as the lion shares with the jackal. I intend d in this letter to give the public, at a distance, a full description of this "John Murphy," *as he was and is;* but as this letter has already taken up more space than I at *first intended* it should, I shall say nothing at present about John Murphy, more than saying, that if he "*be's* a good boy from this time out," and refrains from writing letters, and from murdering the Queen's English as he has most unmercifully done in his letter of the 27th ult., I will be charitably enough inclined to leave him alone for the future.

Nothing can more forcibly demonstrate the deplorable state to which the Government has fallen than to see them sending such characters as Sandy McLean and Jack Murphy into Montague, to wheedle a few Monaghans into the act of signing an address of blarney to the Lieut. Governor. If the Government had a leg to stand upon, they would scorn to act in such a manner. I remember, on the occasion of the great "Indignation Meeting," held in Charlottetown on the anniversary of "Donnybrook Fair day," 1858, that in the public papers then, as well as now, in the interest and pay of the party now in power, this people, the "*Monaghans*," were styled "the scum of the earth," "more resembling the fiends of perdition than human beings." But the *tune* is now changed. These men, or at least some of them, are considered "respectable," and quite competent and worthy of forming a part of a deputation to wait upon Her Majesty's representative with an address. Verily the times are changed.

I am, Mr. Editor,
Yours very sincerely,
RODERICK DHU.

Belfast Shore, April 20.h, 1861.

FOR THE EXAMINER.

We, the undersigned resident householders and voters in the Settlements of Montague and Newtown, Lots 57 and 58, do certify, that b fore the signing of the B lfast address we were given to unde.stand that it was only a complimentary one to Col. G ay for being the occasion of extending the Land Purchase Act, so as to enable the Government to purchase this Estate from the Earl of Selkirk; and with that exception alone, we repudiate every word of it (the said addres-), as we well know that the Land Purchase Act was passed by the late Liberal Government, under which Act the present Government purchased this Estate; and we also know well that its passage through the Legislature was opposed at the time by all the Tories and Proprietary party in both Houses. And we are well aware that all the good measures through which the Island was, or is benefitted, was passed by Mr. Coles and his Government when in power—such as the Free Education Act, the Land Purchase Act, and the Loan Bill, which would also have been sanctioned by the Imperial Government only for the opposition and interference of the present party in power on this Island; through which the whole tenantry of the Island, had it become law, would be placed in the same position as we are in now. And we hold it to be highly presumptuous for any of us on this Estate to dictate to the tenantry what course they should adopt or pursue relating to the Land Commission, or whether they should pay rent or not, as they are entitled to be better judges of their own affairs than we are. And we also further state that the printed copy of the address referred to above was not a true copy of the written one, as the one that John Murphy carried about for signatures had the objectionable parts defaced or blotted out, and the improvements or alterations interlined; but it seems that there were different copies of it abroad at the same time, and that they all differed according to the difference of opinion or the tastes of the inhabitants of the different settlements. And we further state, that for the purpose of shewing our gratitude to the Hon. Col. Gray, we made the signatures as numerous as possible to the above referred to address.

John O'Brien	Michael Naddy
Owen Daly	Thomas Morrisey
Patrick Morrissey	Edmund Naddy
James O'Brien	Walter Kelly
James Hughes, (who signed the partnership letter in the *Islander* of 5 h inst.)	James Kelly
	James McCabe
	John McGinnes
John Callaghan	William Connelly
John Morrissey	Owen McKenna
Thomas Callaghan	Thomas Connelly
Patrick Morrisey	James Welsh
John Byrne	Owen Seaven
Patrick Stack	James Mooney
Martin O'Brien	John Colley
William M rrissey	Thomas Binnick
William Welsh	Michael O'Brien
Nicholas Stack	Paul Dunn
William Bulger	John Welsh
John Roach	John Calneen.
William Cody	

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—Alex. McLean, Esq, came to my house on the 11th of February last, with the Belfast address, and asked me if I would sign it, as it was a complimentary address to Col. Gray, which I did. He then asked me if I had any person that I would send over to Paul Dunn's. I said I had not, but that I would put his name to it of my own accord, which I did; and then, at the suggestion of Mr. McLean and Mr. Smith, I wrote several names more of my nearest neighbours, (who were not present, nor at home, some of them being in the woods), as I knew they were thankful to Col. Gray for the part he had taken in purchasing this estate, viz:—James Callaghan, Thomas Callaghan, John Shae, Matthew Farrel, John Farrel, Michael O'Brien, and some others.

