sioner—is another palpable absurdity. The proprietors and the Commissioner, we may suppose, will agree to fix the price of land at 30s. or 40s. per acre; and if they should be urged to take a lesser price, it would be said that there was an attempt made to infringe upon the "rights of the landlords."

The second resolution recommends a remission of rents; and the third assures us that such remission ought to be granted, partly because the landlords have been negligent in enforcing their claims, and partly because the tenants have been led away by the "delusive scheme of escheat." If the first part of the proposition be true, not much praise is due to the proprietors for agreeing to an abatement of the arrears of rent and the latter is merely a matter of opinion.

The fourth resolution suggests, that when the tenant wants to purchase the freehold interest of his farm, "at such sum per acre as should be fixed upon," he should be allowed to pay for it in instalments of not less than ten pounds, and be allowed the usual rate of interest on each instalment, which should go towards the reduction of his annual rent; and so on for every subsequent payment; but before the tenant can claim this *indulgence* he must have paid up all his arrears, and he shall not be allowed to lift his deed until he has paid up the whole of his instalments!

Is this such a concession to the demands of the tenantry that Col. Gray, or any other man should exultingly parade it before the public? What landlord in Prince Edward Island would refuse to sell to a tenant his farm at such price as the landlord would deem a fair equivalent for the land? and we should think he would be only too glad to receive the payment in instalments of less sums than ten pounds. As to the interest, it would amount to about 12s. per annum, and ten pounds would be always worth as much, if not more, to whoever held it, so that the tenant would have nothing more than the customary value of his money in the whole transaction. But the climax of the absurdity is capped when we are told that the tenant would not be allowed to pay his £10 instalments until all his arrears for rent were paid, nor his deed executed until every shilling of his instalments was handed in!

We leave our readers, for the present, to judge of Col. Gray's resolutions for themselves. We believe their deception is too transparent to require much comment, but we shall probably refer to them more at length on a future occasion.

MORE CLERICAL TESTIMONY.

Our attention has been directed to a letter in the Pictou *Eastern Chronicle*, of the 12th ult., from the pen of the Rev. Isaac Murray, Presbyterian Minister at Cavendish, in this Island, in which we find a few remarkable passages. It appears that a Mr. McKay, of New Glasgow, had a short time previously delivered a speech at some caucus meeting, in which he informed his hearers that the Bible was excluded from the public schools of this Island—and that the "Seceders" from the Established Church of Scotland were the cause of its rejection, and not the Roman Catholics. Mr. Murray rebuts these statements at very great length, and not only nails down the infamous lie about the exclusion of the Bible from our public schools, and exonerates the Catholics from their liability to any censure on that ground, but candidly admits that at the last election Protestantism was the predominant element in the struggle, and that it succeeded by putting down the Catholics, which is proved by the fact of their being all excluded from office. The Rev. Mr. Murray's testimony on these points is of considerable importance at the present time, and we are happy to be able to give it an extended circulation in this Island. He says:—

"In reference to the first statement, that the Bible was excluded from our schools, this is not now, and as far as I know, never was, true, if intended to apply to our common schools throughout the Island."

Again he states:—

"There was no law against the Bible being introduced in Schools; consequently, they who used it were guilty of no transgression. Nor could we believe that a Board of Education on British soil, and under British law, would attempt to wrench the Scriptures from our children, or could do it if guilty of such tyrannical effort. What has been said, refers to time prior to the date of Bishop McDonald's letter, and it must be perfectly clear to every one that if he demanded a "godless" system, and assured the Board that nothing less would satisfy Catholics, *the Bible could not be excluded when* he wrote that extraordinary epistle, the results of which were so different from what he anticipated."

But the best part of his letter is the testimony he gives, with unconcealed satisfaction, as to the diabolical means that were used to wrest the Government from the hands of the Liberals, and proscribe thirty three thousand Roman Catholics. It is as follows:—

"I see it stated, that Protestantism had nothing to do with our victory. Well now look at the present state of things and see what it replies. The members of the Executive Council are all Protestants—offices of emolument, held by Protestants. The truth is, there were two parties urging a change, these were the Protestant and "Reform." The object of the former was to destroy the departmentol system, of the former to overthrow priestly domination; both obtained what they sought."

