the Acts alluded to; and you will please observe, that as you have the power to suspend or wholly to annul the license of any offending Innkeeper, and that as your decision is final, and admits of no appeal, it is therefore necessary in cases of this description that you hear evidence on both sides, thus varying from your practice in other cases in which you only hear the evidence on the part of the prosecutor.

It appears by the public prints that the Legislature has pledged itself to a consideration and revision of the whole license system in its next session. Let us, therefore, hope, that when the period named arrives, its deliberations on this important subject will elict some wise and beneficial measure by which the vice of drunkenness and its concomitant evils may be more effectually checked (especially in this City) than under the system now in operation.

The *Monitor* desires to know if we will give the Government credit for the moral character of Queen's County, as shown by the docket and the Judge's charge. We should like to know what the Government have done to promote morality in this or any of the other Counties. There has been no legislation since they came into office that has had a strong tendency in that direction; and the notorious example of at least one member of the Executive Council last winter was by no means conducive to the morality of this community. We must remind the *Monitor* of another fact. By an Act recently passed nearly all the petty criminal cases that formerly came under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, for this County, are now disposed of in the Mayor's Court; and if the editor of the *Monitor* will turn to his own columns every week, he will find under the head of the Police Court the records of sundry crimes committed in this City. Another fact, too, may be worthy of remembrance by the editor of the *Monitor*, that a certain Government official has been lately clearly proved guilty of obtaining money under false pretences, in a little more heinous manner than the *Monitor* man did himself on a former occasion; and if the name of the official referred to does not stand in the same category with the infamous Ewen Amos, and other forgers, it is because he is fortunate in having friends at court.

The Pictou *Colonial Standard* of the 18th June gives the following notice of trials in the Supreme Court of the sister Province of Nova Scotia. The Mr. Johnston referred to in such eulogistic terms is now, as we write, on a visit to this Island; he is a son of the Hon. J. W. Johnston, of Halifax; and we understand he has some intention of settling in Charlottetown, and practising his profession here:—

The Supreme Court commenced its sittings the 11th instant: Mr. Justice Wilkins on the Bench. Tuesday was occupied in the disposal of summary causes. On Wednesday two or three cases were tried by Petty Jury, and an important appeal case, Maclean vs Mason, which was decided in favor of the plaintiff. On Thursday the criminal prosecutions of the term commenced. The whole day was occupied by prosecution in the case of the Queen vs Hamilton. The prisoner was successfully defended by James Macdonald, Esq., and received at the hands of the jury a verdict of acquittal. The next case which was gone into was that of the Queen vs Bone for rape. This case has excited a considerable amount of interest in this community in consequence of its unique complexion. Prisoner was defended by W. A. Johnston, Esq. We have seldom listened to a more telling appeal to a jury than that which was delivered by the counsel for the prisoner. The mantle of the father has descended upon the son, and we have had a repetition in this case of the genius, of the noblest intellect in Nova Scotia. The great ability which was displayed by the counsel in defence of this prisoner will not be forgotten by those who had the felicity to listen to it. Mr. Johnston is not only "a chip of the old block," but the "old block" himself.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE QUEEN'S CORONATION.

Friday last, the 28th ultimo, being the anniversary of Her Majesty's Coronation, it was pretty generally observed as a public holiday. There was a very fine display of flags throughout the City, and a general muster of the Volunteer Rifle Companies in the Barrack Square. At about half-past 2 p.m. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by his Aid-de-Camp, the Hon. Col. Swabey, in one carriage, and his amiable Lady, Mrs. Dundas, accompanied by the Countess of Mulgrave and her daughter Lady Laura Phipps, in another carriage, entered the Barrack Square. The Volunteer Corps were shortly after reviewed by His Excellency, and a royal salute was fired by Captain Pollard's Artillery Company in honour of the day. A *feu de joie* was subsequently fired by the Rifle Companies in line. The firing on these occasions was well timed, and reflected much credit on the discipline of the Companies; but we think it was in exceedingly bad taste to have delayed the royal salute and *feu-de-joie* until about three o'clock for the firing certainly ought to have taken place at sharp twelve, as has been the practice on all former occasions and in all places. We understand there were eight Companies present at the Review, viz: the Cavalry Company, under the command of Major Davies; the Artillery Company, under the command of Capt. Pollard; the Prince of Wales Company, under the command of Capt. Lee; the Irish Volunteers, under the command of Capt. Ronald Walker; a Company from the East River, commanded by Capt. Ross; one from Wheatly River, commanded by Capt. McRae; one from Southport, commanded by Capt. Beer; and one from Tryon. All these Companies although neither of them could call a large roll, looked very well, and appeared to go through their evolutions with ease, regularity and correctness. We understand that, previous to leaving the ground, the Volunteers were formed in square, when His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief made a lengthy speech, in which he highly complimented the Corps on their loyalty in turning out on that occasion, and on their excellent organization. Heavy showers of rain during the afternoon, accompanied by thunderand lightning, tended to interrupt the exercises on the review ground, and damp the interest felt in the display. There was, however, a large number of spectators, who, like the Volunteers themselves, took refuge from the rain under the balconies of the Barrack buildings.