JOHN O'BRIEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR—There is a communication in the *Islander* of the 5th inst., signed by four men and three or four boys. The boys' names are Patrick Mooney, son of Dan., apparent age about 12 years, James Hughes,son of Edward, John McGinnis, supposed to be of age according to his looks but not according to station, and Michael Kooney, who is invisible, for there is no name of Kooney in the district. There is a man named Philip Rooney, whose eldest son's name is Dennis (about 18 years), therefore "Kooney" is fictitious. These are the very respectable men, all voters, that signed this famous declaration; and the young fellows whose names are attached were breaking roads opposite Daniel Mooney's, one of the *men* signers, where Alexr. McLean, Esq, J. P., and the newest Island Coroner got them to sign this letter, which he had all ready written in his pocket with him, for he had all ready to their hand, even to his witness, Mr. John Murphy. This document which it seems was copied two days afterwards at Belfast Cross Roads, on 29th March, was very much soiled on the 27th of same month at Mooney's tavern, in the settlement of Montague, a distance of 6 or 7 miles from Belfast, which is the reason of John Murphy's being made to witness it such a length of time before the date of the 29th, such at least is his, Mr. Murphy's, excuse for witnessing the falsehood on Good Friday, and he at home that day; and he thinks that it is Dan. Fraser who is to blame for not dating it back to the very day that he and his superior in office, Mr. McLean, was at Mooney's with the document, and also a barrel of herring which he had for retail, as it was a good week to sell herring in a Catholic settlement, it being the week before Easter Sunday.

Daniel Mooney in his letter, also brought to him written, for his signature, states that none signed the famous Belfast address in Montague only "heads of families and voters who all voted at the last general election." Now, for the information of the public and his Excellency too, there was not *one* in the settlement who voted at all at the last general election, and when Thomas Morrisey, late of Newtown voted at Belfast, he was pelted with stones for not voting for Col. Gray. What will the Hon. Col. think of such conduct as this by his supporters, for the Returning Officer was an eye-witness to this? These worthies also state that there are none opposed to the Government in the district only three individuals. If that is the case why did they not put voters' names and heads of families to it, and not such fictitious ones as Kooney? Indeed, it is a wonder that they did not put the names of the Snooks family to it. As for Dan. Mooney and Owen Clarkin they would sign anything to please the Small Debt Commissioners of the Belfast Court, as they are the Darbysknidres in the neighborhood in the meal trade. It is also reported that it was herring Mr. McLean gave for the liquor, and Dan. says that they were very small Island spring herring, and that he gave a half pint a dozen for them, which he says was "too much intirely."

Yours, &c.,
April 6, 1861. THE KILKENNYMAN.

Mr. Reuben Traveller, a well known citizen of Ottawa Upper Canada, died last week, in the eighty-first year of his age. He passed through an eventful life, among other circumstances having been present at several of the great naval battles of Nelson, and being also one of those venturous spirits accompanying Mungo Park in his African exploration. Mr. Traveller was a native of England. He was crier of the courts of Charleton county, Upper Canada, since the country was first formed.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 29, 1861.

THE END OF THE SESSION.

The Legislative Session of 1861, in this Island, came to its end at two o'clock to-day, without a feeling of regret in the breast of any one, except, perhaps, a few officers about the two Houses of Legislature, who are paid for their services by the day; and even these, we think, must have been tired of the whole affair. The Session extended over a period of nearly ten weeks; and if asked what useful measures we have passed in all that time, we are afraid our answer would be a very unsatisfactory one. The usual routine business has been, indeed, transacted with all the customary formalities, and a full measure of debate; and the usual number of Bills have been pushed through their various stages. Several of these were mere transcripts for consolidation,—others, Bills to continue expiring Acts,—and a few private Bills, in which the public at large have no concern. The Education Laws have been consol dated into one Act, without any alteration having been effected in our educational system. One amendment, which would be of some importance, was attempted, but rejected. This was a provision in the Law to enable young men who received their education in the Prince of Wales College, St. Dunstan's College, or any other similar institution in the Provinces, to pass the Board of Education, should they feel inclined to adopt the profession of Teacher, without undergoing the expense and loss of time of studying for five months in the Normal School, where they could gain no addition to their stock of knowledge, except some little acquaintance with the goose step, which, we have been told, is a very important part of a man's education. This amendment was lost in the Assembly, principally on the ground, we believe, that it gave some recognition of, and encouragement to, St. Dunstan's College. Sectarian bigotry would not allow even this very small concession to a Catholic institution which does not receive a shilling of the public revenue, while the Prince of Wales College receives £500 a year, besides a building upheld at the public expense, although the education to be acquired in the former is not inferior to that which may be obtained in the latter. The Legislative Council, however, under the influence of their leader, Mr. Palmer, adopted the amendment as their own, and sent it down to the House of Assembly; but the House again threw it out — Col. Gray being the only member of the Government who voted for it. There are some very mysterious reports in circulation about this matter; but we shall abstain from further observations until we are in possession of more authentic information touching them.