How "Protestantism" had any thing to fear from "priestly domination," is more than we can divine, inasmuch as, according to Mr. Murray's own testimony above quoted, neither priests nor laymen of the Catholic Church ever interfered with the right of the Protestants as to the use of the Bible—which was the only right supposed to be in danger—and that they could not possibly succeed even if they had attempted to interfere.

Two important points are established by the Rev. Mr. Murray's letter: First—that religion was defiled to serve the base purposes of the Tory party at the last election, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary by the leading men of that party in the Assembly, and by the *Islander* and *Monitor*. And, second, that thirty three thousand Catholics have been put down—proscribed, and deprived of all representation in the Government, while it is admitted they had done nothing to deserve this proscription; but Bigotry and Fanaticism, miscalled "Protestantism," insisted on the sacrifice, as the reward of office to their blind and unsrupulous votaries, and the greed for public money was too strong to resist the appeal. We regard Mr. Murray's testimony as the most damaging of any that has yet appeared against the present dominant party, although he evidently did not intend it to be so.

"Her Majesty's assent has been received by the Government of P. E. Island to the Act passed by the Legislature of that Colony, excluding all persons holding offices of emolument from seats in the Assembly."—*Halifax Sun.*

You are wrong, friend *Sun*, the Legislature of this Island has passed no such Act; but the Government has acted on the principle of excluding the heads of departments from the Legislature, in opposition to an existing law while these departments have been, for the most part, given to unpopular persons, the near relatives of members of the majority of the House of Assembly. We have no proof, however, that either the Queen or her Ministers have so far stultified themselves as to express any opinion on such an arrangement.

The following just recognition of one of our correspondents is taken from a late No. of the Halifax *Sun*:—

"The P. E. Island *Examiner* contains a long, well written poetical effusion, signed "Werand," on "The May-flower." We think the contribution is from the pen of a Nova Scotian, now residing in Charlottetown, who formerly enlivened the columns of the Nova Scotian."

To Correspondents.—"Lector," in reply to the letter of the Rev. A. Lockhead, reprinted in our last; "William Cooper," on the Land Question, and several other communications, will be published as soon as space will permit.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The English Mail arrived here on Friday last, with dates to the 21st ult. The following extracts from our latest files furnish all the intelligence worthy of note.

News by the English Mail.

POSITION OF DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The tactics to be pursued by the Liberal party are under the consideration of their leaders. A few days ago, it was thought the best course to adopt would be to move an amendment to the Address, condemnatory of the conduct of the Derby Government in dissolving Parliament at a time when a general war in Europe was apprehended by all classes in the country, and towards which the first step had already been virtually taken by the hostile attitude assumed by France and Austria towards each other. But we believe this idea has been given up, and that it is now resolved, that in the event of the Queen's Speech containing no recognition of the expediency of Parliamentary Reform, an amendment will be moved to the Address, condemnatory of the omission, and affirming the justice and necessity of Reform in the House of Commons. Lord John Russell, Sir James Graham, and several others have interchanged their sentiments as to the best mode of drawing up the amendment in question. It was proposed that Lord John Russell should move the amendment; but since then it has been suggested that Lord Harry Vane, or some other less prominent member than the noble Lord, should have the task confided to him. However, nothing on the point is yet definitively settled. In the event of such an amendment not being carried, it is intended that, in the second week of the session a substantive resolution should be proposed, expressive of a want of confidence in the Government, and it is believed that a greater number of members would be induced to support such a resolution than would be found to vote for an amendment to the Address. It is thought this will be the best course to adopt, because Lord Derby, when he dissolved the late Parliament, did so on the alleged ground that he appealed to the country under the full conviction that the result would be an expression of confidence in his Government. We can state that Lord Palmerston will concur in the course in question, and that the non-confidence motion will be carried by a majority of between twenty and thirty.—*Morning Advertiser.*

