"You had no reason to fear any disturbance, and your statement to the contrary is a *misrepresentation* and a *libel* upon the tenantry, who, for years past, have shown no dispos tion to disturb the tranquility of the Colony, and who, I am satisfied, will never do so, *unless instigated by men as* UNPRINCIPLED *as your Excellency* and your Excellency's advisers."

We do not make these quotations for the purpose of discussing the principles or questions which they involve, but merely to show the *style* Mr. Pope observed in his allusions to the late Lieut. Governor, whose successor, according to the Secretary's recent declarati ns, should never have an uncourteous word applied to him, simply because he is the Lieut. Governor. But we cannot forbear to remark that if Sir Dominick Daly did wrong when he described the extent of the public agitation, owing to the unsettled state of the land question, and apprehended the worst consequences from the continuance of that agitation—Mr. Pope himself made use of stronger language on this point, when he declared in the *Islander*, a few months ago, that the peace of the country could not be preserved unless the leasehold tenure be abolished, which he then thought could only be done by purchasing proprietary lands by the aid of a public loan.

But to proceed with our elegant extracts. Alluding to one of the Bills regarding which Sir Dominick expressed his opinion above noticed, Mr. Pope applies the following abusive language to the Lieut. Governor :—

"*Your conduct was such as would become the most despicable of cowards*; and your declaring the Bill to be reasonable, and such as was demanded by justice and sound policy, proves *your utter disregard for truth*."

We might easily add to these quotations from the same letter, in which we could exhibit a fine sprinkling of such terms as "folly," "w ckedness," "falsehood," "misrepresentation," applied to the Governor, but we think our quotations are sufficient to show the extent of Mr. Pope's respect for "the Queen's representative," when it suits his purpose to malign that high officer. We will only add that his letter of the 13th August, 1853, closes with a very disreputable attack upon Sir. D. Daly's religious faith, because, while in communion with the Catholic Church, he chose to take an office under a Protestant Government.

We intended to make a few more extracts from other Nos. of the *Islander*, couched in language similar to that already quoted—all showing that not a shadow of respect was entertained for "the Queen's Representative" when that gentleman was happily free from the controul of a Tory and Proprietary faction; but the length of the extracts we had marked — the number of explanations which they would require — and the foulness of abuse they contain on the character and office of the late Lieut. Governor — admonish us to desist. If the *Islander* should, however, again think proper to read Mr. Coles, ourselves, or any one else connected with the Liberal party, a lecture on the impropriety of using uncourteous language towards "the Queen's representative," when we happen to disapprove of the follies or errors of his administration, we shall again turn over the pages of the *Islander*; and we are confident we can safely challenge the whole history of Provincial journalism to produce more blackguardism and atrocious abuse against "the Queen's representative" than its editorial columns will afford, during the years that Sir Alexander Bannerman and Sir Dominick Daly administered our public affairs.

During the two years in which Mr. Dundas has administered the affairs of this Colony, we have indulged in no personal reflections upon himself, although we have had occasion frequently to animadvert with some severity on what we believed to be the errors and shortcomings of his Government. We hold that the Lieut. Governor should be kept aloof from our political contentions. If His Excellency will, however, forget his high position, and take sides with either the party in power or the one in opposition, he must share the fortunes and the censures which attach to those to whom he gives his adherence. We are not aware that he has committed himself seriously to either side. Indeed, we are well assured that he has shown no feeling in favour of the Opposition. There may be some ground of compl int against His Excellency for the manner in which he replied to the Belfast address—which was notoriously a party manœuvre—and for his recent letter to Mr. Palmer, which was plainly intended as a rebuke to Mr. Coles. In the former, he incautiously expressed his opinion upon local political questions, which the circumstances of the case did not require at His Excellency's hands; and in the latter, he assumed a certain degree of responsibility which of right belonged to his Council. But in both cases we are willing to believe that his judgment was warped by his advisers; and we regret to have to add the expression of our conviction that a most unjustifiable advantage was taken of His Excellency's docility of character or want of judgment when he was asked or encouraged to write and publish the very extraordinary and uncalle I-for letter to Mr. Palmer.

THE ADDRESS FROM NEW LONDON.