The Bill, introduced last year, to restrict the elective franchise, by rendering it necessary for electors to obtain a certificate from road overseers before they can vote at an election — passed both Houses. There can be no doubt that it will have the effect desired by the Tories of disfranchising nearly one-fourth of the electors of the Colony. This was done, of course, with a view to the next election, as the party in power know that they are very unpopular with the majority of the people.

Our readers are already aware that the Elective Legislative Council Bill has also passed both Houses. It is the next in importance to the one we have just mentioned. But it is not an original measure. The best prts of it have been copied from the Canadian Act, which has proved a thorough failure. As to its being of any service in promoting the public interests here, we look upon the idea as the most absurd.

The Land Commission—from which so much was expected—has ended, as a certain honourable member would say, "in smoke." The connivance of the Government with the Proprietors to defeat the Bill passed in the Session of 1860—the narrowing up of the enquiry to the estates of the few landholders who consented to the arbitration, and the rejection by the Colonial Minister of all questions relating to titles and arrears of quit rents—proclaim the whole thing to be one of the grossest humbugs ever perpetrated upon any people.

Now, will any one tell us what has been done to promote the interests of the Colony during the long and tedious Session that has just passed away? We have been a spectator of, and participator in, many of its scenes; and we can confidently say that never has a Session passed during our residence in the Colony from which our fellow Colonists will derive such little advantage as from the Session now closed We must give it one small modicum of praise, that, with two or three exceptions, it has spent, or made provision for spending, the public money in a very free and open-handed way. The expenditure for this year cannot be less than fifty thousand pounds—there is no reason to believe that the revenue will exceed forty thousand pounds—adding ten thousand pounds to the debt of sixty-two thousand pounds which now presses on the vitals of the Colony—making an increase of over forty thousand pounds during the four years the Tories shall have had the controul of the public affairs. On this point further comment is unnecessary.

His Excellency the Lieut Governor having come to the Colonial Building, where the Volunteers formed a Guard of Honour to receive him, and having proceeded to the Council Chamber, the Session was closed with the usual formalities—His Excellency first reading the following Speech:

SPEECH.

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

It affords me great satisfaction to be able to relieve you from further attendance on your Legislative duties.

I thank you for the care and attention you have bestowed on the public business during the Session.

The domestic affliction which has befallen our gracious Queen in the death of Her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, has called forth your respectful expression of heart-felt sympatay. I have transmitted your address of condolence on this melancholy event, to be laid at the foot of the throne.

I have great pleasure in giving my assent to the Bill which provides for the organization of our Rifle Volunteers, and I thank you for the grant you have voted for their support. No effort shall be wanting on my part to promote the efficiency of this Force.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

In Her Majesty's name I thank you for the supplies you have granted for the public service.

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

We have to deplore the painful events now occurring among a neighbouring people—a people having the same language, and claiming a common ancestry with ourselves.

While we cherish the hope that these sad differences may, without further bloodshed, be allayed, and harmony be restored to the American people, we cannot but feel the advantages which, under the British constitution, we are permitted to enjoy; and I am confident that, on your return to your several homes, you will vie in promoting, and confirming by your influence and position, that spirit of loyalty and good feeling which, under the divine blessing, prevails throughout this Island.