Angry Correspondence between the French and English Governments.—A very angry correspondence is going on between the French and English Governments, relative to the permission granted by our Government to Austrian vessels to take shelter under our guns at Malta. The French Government energetically complain of this as showing an undue friendship for Austria, inasmuch as French vessels, having no fear of Austrian ships, do not seek or require the same protection

Rage against the French in Germany.—Let me now give you a few instances of the growing excitement in Germany. In Bavaria, the Queen, who is a born Princess of Prussia, has put an interdict on the use of the French language at Court. In Munich, as well as in Stuttgardt and Dresden, female societies are forming for the purpose of pledging as many of the fair sex as possible to refrain from wearing crinoline, or any other article of French manufacture. In half-a-dozen reading-rooms of Southern Germany, the *Cologne Gazette*, an organ of the Prussian Ministry, has been tabood on account of its coolness and want of *animus* against France. In one of its last numbers, the same paper publishes a communication from old Professor Arndt, the national poet, and, for half a century past, one of the most eminent patriots. In this, the veteran defender of German rights, whilst reprobating to the utmost France and the French, yet exhorts Germany not to assist Austria in keeping Italy, but to acquiesce in the national though moderate policy of the Cabinet of Prussia.—*Letter from Vienna.*

The Queen's Proclamation.—The Queen's Proclamation respecting neutrality is not entirely understood by the shipping interest, and questions have been addressed to the Government which demand a clear and immediate reply. The difficulty seems to be properly to define the law as it stands respecting our commercial relations with foreign ports in times of war, and it may be found necessary to modify or improve existing arrangements. First of all, shipowners want to know what really constitutes illegal contracts; and, secondly, whether such articles as coal and provisions are to be considered as contraband of war. The movement in support of neutrality in this country extends itself daily, and does not seem to have been arrested by the Queen's Proclamation. That Proclamation was worded in language so decisive as to induce not a few to believe that the necessity for petitions and memorials was at an end; but a little consideration must have induced an opposite conclusion, and led the indolent to perceive that it is only in so far as the Government is urged by public opinion to pursue a right course that we may depend upon a right course being pursued.

Departure of the Prussian Ambassador from France.—The *Patrie* of Wednesday evening contains the following:—"Count Pourtales, the Prussian Ambassador, has left to-day for Berlin on family matters."

THE WAR IN ITALY.

PRESENT POSITION OF THE HOSTILE ARMIES.