Another Royal Visit.—We observe by the *Royal Gazette* of Tuesday last that it is the intention of His Royal Highness Prince Alfred to visit Charlottetown in the course of the present month. It is the wish of His Royal Highness that no public demonstration should take place on the occasion of his visit.

Neutrality.—A circular despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies appears in the last Gazette, in which his Grace the Duke of Newcastle says that it is the desire of Her Majesty the Queen to observe the strictest neutrality in the contest between the United States and the Southern Confederacy; and that armed ships and privateers, fitted out by either or both parties, will be interdicted from carrying prizes made by them into the ports, harbours, roadsteads or waters of the United Kingdom, or of any of Her Majesty's Colonies or Possessions abroad.

The Mails received yesterday from the United States, Canada and New Brunswick, by the Steamer *Westmorland*—which is again on the route in excellent order—brought no intelligence of any importance.

New Appointments.—The last *Gazette* advertises the following persons to be Justices of the Peace for Queen's County:—Thomas W. Dodd, of Charlottetown Royalty; Allan Stewart, of Melville Road, Township 29; David Robert Hooper, of Milton, Township No. 32.

The following gentlemen have been appointed members of the Board of Education:—The Rev. Henry Daniel, Rev. John Davis, and Alexander Inglis, Esqr., LL.D.

The Steamer Westmorland.—The Halifax *Morning Journal*, of the 26th June, has the following paragraph in reference to this Steamer:—

"The steamer *Westmorland* was successfully taken upon the Marine Railway, at Dartmouth, on Saturday last. She is the largest vessel, with the exception of the ship *Peerless*, that has ever been taken on the way—having 160 feet keel. Her bottom was perfectly sound, but badly worm eaten in some places. She was launched yesterday. The *Westmorland* is quite a fast craft, often making 15 knots an hour. She made the run from Pictou light to Meagher's Beach light, on her voyage thither, in twenty-three hours."

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The following letter from the Right Rev Dr. Mullock, Bishop of St. John's, N. F., though it does not contain a full statement of the fact that led to the late deplorable disturbances in that Island, serves to throw some light on the case, and to show how unreliable were the newspaper accounts:—