The Speech, it will be seen, is commendably short, and avoids all allusion to any of the measures passed, except the Volunteer Bill, because, we suppose, even the Government themselves could discover nothing worthy of a favourable notice in the list of Bills assented to. We shall take an early opportunity to give some consideration to the Volunteer Bill, and particularly to the Orange question, which formed a remarkable episode in the discussion which took place on that measure. The *Islander* has lately given its opinions, at much length, on this branch of the subject, and accused us, very unjustly, of attacking Orangemen and Protestants individually. Want of time and space alone prevented us from noticing the article in the *Islander* in the first number of our journal that appeared after its publication; but we shall give our attention to it as soon as our columns shall be somewhat relieved from the pressure now upon them.

The story of the unfinished Blue Books, which gave rise to some discussion in the House of Assembly last week, will be noticed in our next; and reference will also be made to the debate on the Public Accounts, that occurred a day or two after, when some notable discoveries were effected—there being, amongst other things, the absorption of forty gallons of wine, at a cost of £28, provided for the Prince of Wales' banquet, which some members of the Committee had quietly divided amongst themselves. Relieved from attendance in the House, we shall now have leisure to give, in future numbers, much information touching these and other matters, as the result of our enqiries during the Session now ended.

THE CIVIL WAR IN THE STATES.

We received by the Mail on Friday our usual files of papers from the neighbouring republic, but, not being of a very late date, they furnish no new intelligence of the revolution now spreading over that distracted country. For further information touching the conflict between the North and South, we must rely on Telegraphic despatches communicated to our contemporaries in the adjoining provinces, and these, we fear, are, in too many instances, utterly unworthy of credit—as they are too often manufactured for party purposes—sometimes to influence the markets—and not unfrequently the offspring of the wildest and most unfounded rumours. Our Colonial papers are filled with these despatches, all couched in genuine sensation style, printed under exciting headings, in the most conspicuous type. But they really contain nothing remarkably important after all,—there does not appear to have been any more fighting since the surrender of Fort Sumter—if the bloodless bombardment of that fortress can be called a fight,—but a great deal of noise about raising, enrolling and marching of Militia in aid of the respective belligerants — a good deal of boasting about immense loans to the North and South by their numerous sympathisers, so as to enable them to carry on the war; and some other incidents that may look very important in print, and may help to keep up the war fever amongst our excited neighbours, but will not be attended by any serious consequences in a great national struggle. The only serious evil to be apprehended, at present, from this state of excitement, is the interruption it must necessarily cause in commercial transactions. Trade will, no doubt, be seriously paralyzed—property, both private and public, to a very large extent, may be destroyed, and very many persons ruined; but we can hardly think, judging from recent events, that there will be a very sanguinary civil war in the States, although it may be impossible to patch up the quarrel between the North and the South.

To satisfy the curiosity of our readers, and to show what startling events, occurring at the seat of war, keep our American cousins in their present unhappy feverish condition, we make the following extracts from the telegraphic despatches furnished by the Mail of Friday.

BY TELEGRAPH!

BOSTON, April 19th.

The Banks in this City have voted a loan to the State of Three Million of Dollars for War purposes.

Major Anderson arrived at New York to-day.

It has been ascertained that 49 were killed and 139 wounded at Fort Moultrie during the late bombardment.

Jefferson Davis has issued a general invitation to ship-masters to apply for letters of marque, and every facility will be afforded in the way of arming and equipping.

On the other hand, the Confederacy are fully as active in their warlike preparations.

The City of Charleston has voted a loan of two million of dollars.

New Orleans has voted a loan of three millions of dollars.

And Mobile has voted two millions of dollars to the confederacy.

It was reported and the report was generally believed, that the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, with fifteen thousand stand of arms, had been seized by the Virginia Troops.

The Rails of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway have been torn up to prevent the passage of the Northern Troops to Washington. The Harbor of Norfolk has been obstructed by order of the Governor of Virginia, to prevent vessels from leaving.

Late determined proceedings by the Confederacy have heightened the excitement in the North to a most intense degree.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

Lincoln has proclaimed the seceded ports blockaded.

Harper's Ferry and arms were destroyed by the Lieutenant in charge, being about to be overpowered by the Virginia troops.

The attack on Washington is expected momentarily.

Jefferson Davis, the President of the Southern Confederacy, was reported as within a few hours' march of the City of Washington.

All the Telegraph lines south of Baltimore are in the hands of the Southern Confederacy.

BALTIMORE, April 20th.

Northern, Central and Philadelphia Railroads, and Bridges are destroyed, and the troops from the North are seeking conveyance by water to Washington.