It begins to be apparent that the main object of the Austrians in crossing the Ticino was that they might establish themselves on Sardinian soil, and await there the onset of the French. Time being given to throw up earthworks, and so forth, the line of the Po and Sesia is as defensible as that of the Ticino, or more so. It is a wider river, more rapid, and more difficult to cross. It had been thought that Gyulai intended an advance on the Dora Baltea, where the French and Piedmontese are posted for the defence of Turin. It was imagined that the rain, which was such as to flood the country, and cause the river Po to rise about fifteen feet, induced a departure from this first design, and caused a vacillation in their councils. The Turinese congratulated themselves on the interposition of the elements in their favour; the advance of the Austrians was arrested, and the plans of Gyulai were thwarted. But the episode of the bridges at Valenza seems to tell a different tale. The Piedmontese had blown up one bridge, with the intention of hindering the Austrian advance. But the Austrians lost little time in blowing up the other too, and their only object in doing this must have been to strengthen themselves on the left bank of the Po. The object of the invaders in so frequently crossing the Po seems twofold. It is for reconnoitring and for foraging. The number of the enemy that is advancing against them, and the defensive state of the citadels of Tortona, Allesandria, and Casale, are ascertained by these means. And the whole country round is ravaged for provisions and necessaries for the immense army, which is now mainly supported by the plunder of Piedmont. Vercelli, the only position of any importance occupied by the Austrians on the right bank of the Sesia, is in process of evacuat on. The Austrians for the present intend to confine themselves chiefly to the left banks of the Sesia and the Po, but must be expected to cause continual annoyance to their opponents by throwing across flying columns on pontoon bridges, which are constructed with great skill by their engineer corps. The Po was thus crossed at Cornale by Gen. Benedek, at the head of 40,000 men. He passed by Voghera to Tortona, which was reconnoitred at a safe distance, blew up the railway bridge of Pontecurone, and returned to the river. Its rising had destroyed the bridge, but next day another was constructed, and the division recrossed. But the destruction of this bridge at Pontecurone was a work on which even 40,000 men were well employed. At Tortona two railways meet—the one from Genoa, the other from Turin—and the line is continued eastwards as far as Stradella. This town is on the frontier, just at the corner where the three States of Lombardy, Piedmont, and Parma join. The bridge of Pontecurone was, in fact, a part of the line on which the French troops might have advanced to turn the Austrian left, by forcing his line between Pavia and Piacenza. The late movements of the Austrians at Stradella are doubtless intended also for the purpose of guarding against this very serious danger. But now that these precautions are taken, we do not suppose that the French are likely to attempt anything in this quarter at present. An army that had the river Po in front of it, with the fortress of Pavia on its right, and that of Piacenza on its left, might stand against all the world. The position of affairs at present is simple. The Austrians have done wisely in choosing the enemy's country as their camp and battle-field. At least 180,000 of them have taken up their quarters in that triangular piece of Piedmont which lies between the Ticino, the Po, and the Sesia, and comprehends the fertile provinces of the Lomellina and the Lower Novarese. The Po from Pavia to Valenza constitutes the base of this triangle, about twenty-five miles long. It culminates above in the Lago d'Orta, some sixty miles from the Po in a straight line. In the centre of this territory, which at present may be considered as added to Austrian Italy, is the town of Mortara, where the head-qurrters of the General are fixed. It is thus that the invaders, pasturing themselves at their ease on the fields of their enemy, are awaiting the onset of the French behind the classic Eridanus. Meanwhile, the Emperor of the French and the King of Piedmont are marshalling their forces at Alessandria, and the thundercloud is gathering which is to break over the heads of the German Marshals ere long. The longer the bolt is forging, the weightier and the more effective it will be when it falls. No time is wasted in reconnaissances or idle demonstrations. There is stern work to do. The Austrian coherts may gallop by defiantly, and wave their swords at the bastions, but the menace is unheeded. The sound of gathering armies, and the neighing of myriads of steeds, are borne like a murmur on the wind. But no shot is fired as yet. Another and a still more terrible Sebastopol is to be stormed by two out of the three allies who beleagured the last. A few days may serve to decide the issue now. And should the line of the Po be forced, the young Emperor of Austria will do well to remain in Vienna.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

Tantia Topee Hanged.—Tantia Topee was tried by Court-martial on the 15th inst. at Seepree, sentenced to death, and hanged on the 18th.

A body of rebels under Adil Mahomed Khan was surprised near Futtehpore on the 19th, and routed with a loss of several killed and wounded.

Intelligence has been received by telegraph of the occurrence of the 15th inst. of an outbreak at Nuggur Parkur, north of Cutch. Troops have been despatched from Deesa for the reduction of the insurgents. No particulars are given. With this exception the Bombay Presidency is quiet.

☞ Her most gracious Majesty having appointed a day for general Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the success granted to our arms in suppressing the Rebellion and restoring tranquility in Her Majesty's Indian dominions—His Honor the Administrator of the Government has issued a Proclamation, recommending that Thursday, the 16th of June, instant, be set apart for that purpose.—*Isl.*

Married,

On the 26th May, by the Rev. Ingham Sutcliffe, Mr John Whear to Margaret, daughter of Mr. Jabez Barnard, of this city.

Died,

At Rustico House, on the 29th ult., of Scarlet Fever, Lavinia Louisa, second daughter of R. C. Woolner, Esq., aged 13 years.