"Sir;—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of yesterday, and beg respectfully to make a few observations in reply to the charges it appears to contain against the Catholic priesthood and people. Your Excellency states that in your experience in this country you have never seen the Catholic Clergy use their influence unless at the height of the *storm*, but never at the beginning of one when it might prove so beneficial to the peace of society. I wish your Excellency had stated some case in point. I never knew the peace of the community to be imperilled that the priests did not use every exertion to save it, and whether in the beginning or middle or end of a *storm*, even at the risk of their lives, their influence, as on last Friday, has always been on the side of law and order. On that day when a set of assassins fired on an unarmed multitude, and wounded seven persons, one of them it is feared mortally, it was to the presence and influence of the priests alone, who were near the spot, that the aggressors owed their lives; and what appears incredible, I have not heard as yet that any one of those persons has been taken up. Surely if there be any form of Government existing, four days would not be allowed to elapse without an enquiry into the shooting of seven persons. Justice demands an investigation, and the persons who fired the shots should either be declared justified by the circumstances or indicted as assassins. However, the horrible fact remains that seven people are shot, and the Government up to Monday does not, as far as I can learn, inquire whether justifiably or otherwise. This is a grave subject for a Parliamentary inquiry. I can't agree with your Excellency that the elective franchise is any cause of difference among Catholics and Protestants. Both equally exercise it, and most of the Catholic districts, St. John's East, Placentia, and Bay Bulls, return Protestant members. I believe a great responsibility, as your Excellency remarks, attaches to those on either side who deter the electors from freely exercising the franchise (as in O'Neill's case), and I regret to say that every influence that could be brought to bear by threats or otherwise has been had recourse to by several members of the Protestant party, as they call themselves. This can be proved not only by parole evidence, but by letters from these parties also, as I understand. With Harbor Grace I have nothing to do; it is not in my diocese. I heard that there had been disorder to a great extent there, and that the Convents even have been threatened by a Protestant mob, but I received no communication from that quarter myself, and your Excellency has the means of coming at the truth by examining both parties, and not taking the statements at either side. Your Excellency states that you are a friend to toleration, and I don't doubt it; but the Catholics, with the greatest respect for your Excellency, can't recognize the term as applicable to them. They enjoy as a right all the privileges of British subjects. Here no man's religion is a bar to any right or employment—they admit no ascendancy—they are perfectly satisfied with the equality they enjoy under the sway of the Queen. I am most happy to find the distressing circumstances of the last few days will be made the subject of a Parliamentary enquiry. A few months ago Newfoundland was remarkable among the neighbouring Colonies for the total absence of religious dissensions. The disruption of this happy state of things under your Excellency's Government came not from the Catholics. Every insult that a ruffian press, whose patronage or praise of any Government is infamy, could heap on them and their religion, every calumny that malice could invent were daily disseminated among an excitable people. Continued appeals to the Protestants to arm themselves with revolvers, filthy insults by defiling a chapel, appeals to the most ignorant portion of the Protestant population to take the law into their own hands, personal vituperations, lying charges of general disorderly conduct, while the Judges on the Bench were commenting on the lightness of the calendar; all this going on for months, while the Catholic papers preserved decency at all events, has at length produced the fruit to be expected from it. Add to all this a general belief among Catholics, disseminated I know not how, but which I *always endeavoured* to combat, that the authorities were in direct opposition to every thing Catholic, and that every effort would be made to deprive Catholics, if possible, of the rights guaranteed them by Responsible Government. With all these facts Catholics are most desirous of a Parliamentary enquiry. One thing will be proved by it, that amidst all the insult and provocation the Catholic clergy and people received, neither I nor my clergy wrote or spoke a word against any individual of the other party, and our advice to the electors was to select the best men they could find among the candidates, irrespective of country or religion. As long, however, as recipients of pauper relief are allowed to vote, and as that relief is in the hands of irresponsible persons, to be used as bribes to their pauper constituents, the people will, despite of all the clergy can say, be demoralised. Without a change in this dishonest system there can be no Government, properly speaking; and as long as the heavy taxes I pay are irresponsibly administered and used by parties whose only means of living are politics, for their own advantage principally, I will always consider, and on every occasion proclaim the Government who sanctions it as participators in the fraud.

"St. John's, April 30, 1861." "† J. T. MULLOCK.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The news from the Gold Diggings is favorable. A gentleman who arrived yesterday informs us that parties engaged in mining operations are doing tolerably well. He says that at the present time there are about five hundred persons at work. A number of chanties are in course of construction, and several stores have been opened for the accommodation of those working at the mines.—*Expresss.*

Increase of Population.—On Wednesday night last a young mother at Spring Gardens gave birth to *four male children*. The four boys and the mother are all doing well. Instances of this sort are rare; and a sage bachelor at our elbow informs us they are sure sign of coming wars!—*Witness.*

The Richmond *Whig's* opinion of Northeners does not appear to be very high:—"To be conquered," it says, "in open and manly fight by a nation of gentlemen, and subjected to their sway, might not drive us raving distracted with rage and shame; but for Yankees—the most contemptible and detestable of God's creation—the vile wretches, whose daily sustenance consists in the refuse of all other people—for they eat nothing that anybody else will buy—for them to lord it over us, the English language must be enlarged, new words must be invented to express the extent and depth of our feelings of mortification and shame. They have long very properly looked upon themselves as our social inferiors—as our serfs—their mean, niggardly lives—their low, vulgar and sordid occupations have ground this conviction into them. But of a sudden they have come to imagine that their numerical strength gives them power—and they have burst the bonds of servitude, and are running a riot with more than the brutal passions of a liberated wild beast. Their uprising has all the characteristics of a ferocious, servile insurrection." The Richmond Whig, a short time ago, pretended to be the organ of the Union men of Virginia. If Union men at the South talk in this style, what is the language of the disunion men?

According to the verbal statemen of Gen. Scott last week, there are now under arms and in the pay of the Government of the United States 220,000 men. To maintain this army, after its equipment, will require $1,000,000 annually to each regiment, or $220,000,000 a year. The Navy will require, in addition, at least half that sum, so that with the ordinary expenses of the Government, we may safely put down our national expenses at this time at the rate of $365,000,000 a year, or $1,000,000 a day. * * * The British Government raises annually five times the amount collected by the United States.

The French Government has adopted a new bayonet. It is like a straight, triangular sword, deeply hollowed in the middle, with two grooves and a back undercath. The handle is of horn, ornamented with steel. The musket to which it is fitted is rifled, and the barrel is not so long as those of the rifles now used by infantry soldiers. Compensation, however, is made for their difference by the bayonet, which is twenty-eight inches long, including the handle.