All mail communication between the North and South is interrupted.

HARRISBURG, 23d.—Caleb Cushing, ex-Att'y General, just arrived from Washington; left there Sunday; reports General Lee with five thousand Virginians occupying Arlington heights, mile and half from Washington. Mayor of Baltimore assured President that he will use best efforts to protect troops which may pass at distance from city by preventing citizens from leaving city.

LATER, *New York, 5 p. m.*—Steamer *Yankee* has arrived from Norfolk Navy Yard, *reports* total destruction of buildings, store houses and government property to prevent capture by confederacy; movements at Norfolk so hurried that two naval officers were left behind by the *Yankee*. One arrived at Harrisburg brings one day later news from Washington than Cushing's report—Virginians were not on Arlington heights.

NEW YORK, April 24.—General Scott has sent orders to Fort Washington to destroy rebel batteries below Mount Vernon at all hazards. General Scott remarked to gentlemen who pointed to him the report concerning his resignation, that he "could more easily believe that they would trample the American flag in the dust, than that he would be suspected of resignation in this hour of trial." "No, sir," he said, "please God I will fight for many years yet for this Union, and that too under the protecting folds of the star spangled banner."

It is reported that the President said to Baltimore deputation, that if the passage of United States troops was again obstructed, he would lay the city in ashes.

NEW ORLEANS, 23d.—Fifteen thousand Tennesseeans *en route* to join Southern Confederate army. Steamer *Hannah M. Johnston* from Pensacola, yesterday morning, reports eight war vessels off that harbor with reinforcements.

STILL LATER FROM THE STATES.

Another Mail was received from the States on Saturday last, by which we were furnished with papers to the 22nd instant. From these we obtain the following additional news.

THE BALTIMORE RIOT.

THE TROOPS FROM THE NORTH ATTACKED.

FOUR MASSACHUSETTS MEN KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED.—A DREADFUL SCENE — STORES CLOSED — BUSINESS SUSPENDED— DESPERATE FIGHTING — THE TELEGRAPH WIRES CUT—THE MOB TRIUMPHANT.

FIRST DESPATCH.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—Terrible scenes here. The Pratt street trap torn up. The troops attempted to march through, but were attacked by a mob with bricks and stones, and fired upon. They returned the fire. Two men are killed and several wounded. The fight is now going on.

Another account says that the troops were fired on by the mob. The troops returned the fire. Fight still going on.

SECOND DESPATCH.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—We cannot say certain what portion of the troops were attacked.

They bore a white flag as they marched up Pratt street, but were greeted with showers of paving stones.

The Mayor went ahead with the police.

There was an immense crowd, and the streets were blocked. The soldiers finally turned and fired on the mob. Several of the wounded have just been carried up the streets in carts.

It is reported that there was dreadful work at the depot.

THIRD DESPATCH.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—The mob rushed to the Guards armory for arms. Two of the troops were killed and ten more reported wounded.

FOURTH DESPATCH.

At the Washington depot an immense crowd assembled. The rioters attacked the troops at the depot—several of the latter were wounded, some fatally.

There are said to be 4 of the troops killed, and 4 of the rioters killed. The city is in tremendous excitement. Martial law has been proclaimed, and the military are rushing to their armories. Civil war has commenced!

The railroad track is said to be torn up outside the city. Parties threaten to destroy Pratt street bridge.

The cars have left for Washington, being stoned as they left.

FIFTH DESPATCH.

It was the Massachusetts regiment, and they have marched through. Three of the mob are known to be dead; also three of the soldiers, and many wounded.

The stores are closing. The military are rapidly forming.

SIXTH DESPATCH.

Affairs are getting serious. Before all the cars got through, crowds assembled at various points and commenced obstructing the road. Reports now are current that the mob is tearing up the track. It is understood that only a portion of the troops have gone through.

15,000 STAND OF ARMS DESTROYED.

CARLISLE, Pa., April 19.—Lieut Jones, late in command of Harper's Ferry, arrived with his command, 43 men, at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The Lieutenant having been advised that a force of 2500 troops were ordered by the Governor to take possession of Harper's Ferry, and finding his position untenable, under the direction of the War Department, he destroyed all the munitions of war, the armory, arsenal and buildings. He withdrew his command under cover of night, and almost in the presence of 25,000 troops He lost 3 men. Fifteen thousand stands of arms were destroyed. His command made a forced march of 30 miles last night—from Harper's Ferry to Hagarstown, Mo. They look much worn and fatigued. They were enthusiastically received by the population of the place.