At Lot 13, Port Hill, Prince County, on the 25th May, after a trying illness of three months, endured with much patient resignation to his Heavenly Master's Will, and in the blessed hope of a glorious immortality, Mr. Hugh McLean, a native of the Isle of Mull, Scotland, aged 76 years.

At Graham's Road, New London, on the 29th ultimo, of scarlet fever, Archibald, third son of Mr Archibald McKinnon, aged three years and six months.

At Melbourne, Australia, on the 18th of February last, Captain William Townshend, Royal Navy, son of the late Honorable William Townshend, formerly Collector of His Majesty's Customs of this Island, and brother to the Reverend George Townshend, of Amherst, Nova Scotia.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.

May 26—Schr. Evileen Treat, Cole, Shediac; oats. Steamer Westmorland, Evans, do.; mails. 27—Do. do.; Pictou; do. Schr. Arabecca, Brundage, do.; coal. Foam, Malone, Miramichi; salt Elizabeth, Scott, Halifax; goods. Septimus, Morris, Boston; do Mary. McMahon, Tracadie, N. B.; shingles. 28—Lucy, Heron, Halifax; goods. 30—Eglantine, Eldridge, Boston; do. Bee, McRae, Pictou; coal. Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Shediac; mails. Schr. Belle, Gordon, Bay Verte; deals. Velocity, Macheaux, Pictou; coal. 31—Argo, Foley, Newfld., herrings. June 1—Trial, McKenzie, Miramichi; salt. Brigt. Minnie, Arbou, Pictou; flour, &c. Schr. Clara, Lissote, Quebec: salt. 2—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Shediac; mails and passengers. Schr. Carry M. Rich, Hardy, Boston; goods. Bark William Douse, Halifax and London; goods.

CLEARED.

May 16—Schr. Evileen Treat, Cole, New York; assorted cargo. 27—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Shediac; mails and passengers. Schr. Mary, Arbuckle, Pictou; goods. Spray, Fraser, do; bal. Two Brothers, Savage, Halifax; flour. Superb, Swain, Portland; produce. 28—Sovereign, Purdy, Pugwash; do. Arabecca, Brundage, Tignish, N. S.; goods. 30—Belgrade, LeBlanc, Arichat; produce. Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Pictou; mails and passengers. Schr. Belle, Gooden, Bay Verte; flour. 31—Romp, Swain, Boston; produce. Lucy Brown, Miramichi; goods. Mary, McMahon, Tracadie, N. B.; bal. Emma, Lonergan, Boston; oats. June 1—Foam, Pattle, Newfld.; produce.

Liverpool, May 9—Sailed—Mysore, for P. E. Island.

St. John's, Newfld., May 20—Arrived—Providence and George. 25th—Mary, LeBlanc.

Ship News.

The American schooner *Martha A Brewer*, of Stockport, U. S., Aulder Brewer, master, towed into the out harbor of D'Escouse, yesterday, a Brigantine, name unknown, found derelict on Quero Bank, lumber laden, (apparently mixed)—deal, hardwood, plank, and some hemlock boards with shingles on top. An appearance as of oats, were forward, and in the run. Yellow bends and bulwarks; stanchions painted green inside; blue streak say outer edge of covering board and rail; round stern; sharp bows. The rudder had been fished with two pieces of board, a chain round the bottom, and a rope round the second brace; outside of rudder gone. Three hatches, coverings for companion and sky-lights, in one, measuring about 7 x 4 feet. The vessel had apparently capsized: she had been stripped of her chains, anchors, rigging and sails previous to salvors boarding the vessel; nothing left but the lower masts and standing bowsprit. She measures about 90 feet on deck, has a gallant forecastle, patent windlass; there had been a large cook-house on deck; she is a new vessel, and apparently well built and finished.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Prior to the introduction of Holloway's Ointment, cancers were supposed to be ineradicable except by the scalpel, but this doctrine is now exploded. The most deplorable cases—cases that could not be reached by the knife or by caustic—have recently been cured by this wonderful disinfectant, which acts as an irresistable counter-blast to the virus of the disease, arrests its progress, and relieves the empoisoned flesh of its terrible and offensive burden. Scrofulous sores, tumors, carbuncles, glandular swellings, bad legs, &c., are no longer the bugbears they were in former times. The Ointment, aided in its action by the Pills, inevitably cures them. 1