The St. John, N. B. *Freeman* of Saturday last, says;—'We are informed that the 'New York,' a splendid steamer of 1000 tons register, formely employed on the Canadian Lakes, has been purchased by a St. John Company, and will in a few days be placed on the route from St. John to Boston. On the route downward she ran 180 miles in 9 hours. She is said to be in every respect a magnificent vessel.'

Oh, marry the man you love, girls, if you can get him at all; if he is rich as Cræsus, or as poor as Job in his fall. Pray, do not marry for pelf, girls, 'twill bring your soul into thrall, but marry the man you love, girls, if his purse is ever so small. Oh, never marry a fop, girls, whether he's little or tall; he'll make a fool of himself and you, he knows nothing well but to drawl. But marry a sober man, girls, there are a few left on this ball; and you'll never rue the day, girls that you ever married at all.

To Cure Dyspepsia, has long been a "consummation devoutly to be wished," by the physician and the patient.—The cures effected by the *Oxygenated Bitters*, should satisfy both classes, that under whichsoever of its Protean forms this disease appears, it readily succumbs to the above remedy.

The P. E. I. Examiner asks when the Land Commissioners will resume their important enquiries. They were expected in the Island in June. Rumour says that instead of going to the Island, they are to meet on the romantic shores of the Kennebecasis, and that rooms have been taken for them in "Rothsay House," nine miles from St. John, where they will have ample leisure—away from the noise and distractions of the busy world—to discuss the merits of the case of P. E. Island land proprietors and occupants, and to determine for themselves whether the fame of Watts as a caterer and *chef de cuisine* is well founded.

The Empire also says that the Commissioners are such distinguished men that the award will no doubt give satisfaction to all parties. The Examiner says the whole affair is a sham, and if the views of the leading politicians of the Island—of both sides—be well founded, it is indeed a sham—neither more nor less.—*St. John N B., Freeman.*

Queen Victoria's Children.—At the seaside residence of Queen Victoria, in the Isle of Wight, a large portion of the pleasure grounds is appropriated to the young Princes and Princesses, who have each a flower and a vegetable garden, green houses, hot houses and forcing-frames, nurseries, tool houses, and even a carpenter's shop. Here the royal children pass hours of their time. Each is supplied with a set of tools marked with the name of the owner, and here they work with the enthusiasm of an amateur and the zeal of an Anglo-Saxon. There is no branch of gardening in which the royal children are not *au fait*. Moreover, on this juvenile property is a building, the ground floor of which is fitted up as a kitchen, with pantries, closets, dairies, larders, all complete in their arrangments; and here may be seen the young Princesses, arrayed *a la cuisiniere*, floured to the elbows, deep in the mysteries of pastry making, like a rosy New England girl. Cooking the vegetables from their own gardens, pickling, baking, sometimes to partake among themselves, or to distribute to the poor of the neighborhood the results of their handiwork. The Queen is determined that nothing shall remain unlearned by her children, nor are the young people ever happier than during their sojourn at Osborne.

IRISH "REPEAL" AGAIN.

Another effort is about to be made by the Irish members of Parliament to secure a renewal of the Galway contract, and Mr. Smith O'Brien has availed himself of the opportunity to give the cancelling of that matter a direction in favor of the Repeal of the Union between England and Ireland. Mr. O'Brien says:—

"If any argument were required to convince any intelligent Irishman that Ireland will never prosper until we possess a Parliament invested with the entire control over the resources of this country, surely such an argument would be suggested by the humiliating attitude in which the Irish members have been placed during the debates of the last week. A proposal is brought forward by the Goverment for the repeal of the duty on paper. Many of the Irish members consider that measure to be eminently useful and deserving of support. Yet the constituencies of Ireland call upon their members to oppose this useful proposal, not because they disapprove of it, but because the Government which brings it forward has signified its intention to deprive Ireland of the subsidy which has been granted to the Galway Atlantic Company.

"By various organs of public opinion, those members who are zealous advocates of a repeal of the paper duties have been urged to vote against their convictions, simply with a view to *extort* from Lord Palmerston's Government restitution to this country of a fraction of the revenue contributed by Ireland to the Imperial Exchequer. Is such a course of proceeding consistent with the dignity of a great nation? Can we hope for the respect of foreigners when we are thus wanting in respect for ourselves? Does any rational Irishman doubt that a steam communication between this country and America would have been established long since if Ireland had possessed a domestic Parliament? Would it not be a course more worthy of a high spirited nation to instruct its representatives to demand a repeal of that Union which subjects us, from week to week, to this sort of degrading humiliation, rather than to invite them to belie their own declarations and to record their votes in opposition to their own convictions, as well as in opposition to the general interests of the United Kingdom?"