APPROPRIATION FOR THE DEFENCE OF NEW-ORLEANS—SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—The City Council has appropriated $200,000 for the defence of the city. Everything in the way of military matters is making rapid progress. Subscription books for the Confederate loan were opened today. The rush of subscribers is very great.

CHARLESTON, 17th.—New Orleans wants $5,000,000 of the Confederate loan. The whole fifteen millions will be issued immediately.

Gov. Ellis telegraphed to the Secretary of War that he has taken the forts in North Carolina.

MOBILE, 17th.—The loan is being eagerly taken, principally by fifty and hundred dollar bidders, they having the perference. The office is crowded with applicants.

MONTGOMERY, 17th.—Charleston has taken $2,000,000 of the loan at par, and $12,000 paid cash; New Orleans $3,000,000 at par; Mobile $300,000, all small bidders, capitalists holding off until to-morrow.

FIFTY THOUSAND KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE TROOPS OFFERED TO THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

MONTGOMERY, April 17.—Fifty thousand Kentucky and Tennessee troops have been offered to the War Department. The government has been asked from New Orleans for the fifteen million loan.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa, April 21.—On the night of the destruction of the buildings at Harper's Ferry, four men on guard could not leave with Lieut. Jones. They were taken prisoners by the Virginians, and held until yesterday afternoon, when two escaped by crossing the bridge, and another swam the river. The other is still a prisoner. The three arrived here this morning, and report the destruction of the arms and buildings as complete. Six or seven thousand Virginians were there, and five thousand more were expected last night from Richmond under Col. Lee. They design invading Maryland and to make Mason and Dixon's line the line of warfare.

WAR ITEMS.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Gen J. G. Swift, formerly chief of the U. S. Corps of Engineers, at the age of 78, has tendered his services to the Government.

The California residents in New York are about forming a mounted company for service of the Government.

Schooner Ocean Bell has been seized as a supposed slaver.

Union men in Delaware are in a bad fix, though population is largely Union. All the State arms are in the hands of the secessionists, having been transferred by the Governor, who has not yet responded to the requisition of the President, and will not. The Union men hope the U. S. Government will take possession of the upper part of the State, in order to secure the powder mills at Brandywine.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Steam tug Mercury has been chartered by the Government, suitably armed and stationed at the Narrows under command of Capt. Fowler of the revenue service, who will examine the clearances and cargoes of all outward bound vessels.

Col. Elsworth's regiment of Fire Zouaves was mustered into service to-day.

The Brandywine Bridge, and all the bridges between the Susquehanna and Philadelphia, are guarded by from 50 to 100 men each.

It is reported that Virginia has seceded. The secession ordinance is to be ratified by the people.

Fort Pickens has been attacked. The information is credited at the War Department.

General Scott is anxious for the arrival of volunteers. He is ready for action. He fears the capture of vessels of war in Norfolk Navy Yard.

Notwithstanding the refusal of the Border States, Maryland excepted, to furnish troops a large number of volunteers offer their services from Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri. The city of Baltimore offers two regiments.

Major Anderson, officers, and men, left Charleston yesterday for New York.

In New York the mob reigns supreme.

There is great destruction of property in Montreal by inundation. Loss estimated at over a million of dollars!

THE LATE CALAMITY AT MONTREAL!

Full particulars of the late flood are given in the Montreal papers. The *Advertiser* says that Montreal is suffering from the most terrible calamity that has overtaken her—a flood greater than has been known in the memory of man,—causing an awful amount of suffering, and a loss of property greater than that destroyed by the great fire.

The loss of property is estimated at about a million of dollars. At Griffintown, cattle and pigs were drowned in great numbers, and many persons were rescued with great difficulty from their perilous position.

Hundreds of persons, who, a few hours before, were in comfortable circumstances, are now utterly ruined. The loss of several lives is also reported.

A flood of such magnitude has never been known in Montreal before; nor has the city ever suffered such an immense loss from the elements. To add to the troubles, the Gas Works being flooded, the city was left without light, in the midst of the inundation.

MORE SECRECY.