Perry Davis' Pain Killer is a very valuable article, and one that it would be well for every householder to have at hand, in case of bruises, scalds, burns, diarahea, dysentry, cholera, fever and ague, and the host of diseases, external and internal, which it is adapted to cure or alleviate.—Salem Observer.

☞ *The Sale of Furniture, Horses, Cows, and other Stock, belonging to Sir Dominick Daly, late Lieut. Governor, will take place at Government House on Thursday next.*

New Advertisements.

JUST RECEIVED,

PER Brigantine "Napoleon,"—
100 barrels best family FLOUR,
50 do BREAD, 75 sides SOLE LEATHER,
5 cases Fishermen's BOOTS, 100 boxes LOZENGES,
20 boxes RAISINS, 20 do. CANDLES,
5 casks SPIRITS.—
For sale ot six months', on approved Joint Notes, by—
S. A. FOWLE & CO.,
Charlottetown, June 6th, 1859. 3i. Peake's Buildings.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

A MEETING of the Members of the above Institute will be held in the TEMPERANCE HALL, on WEDNESDAY evening, the 15th instant, at which a full attendance is earnestly requested, as there is business of a very important nature to the Institute to be brought forward.
JAMES M. BUTCHER, Secretary.
June 6, 1859. 2w

New Advertisements.

IMPORTANT SALE.

THE whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, China, Glass Beds and Bedding, Horses, Carriages, Harness, Farming Implements, &c., of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, will be Sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

WITHOUT RESERVE, AT

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

on THURSDAY next, 9th JUNE. For terms and other particulars, see Catalogues, which can be had at the Subscriber's Sale Room.

☞ Sale to commence ot 11 o'clock each day.
WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.
Charlottetown, June 6, 1859.

Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Nails, Alcohol, Flour and Raisins.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 14th JUNE, at 11 o'clock, at the Subscriber's SALE ROOM, Exchange Building, Queen Street—

20 chests TEA, imported from England,
1 hhd. Porto Rico SUGAR,
1 barrel CRUSHED SUGAR,
5 hhds. MOLASSES, 10 kegs CUT NAILS,
50 barrels FLOUR, 20 boxes RAISINS,
1 box EPSOM SALTS, 30 sides SOLE LEATHER,
10 boxes CANDLES, 6 barrels APPLES.
Ch. Town, 6th June, 1859. WM. McGILL, Auctioneer.

CHEAPER THAN EVER
AT DODD'S BRICK STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have received per Schooner *Alma*, from BOSTON, a large supply of

AMERICAN MERCHANDIZE,

comprising in part:—Ladies, Gents, Misses, Youth's and Children's BOOTS, SHOES and BROGANS, and Gents Rubber Shoes in variety: HATS and CAPS in variety: Doeskins, Tweeds and Black CLOTHS; Denims, Bed Ticks, Grey and White COTTON, Flannel, Cotton Warp, Wicking, Batting, Clocks, Looking Glasses, a large lot of GLASSWARE, Buckets, Brooms, Tubs, Churns, Bird Cages, Cane and Wood seated Rocking, Nurse, Children's and other CHAIRS in variety; Bedsteads, Fluid Lamps, Lanterns, Umbrellas, Pilot Bread, Biscuit, Wall, Hazel and Coshew Nutts, 25 boxes mixed Confectionary, 100 boxes Lozenges, 2 barrels Peppermint do., Conversation do., Chocolate drops; Whiting, Nails in variety and all sizes, Rope, Cord, Hatchets, Hammers, Locks, Spring Bolts, Fire Irons, Manure and Hay Forks, Shovels and Spades, Turnip Hoes, Chain Traces, &c.