Died,

At Cavendish, on the 12th May last, much respected, Jane, the beloved wife of Mr. Moses Graham, aged 80 years.

At Montague River, on the 19th ult., Mr. John Cameron, aged 51 years. Mr Cameron left his house at noon of said day, in the full enjoyment of health and strength, for the purpose of attending to some repairs he was making about his Grist Mill; in the evening his little daughter was sent with his tea—Mr Cameron having before told his wife he felt too tired to come home—and not finding her Papa, and calling for him several times, she got afraid and ran back; search was shortly after made, and melancholy to relate, he was found beneath the water wheel, life totally extinct, and his head and body badly bruised and injured. It is stated that the deceased had stopped the mill for the purpose of doing something to the wheel, when an accumulation of water suddenly set it in motion, and he got drawn into the machinery, and was killed.

On Tuesday, June 25th, after a short illness, Henry Green, of Covehead, P. E. Island.

At Big Bush, Lot 45, on the 14th ult., Captain Angus McDonald, Tulloch, aged 74 years.

Passengers.

From Pictou, on the 25th ult.,—Mrs. Smith, Rev. Mr. Cassidy, Capt. Cannon, Messrs. Fenerty, Chisholm, Murray, Campbell, McDonald, Skinner, Fuil, Copeland, Troop.

From Shediac, on the 26th ult.,—Miss Clark, Mrs. Hudson, Miss Chisholm, Miss Nicholson, Miss Delles, Mrs. Lochead, Mrs. McKay, Mr. & Mrs. Reid, Mr. & Mrs. Todd, Mr. & Mrs. Hastings, Miss Marr, Messrs. J. M. Fraser, Robertson, Little, McKay, Ness, Mansfield, Cannon, Jones P. McCormack, Hannah an, Ormond, Merril, McCormack, Reid, Darby, McWilliams, Marshell, Harris, Catmun, McKay, Fraser.

From Pictou, on the 28th ult.,—Miss Pethick, Miss Gray, Miss Morgan, Mrs. Pope, family & servant, Mrs. & Mrs. McKenzie, Mrs. Haszard, Mrs. McKay, Mrs. Burns, Lady Pennefather, Hon. Col. Gray, Hon. James C. Pope, T. Pathick, Esq., James Duncan, Esq., Doct. Sutherland, Rev. Mr. Scott, Messrs. Findley, McDonald, Kelly, Smith, Good.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.

June 21—Argyle, Lutes, St. John, N B.; goods. Ariel, Moore, Halifax; do. Mary, O'Mahony. St. John, N B., salt. 22—Lancet, McPherson, Pugwash; limestone. A Fifield, McInnis, Pictou; bal. Rover, Orr, Campselton, N. B.; limestone. Falcon, Grant, Gaspe; do. 24—Jane, Johnston, Pictou; coal. Mathew Manosite, Powell, Buctouche; boards. Exchange, Orr, Portland, Me.; goods. Lady Jane Grey, Paul, Shediac; deals. Charlotte, Hilchey, Canso; limestone.

CLEARED.

June 21—Mary, O'Mahoby, Pictou; salt, Christiana, McNeill, Halifax; potatoes. 22—Wonder, Lamkin, Arichat; boards. Lancet, McPherson; Pugwash; bal. 24—A. Fifield, McInnis, Pictou; bal. Cherub, Bears, Tracadie, do. Ellen, Pentz, Halifax; potatoes. 25—Falcon, Grant, Pictou; bal.

Ship News.

Newquay, Cornwall, June 11.—A quarter of a vessel, with the name on it May Dundas, carved in large letters, and painted white, has been picked up near this place. [Mem.—The May Dundas, Martin, sailed from Gloucester, for Quebec, on the 24th May.]

[The May Dundas was a fine ship of about 900 tons, was built at Bideford Yard, Port Hill, in 1859—was named in compliment to the wife of our esteemed Lieut. Governor, on her visit to Port Hill—and was the property of the Hon. James Yeo.]—Ed Isl.

Sailed from Richmond Bay, on the 25th ult., the Brigt. Lady, for Bristol—Deals and Oats. On the 26th, the Bark Malakoff, Hulman, for Bristol, Timber and Deals—by Hon. James Yeo.

Liverpool, June 12—Arrived—Gazelle, Cameron, from Charlottetown.