On Thursday last, Mr. Coles asked the members of the Government, in the House of Assembly, to produce, for the information of the country, all the correspondence that had taken place relative to the purchase of the Selkirk estate and Lot 54. Col. Gray replied that he would give an answer to Mr. Coles's application on the following day. On that day his answer was, that on making enquiry he found that the correspondence was of a *private* nature, carried on between His Excellency the Lieut. Governor and the vendors of the estates referred to, and that it could not be produced. Now, we should like to be told why there should be any *private* correspondence about the purchase of *public* lands? The people of the Colony have to pay for those lands, and it is their undoubted right to be made acquainted with every circumstance connected with their purchase. There should be no secrecy in a matter of this kind; for it is of no consequence whether the correspondence was conducted by the Lieut. Governor or his advisers. The people should be fully informed touching all all the details of the negotiation and purchase, so long as they are the paymasters. If the Lieut. Governor chooses to make a *private* bargain for the purchase of an estate, *public* money should not be asked for it. When the Worrell Estate was purchased by the Government, all the correspondence relating to that transaction was laid before the Legislature, without putting the opposition to the necessity of asking for it. If the Liberal Government had not produced that correspondence, a furious outcry would have been made against them by the opposition.

Married,

On the 19th instant, at the Rectory, Georgetown, by the Rev. Mr. Roach, Mr. Charles Davey, to Miss Jane Bell, both of White Sands, Murray Harbour.

Died,

At the Lunatic Asylum, on Friday, the 19th instant, Donald McNeill, aged 42 years, a native of Belfast, Prince Edward Island.

On Tuesday last at his residence in this City, MR. JAMES NINER HARRIS, Commission Merchant and Auctioneer—formerly of Totnes, Devonshire, aged 66 years.

At Princetown Royalty, on the 18th instant, after a short illness, in the 77th year of his age, THOMAS MACNUTT, Esq., an old and respected inhabitant of that place.

At Cape Traverse, April 18th, of Diptheria, Barbara Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. Alexander McNeill, (Elder), aged 18 years. She bore her severe illness, for four days, with great firmness of mind and patient resignation to the will of the Lord, with the full assurrance of a blessed entrance into his kingdom and glory.

On the 17th inst, of confusion in the head, Robert Mark Morton, son of Robert Enman, of Lot 49, aged 13 months.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.

April 22—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, Pictou. Schr. Amelia, Gerroir, Arichat; bal. 23—Maria, Layloes, do.; coal. 24—Shannon, King, do; bal Morning Star, Crispo, Harbour Bauchet; barrels. Mary Lousia, Rogers, Arichat; bal. Julia, LeBlanc, do; do. Amelia Adelaide, Terrio, do; do. 25—Pearl, Turnbull, Pictou; coal. Str. Westmorland, Evans, Shediac. Schr. Annie, Gillis, Boston; goods.

CLEARED.

April 19—Schr Pearl, Turnbull, Pictou; mails. Catherine and Elizabeth, LeBlanc, Arichat; bal. 22—Str. Westmorland, Evans, Shediac. Schr. Three Sisters, Macavoy, Magdalene Islands; fishing stores. 24—Ellen, Pentz, Halifax; pro. 25—Str. Westmorland, Evans, Pictou. Schr. Christiana, McNeill, St. John's, N. F.; pro. Morning Star, Crispo, Halifax; pro.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAILS BY STEAMER "WESTMORLAND." SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THE MAILS for the Neighbouring Provinces, &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.

The Wonder of the Age!

Manny's Patent MOWING and REAPING Machine.

ONE acre of Hay or Grain cut on rough or smooth land in an hour, for less than one shilling cost, with the assistance of four or five joined in the purchase of one of those ever renowned *labour-saving Manny's Patent Mowing and Reaping Machine combined.*

Now on Exhibition and Sale, with Wilcomb's Patent Horse Hay Rake, and Brown's Patent Horse Pitch Fork, at *Orwell Cheap Store*—cheaper than the cheapest Country Store on the Island, and with the greatest variety, from a Needle to an Anchor.