ALSO—TEA, Crushed and Brown SUGAR, MOLASSES, Currants, Candles, Soap, Burning Fluid, Vinegar, Washing Soda, Saleratus, Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, Sole Leather, about 100 STOVES, consisting of Cooking, Franklin, Air Tight and Box Stoves, all of which will be sold cheap at Dodd's Brick Store, Pownal Street.
Charlottetown, June 6, 1859. DODD & ROGERS.

DANCING.

MRS. CANTELO BURRIS begs to announce to her friends and the public that she intends to open a select JUVENILE CLASS, at her Rooms, in Great George Street, on THURSDAY, the 23rd JUNE, instant, and solicits a continuance of the kind patronage she has hitherto received.

☞ Days of attendance Mondays & Thursdays, from 5 to 7 P. M.

Terms.—25s. per quarter.
Great George Street, June 6, 1859.

Shop, Dwelling House and Premises, Queen Street.

TO BE SOLD by PRIVATE SALE, the LEASEHOLD interest of that very valuable and eligible Stand for Business, fronting on Queen Street, adjoining the North West end of Messrs. Duncan, Mason & Co.'s Brick Building, consisting of a TWO STOREY HOUSE, having very convenient accommodation for a Dwelling House and Shop, with a frost-proof Cellar under the whole. Part of the Purchase money may remain on interest if required. Apply to the owner on the premises.
PATRICK SLATTERY.
Queen Street, June 6, 1859. 4i

To Prince Edward Island Farmers!

TELL your friends of your having purchased from me, for a succession of years, your FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, and that they were uniformly good. Also, that my present stock of Island and imported CLOVER SEED may be warranted to be as good as ever I had. My samples of TURNIP SEED, both Island and imported,—Skirving's, Lang's and Rendle's Swedish Seed, and Aberdeen Yellow Bullock—are not to be excelled, and thus serve your friends and oblige
Yours, gratefully,
June 6, 1859. 5w JOHN WILLIAMS.

WILLIAM M'GILL.
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND AUCTIONEER.
Exchange Rooms, - - - Queen Street. 1m.

A CARD.

THOMAS W. DODD begs to return thanks to his friends and the public in general for their liberal patronage since he commenced business, and begs to inform them that he has this day taken BENJAMIN ROGERS into Co-partnership, and for the future the business will be conducted under the name of DODD & ROGERS, at his old stand, Pownal Street.
Ch. Town, June 6, 1859. THOMAS W. DODD.

FOR BOSTON,

THE fast-sailing Packet Brigantine "NAPOLEON," Colly, Master, will leave this Port for BOSTON, on MONDAY the 18th inst. For freight or passage, having good accommodation, apply to— SAMUEL A. FOWLE & Co.
Charlottetown, June 6, 1859. Peake's Building.

Benevolent Irish Society.

THE Quarterly meeting of the BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY will be held on FRIDAY evening next, the 10th instant, at 8 o'clock.
By Order,
WALTER C. GRANT, Secretary.
June 6, 1859.

VALUABLE REAL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of JUNE next, will be submitted to Public Competition at the COLONIAL BUILDING, in Charlottetown, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon: All that valuable piece of LAND, with the

DWELLING HOUSE, STEAM MILL, GEAR AND MACHINERY AND APPARATUS,

and all other buildings thereon, or thereunto belonging, being part of WATER LOT opposite Town Lot No. 29 in the 1st Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, formerly belonging to and worked by Mr. JOHN RIDER—which will be sold on the following

Terms:—Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, the balance of Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase will be allowed to remain on Mortgage of the Premises, &c., for a period of two years from the day of sale.

For all further terms and particulars, enquire of the undersigned Trustees for sale, &c., under a deed of Release and Conveyance, dated the 15th day of December, 1858, executed by John Rider, with other parties therein named, to the undersigned.

Dated at Charlottetown, the 26th day of May, 1859.
JOHN LONGWORTH, } Trustees.
JOSEPH HENSLEY, }