Plymouth, June 12—Arrived—Maria Le Blanc, Richards, from P. E. Island.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sole Leather, Flour, Sugar, Molasses, &c, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber will sell by AUCTION, at his Sale Room, on THURSDAY, the 4th July instant, at 11 o'clock—

12 Boxes Ground COFFEE	4 Puns HIGH WINES
24 Drums FIGS	20 lbs. Nutmegs
10 Casks Washing Soda	4 Bales Candlewick
10 Boxes RAISINS	30 Bbls. choice Family FLOUR
12 do LEMONS	5 Puns. MOLASSES
2 casks GIN	10 Bbls. SUGAR
75 Sides U. S. Sole LEATHER	8 do Bright VARNISH
14 Bbls. BISCUIT	4 casks Boiled OIL.

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

ALEX. McKINNON, Auctioneer.

July 1, 1861.

REMOVAL.

DR. GAUVREAU has removed to the corner of POWNAL and SYDNEY STREETS, where he may be consulted at all hours. Entrance on Sydney Street.

Charlottetown July 1, 1861.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mills and Land.

POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 8th day of July instant, at one o'clock, if not previously disposed of, the whole of

Millvale Property,

consisting of SAW MILL, Shingle and Lath Machine, a GRIST MILL, two DWELLING HOUSES, Barn, Grainery and other out-Houses, with 230 acres of good LAND, part of which is under cultivation. The Mill Stream is one of the finest in the Island.

Terms—A deposit of 5 per cent the day of Sale, £100 to be paid on delivery of the deed, either in cash or satisfactory Note with interest, the balance to be paid by yearly instalments of £100 a year with interest.

PETER W. HYNDMAN.

Charlottetown, July 1, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE OF

Valuable Freehold Property,

At Georgetown, on the 16th day of July, 1861.

THE subscriber has received instructions for positive sale of the undermentioned FREEHOLD PROPERTY, on the above named day:—

Lot 1. FISHING LOT at BURNT POINT, formerly advertised, containing about 22 acres of LAND; the greater portion has been cultivated; situate about 1¼ miles from Georgetown, on the Cardigan River.

Lot 2. The PROPERTIES belonging to Mr. Patrick Nowlan, late of Georgetown. 1st—TOWN LOT No. 14, and half of No. 15, third range letter G, with the DWELLING HOUSE. Out-Houses, Barn and Stables—formerly occupied as a Tavern. 2d—TOWN LOT No. 2, said range, near the Main Street. 3rd—PASTURE LOT No. —, about 4 acres of which are under cultivation.

Lot 3. WATER LOT No. 1, containing half an acre Land, known as "The Point Water Lot."

Terms made known at time of sale, which will commence at 2 o'clock, p. m.

W. SANDERSON, Auctioneer & General Agent.

Georgetown, July 1, 1861. 3i

FLOUR TO ARRIVE.

PER "CARRIE M. RICH" from Boston,

100 Bbls. superfine and extra FLOUR,
25 Doz. BROOMS,
20 do. BUCKETS,
100 Bbls. Muriatic and Shell LIME,

And will be sold low. P. W. HYNDMAN.

July 1, 1861. 3i

SALT! SALT!!

THE subscribers are daily expecting 10,000 Bushels SALT, in Sacks, ex Ship "Ocean Send," from Liverpool, which will be sold very low from the Ship on arrival, in lots to suit purchasers. W. H. & R. C. SCOVIL.

Shediac, N.B., 30th June, 1861. 1sl 3in

1861. SPRING. 1861.

GLASGOW HOUSE,

Queen Street.

C. C. VAUX,

BEGS to call the attention of Purchasers to his Stock of STAPLE and FANCY

GOODS,

Received ex Steamship 'Kedar,' 'Gazelle' and 'Isabel,'

FROM ENGLAND,

which is now complete in every department

☞ Customers, both Wholesale and Retail, will be supplied at the lowest rates, for Cash or approved credit.

May 20, 1861. 6i

Don't Forget,

IF YOU WANT

DRY GOODS or GROCERIES,

YOU can be supplied with the BEST, at most reasonable prices, at

TURNER'S,

Great George Street,

for he has now Open, and Selling Fast,

A FIRST RATE STOCK,

received from England by Isabel and Gazelle.

BRITISH DRY GOODS STORE,

May 20, 1861.

Flour, Molasses, Leather, &c.

