the Steamboat landing, Bank, and Reading Room.
EDMUND MAWLEY, Proprietor.
Ch. Town, P. E. I., June 1, 1863. tf

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.

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 13, 1863. I & RW

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. 5t

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.

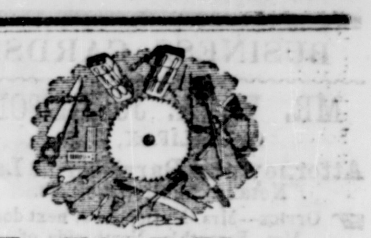
☞ The balance of our Stock hourly expected.
DELANY & WILSON.
Renfrew House, May 18, 1863.

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

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



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, Wrought Spikes, 4 to 8 inches; Iron, Galvanized, and Copper Boat Nails and Roves, all sizes; Binnacle Lamps, 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

Spring Park Pottery.
Encourage Home Manufacture.

THE Subscriber would respectfully acquaint the Citizens of Charlottetown, and the people of the Island generally, that he has re-opened his Earthenware Establishment, and is prepared to furnish the following articles of all sizes, Wholesale and Retail, viz:—

Milk Pans, Cream, Butter, Preserve and Bean Crocks, Liquor Jars, Pitchers, Flower Pots, Chimney Tops, &c., &c.

Dealers in the above can obtain their Stock at the Pottery much cheaper than it can be imported.
T. M. BURNS.
May 11, 1863. tf

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

FIRST ARRIVAL,
Ex "HEATHER BELLE."

10 CASES Superior CHEESE, and will be sold low for cash.
N. RANKIN.
April 23, 1863.

Flour and Cornmeal.

50 Bbls. extra FLOUR, (for family use)
50 Do. superfine Do.
50 Do. Kiln dried CORNMEAL.
For sale, very low for CASH.
May 11, 1863. N. RANKIN.

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.

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

Hardware.

THE Undersigned is landing, per EDA MARIA, from BOSTON and from ENGLAND,—
EAGLE PLOUGHS,
EAGLE O. PLOUGH MOUNTINGS,
HORSE NAILS,
POWDER AND SHOT.
ALFRED PHILLIPS.
Charlottetown, Oct. 13, 1862.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in returning thanks to his numerous customers in Town and Country generally, begs to inform them that he has removed his residence to Kent-street, East of Mr. JOHN HOLMAN'S, butcher, and nearly opposite the residence of JOHN SCOTT, Esq., Carriage Builder, where he is prepared, WITH INCREASED FACILITIES, to execute all orders entrusted to him in his line of business with PROMPTNESS AND DESPATCH, *ON THE MOST MODERATE TERMS.*
—VIZ:—
House, Sign, Carriage & Sleigh Painting,
Plain and Ornamental Paper-hanging,
Imitation of Wood and Marble,
And every thing connected with the trade,
And by punctuality and moderate prices, he solicits a share of public patronage.

☞ Always on hand, for sale in season, WAGGONS and SLEIGHS of the BEST MATERIAL and LATEST FASHIONS.

☞ The Subscriber also wishes to intimate that he has opened a BOARDING HOUSE for the accommodation of permanent and transient boarders, with large stabling accommodation. With moderate charges, he hopes to merit a share of patronage.
E. H. MARTIN,
Kent Street.
Ch. Town, April 27, 1863. I & Y

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.

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. tf