Three Gold, Six Silver Prize Medals, and $100 cash have been awarded at the Great Palace and State Fares of America, where Manny's Machine has been fully tested with several other Machines, and proved to be the best, safest, most durable and cheapest Machine of the kind ever offered to the public, for saving time, labor and expense to the Farmers, by which five weeks labor and cost can be saved over the old fashion mode of harvesting with hook and scythe, which will pay a fifth share of the entire Machine in one season. It can now be got if four or five in a Settlement join together, and for which time will be given for payment by the Subscriber, for all those ordered by the 20th of May, so as to have them ready in time for harvest, to enable the Farmers to ship their produce in good weather, and a month sooner, and not fear having too much grain ripe at once, when one of these money saving machines can be had on such favourable terms and easy payment, at Orwell Cheap Store.

This is an opportunity that cannot be got every day, to clear and make large farms, and have a month's work done by lads 16 or 18 years old, in one week. This is coming up to Telegraph operation, and will make the Farmers independent, and look out for better times and more produce.

These wonderful Machines are invaluable to Ship-builders and Sea-Captains, Mechanics, Teachers, Widows, and all those whose time is more valuable at other callings, and will be set up by the maker. A trial given of them, and warranted fully perfect, or taken back.

Annexed are a few testimonials from some of our most extensive Island Farmers, that can be depended on, and who are willing to give satisfactory reference, if called on.

Further particulars known from

PATRICK STEPHENS, Agent,
Orwell Cheap Store.
W. W. IRVING,
Agricultural Warehouse, Charlottetown, or to
THOMAS ANNEAR, Wood Ranger,
Montague River.

April 29, 1861.

N. B.—All parties wishing to use any of these Machines, would do well to roll the land in time for them—*this is important.* P. S.

Certificates.

We certify that each of us have purchased one of *Manny's Patent Two Horse Mowing and Reaping Machines*, the operation of which we are highly pleased with, and it has proved much more satisfactory than we expected, having performed all our work much better, and at less cost than hand labor, and having our hay and grain secured nearly five weeks sooner than our neighbours, with the old fashion scythe and hook.

We consider *Manny's Machine* the most valuable invention ever discovered, or seen on this Island, for the benefit of the Farmers, and strongly advise every one requiring such to secure them in time, if they can arrange in any way to have one in each settlement, when the benefit will be found to save money and time—so valuable to farm workers.

(Signed) WILLIAM ACORN, Miller & Farmer, Lot 49,
ROBERT MUTCH, Farmer & Stock Master,

April 22, 1861. Gallows Point.

N. B.—Any one wishing to see our Machine, can call at any time, or to the agent, at Orwell Cheap Store, where one is on exhibition and sale.

I certify that I had one of *Manny's Patent Two Horse Mower and Reaping Machines* at work on my Farm last season, and found it proved admirably well, and far superior to any one of the kind I ever saw in England, or on this Island; and had I not succeeded in getting the use of it, I should have lost a great quantity of my grain, it having got over ripe, and I could not get men to hire at any wages at the time. I found it much less expense, and the work better done than by hand. My opinion is, that when these Machines are a little better known, no Farmer that wants to save money, or time, will be without one.

April 22, 1861. 1m JOHN DOUSE, Port Selkirk.

CHARLOTTETOWN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company, will be held at their Office, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on TUESDAY, the Seventh day of MAY next, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board for the past year, electing Directors, and the general transaction of business. By Order,

WM. MURPHY,
April 29, 1861. Manager and Secretary.

WANTED, a steady Man as FIREMAN, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given. Persons applying must be able to give a good recommendation from last employer. W. MURPHY.

Gas Works, April 29, 1861.

Molasses.

JUST received, a quantity of very superior MOLASSES.

J. S. CARVELL.

April 29, 1861. 2w

PER Steamer, via Halifax, W. R. WATSON has received a Supply of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

Charlottetown, April 29, 1861.

To be Let, on Queen's-street,

THE SHOP, DWELLING HOUSE, and PREMISES, adjoining Mr. W. R. WATSON'S Drug Store, recently occupied by Mr. JAMES ROMANS.

Possession given on the 1st June next. Apply to
FREDERICK BRECKEN,
JOSEPH HENSLEY, } Trustees.
A. MITCHELL,

April 29, 1861. 1sl 4i

REMOVAL.

J. CAMERON, Clock & Watch Maker, has removed to the shop opposite the Hon. George Coles's, where he will be happy to attend to his old friends and customers.

Charlottetown, April 29, 1861. (all papers 1m)

BUTTER.—The subscriber has on hand a quantity of VERY SUPERIOR BUTTER—for sale low.

April 1, 1861. J. S. CARVELL.