Hourly expected, per Carrie M. Rich from Boston,

300 BARRELS Extra and Superfine FLOUR,
10 Puncheons bright heavy MOLASSES,
25 Barrels CORNMEAL,
50 Sides Sole LEATHER,
10 Boxes Cavendish TOBACCO,
10 Chests TEA, 15 Boxes Candles,
6 Barrels Crushed SUGAR, 25 doz. Buckets,
25 doz. Brooms, 6 Boxes Clothes Pins,
6 Boxes Confectionary, 50 boxes Lozenges,
4 Casks Burning FLUID,
2 do. Kerosene OIL, 6 boxes Oranges,
2 do. Lemons, 4 kegs Baking Soda,
2 Casks Washing Soda, 3 Barrels Treacle.
6 Boxes Tobacco Pipes, 25 Bags Table Salt,
Boxes Coffee, Pepper, Starch, Cream of Tarter, &c.

For Sale by P. W. HYNDMAN.

Charlottetown, May 20, 1861.

1861. NEW GOODS. 1861.

THE Subscriber has received from England, per ships *Gazelle* and *Isabel*, a general supply of

DRY GOODS,

suitable for the Season.

Also—A good supply of HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, WINDOW GLASS and GROCERIES, which are now offered very cheap for Cash.

JOHN HIGGINS.

Great George Street, June 10, 1861. 1m

NO CREDIT,

BUT all Goods at lowest paying rates and Cash. Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Eggs, Butter, Wool, and other Produce taken in payment at market price for

PORT WINE	TEAS	FLOUR
Sherry	Coffee	Pork
Claret	Sugars	Hams
Champagne	Molasses	Bathchaps
Brandy	Tobacco	Butter
Holland's Gin	Cigars	Pickles
London Gin	Starch	Sauces
Scotch Whiskey	Soap	Anchovies
Old Tom	Blue	Sardines
Jamaica	Indigo	Candied Peel
Demerara	Candles	Currants
Maraschino	Compo. Candles	Raisins
Noyau	Sperm Candles	Figs
Milk Punch	Tallow	Spices
Lemon Syrup	Lard	Washing Soda
Crackers	Cordage	Blacking
Cheese	Oakum	Buckets & Brooms

and other small articles too numerous to mention.

N. B. Grain Cargoes purchased on commission, and liberal advances made against consignments, by

SWABEY & ROBERTS,

Commission Merchants.

Great George Street, P. E. I., March 18, 1861. 1slRW1y

Sewing Machines.

FOR SALE, Scovel & Goodel's SEWING MACHINES, which are giving such general satisfaction.

April 1, 1861. tf J. S. CARVELL.

Ho! Farmers!

And still it comes,

JUST arrived per barque *Andrea*, a fresh importation of English Red and White Dutch CLOVER SEEDS.

A few bushels of *clean* TIMOTHY left.

Farmers have also an opportunity of examining a variety of vigorous Turnip Plants just raised from the seed, all of which are worthy their confidence.

JOHN WILLIAMS,

May 27, 1861. Queen's Square.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, consisting of 75 acres of excellent Land, thirty of which is cleared and in a high state of cultivation, well fenced with heavy cedar, and the remaining 45 acres well covered with good Hardwood and Cedar fencing. On the Premises are also a comfortable Dwelling House and a large Frame Barn; there is a never-failing Spring of Water near the Buildings, together with a Well and Pump at the door. This place is also valuable for a Business Stand, being situate on the corner formed by the junction of the Western and Tignish Main Roads, in the centre of the Settlement. Terms liberal. For further particulars apply to the owner on the Premises. HENRY CASY.

Tignish, Lot 1, June 17, 1861. 2m

TOWNSHIP No. 54.

THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS having, under the authority of the Act 16 Victoria, Cap. 18, completed the purchase of Township 54, hereby notifies all Tenants and Occupiers of Land on the above Township desirous of purchasing their several locations, that, in accordance with the 10th section of the above recited Act, he is now prepared to receive the deposit of the Purchase Money of their several holdings, upon producing their Titles or Agreements for the same.

JOHN ALDOUS, Commissioner.

Land Office, 10th June, 1861.

MAILS BY STEAMER "WESTMORLAND."

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THE MAILS for the Neighbouring Provipces, &c. will, until further notice, be made up and forwarded as follows:

For Nova Scotia, *via* Pictou, every Monday and Thursday, at 12 o'clock, noon.

For New Brunswick, Canada and the United States, *via* Shediac, every Tuesday and Friday morning, at a quarter past 8 o'clock.

For Newfoundland every Monday, at 12 o'clock, noon.

For England, Bermuda and the West Indies, every alternate Monday, at 12 o'clock, noon, viz:—

Monday, April 29	Monday, July 22	Monday, Sept 30
" May 13	" August 5	" Oct 14
" May 27	" August 19	" Oct 28
" June 10	" Sept 2	" Nov 11
" June 24	" Sept 16	" Nov 25
" July 8.		

L. C. OWEN, Postmaster General.

General Post Office, April 29, 1861.

ORPHAN & POOR CHILD'S FREE SCHOOL.

WANTED, a Male TEACHER, with or without a License of the Board of Education, to take charge of the above School in this city. Salary Fifty Pounds a-year. Unexceptionable reference as to character will be required. No applications will be received after the 30th of June inst.

Also, Wanted to Rent, a suitable school-room in a central situation in the city. Apply to the undersigned.

By order of the Board of Education,

JOHN McNEILL, Secretary.

Charlottetown, June 24, 1861.

IN THE PRESS, AND SHORTLY TO BE ISSUED,

Bagster's History of Prince Edward Island,

DESIGNED to give a truthful and unbiassed account of the Island progress and prospects,—is a hand-book for both intending and actual settlers, and making the Island, as it deserves to be, better known at home and abroad. The price will be as low as possible, and a reduction made where numbers are taken for the purposes of circulation. A portion of the Edition will be embellished with Photographic Illustrations of the Public Buildings, etc. A few pages following the Appendix will be reserved for select Advertisements, at 30s. a page, or 10s. for a quarter page, for the whole Edition.

Orders and Advertisements received at the Islander Office, Charlottetown. May 13, '61.

CHEESE! CHEESE!

A LARGE LOT PRIME ANNAPOLIS CHEESE, for sale by M. W. SKINNER.

Ch. Town, June 17, 1861.

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.

All of which will be executed at the lowest possible rates, and will warrant good workmanship in every case.

City, July 10, 1860 PATRICK HICKEY.

STUDENTS OF CHEMISTRY.

Just the thing for you.

A CHEMICAL CHEST containing 43 Chemicals in Bottles and Boxes, and 16 pieces of Apparatus, &c., with the Book of experiments, recommended by some of the first Professors of Chemistry, for sale at the Cash Drug Store of

June 3, 1861. M. W. SKINNER.

A RARE CHANCE NOW OFFERS.

THE Subscriber having imported a STEAM ENGINE, of Fifteen Horse power, set it up and applied the power to a Saw Mill, which answered all that was expected, or required, as to its power and efficiency in every way; but having made some alterations in his business, has led him to offer it for sale. The power may be applied to a GRIST MILL, by shifting the gear from the other Mill, so that it might be in constant use. The gear, with water pipes and all connected with it, is in a perfect state, and can be seen on the premises of the subscriber at any time, and terms made known.

JAMES SCANTLEBURY.

Charlottetown, June 3, 1861.

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.

NO BLARNEY,

BUT heart-felt thanks to the Farmers for the confidence reposed in the **FIELD** and **GARDEN SEEDS** annually sold by

J. WILLIAMS, Queen Square,

who solicits attension to his Stock of seeds, viz;

Canadian White Bald Wheat,
Carse of Gowrie do.
Gravel and Beech Nut Wheat,
Timothy and Hungarian Grass Seeds,
Island Growth and imported Red Clover Seed,
White Dutch Clover Seed,
A variety of Swedish and other Turnip Seeds,
Carrot, Beet and Parsnip Seeds,

and a large variety of

GARDEN SEEDS.

J. W. would also call attention to a superior sample of Flour and Corn Meal, sold either by the Barrel or retail, with his usual Stock of Dry Goods and Groceries.

Several tons of **BARLEY STRAW** for sale.

N. B. The highest cash price given for Timothy Seed.

Ch. Town, April 15, 1861. tf

FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A FREEHOLD FARM, consisting of 120 Acres, on the Tryon Road, Lot 27, 40 of which are in a high state of cultivation, the remainder covered with Hard and Soft Wood. There are a good Dwelling House and Barn on the premises, and also a good well of water within a short distance from the dwelling. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM McKAY.

Tryon Road, Lot 27, Nov 19, 1860. tf

Grain, Grain.

THE highest price given for BARLEY and OATS at

Coles'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.

NOTICE.

Assignment of Debts.

ALL Persons indebted to William Ling, of Township No. 24, Trader, are hereby required to make immediate payment to the undersigned, Trustees and Assignees, under Deed dated 12th February, 1861.

JOHN LONGWORTH,
JOSEPH HENSLEY,
JAMES ANDERSON,
GEO. S. BAGNALL.

Charlottetown, March 8, 1861

CLOTHS! CLOTHS!

Important to Country Dealers

THE attention of Country Dealers, and the public generally, is called to a sample stock of CLOTHS from New Brunswick Manufactories, which for *price defy competition*.

April 1, 1861. tf J. S. CARVELL.