The *Islander* of Friday last contains a "complimentary address to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor from New London," signed by "207 persons," with His Excellency's reply thereto. The address praises Mr. Dundas for his "high standard of principle and rectitude," and for his "determination to govern in the sincere spirit of justice to all parties." All this is very good, and must be gratifying to Mr. Dundas. But we want to know why the "207 persons" troubled themselves at this particular time to give expression to their opinions regarding His Excellency? No one accused him of departing "from that high standard of principle" so "prominently conspicuous in his Excellency's conduct;" and as regards the other proposition, we are not aware that Mr. Dundas has manifested any insincerity in connection with our public affairs, *so far as he has had any controul over them*. Mr. Coles's remark in the Assembly about the error or misstatement in the despatch of the 30th April could not have possibly caused the New London address from the "207 persons," because in that address His Excellency was most particularly exhonerated from censure. It is rather remarkable that in this address no allusion is made to the Government—to their policy, nor to any act of theirs. Why is it that the Lieut. Governor should be singled out from his advisers as alone worthy of praise from the "sweet voices" of the 207 "independent, intelligent, and respectable" inhabitants of New London? Practically, under our system of self-Government, the Queen's representative is nobody in the administration of our public affairs. He cannot do any thing of his own accord. Many things may appear to be done in his name, but they are done by the order and direction of his Councillors. In short, the real governors of this country for the time being are, Messrs. Palmer, Gray, Longworth, Haviland, Pope, Laird, Yeo, and Simpson; and the Lieut. Governor, who may have better intentions than any of his advisers, must nevertheless do everything which those advisers tell him to do, or prepare to sacrifice his position. Now, the remarkable silence of the 207 New Londoners regarding the *personnel* or the policy of the Government, is a sure indication of a want of confidence in, or respect for, the Administration. If Mr. Dundas had distinguished himself by any memorable stroke of policy—if he had initiated any important measures for the public welfare—we might suppose there was some good reason for the "complimentary address." But the meaningless and fulsome adulation of which this address consists appears to have no object but to gratify a natural propensity on the part of the signers to beslaver somebody in authority.

The 207 "independent" people of New London are filled with joyous recollections of His Excellency's visits to other parts of the Island, about two years ago. In the simplicity of their hearts they seem to think that those visits—which every Governor makes after his arrival in the Colony, to recreate himself and do the agreeable to the natives—will be eminently serviceable in promoting the public welfare. This delusion is not a dangerous one—it may be pleasant, and we have no heart to disturb it. Indeed, we cordially join with the 207 "independent" people of New London—(we may observe, parenthetically, that we thought there were a great many more than 207 "independent" people in "the rich and fertile district of New London"—) in hoping that His Excellency "will be pleased, at some future day, to pay a visit to this part of the Island a'so,"—and that, magnanimously throwing party differences aside, their hearts will be immensely rejoiced when His Excellency's bounty shall dispense a liberal shower of sixpences amongst the curly headed boys and girls of that "rich district," who, before another generation have passed away, may ask the successor of Mr. Dundas to repeat the delightful operation for the benefit of *their* interesting progeny.

THE ELECTIVE COUNCIL BILL.

"The Government have done their duty to the people by passing the Elective Council Bill — but we much question whether the Act will receive the Royal allowance."—*Islander, May* 3.

Exactly so. We are convinced that the Government never intended the Bill should receive the royal allowance so long as they can command a subservient majority in the upper House. It is evident that the very first clause of the Bill—which provides for the total and immediate extinction of the whole Council, several of whose members have held seats in that body for a great number of years—was formed with a view to its rejection by the Crown. The Government were pledged to their supporters to bring forward an elective Council Bill. For consistency sake they have done so, and they have made such an absurd thing of it, that scarcely one of themselves now believes it will receive the royal sanction. If they have any doubts upon the subject, it is more than probable that steps would be taken in this Colony to defeat the Bill—as was the case with that other notable sham, the Bill to give effect to the award of the Land Commission.

The Government peop'e boast of the great influence they possess at the Colonial Office. We dare say they have some influence there, but they exercise it for evil purposes. The only good Bill they passed during their three Sessions of power has been defeated by the chicanery of their own party; and the Council Bill—which they assure us was so much desired by "the people"—evidently awaits the same fate. If "the people" have set their hearts upon this Bill—if it will do all its advocates say to promote useful legislation, we really cannot see why it should fail to command the royal favour—or why its advocates are among the first to consign it, prospectively, to the waste paper box of the Colonial Office? But many people desirous of avoiding puzzling questions of this kind will readily answer that the Government of this Island deal extensively in shams. It will be found, however, at the next election, that the people do not appreciate such things.

THE WAR IN THE STATES.

The Colonial and United States Mails, received yesterday, furnish no additional news of the civil war in the neighbouring republic. The enthusiasm of the North—from which we receive nearly all our intellingence—seems to be on the increase, and accessions of men and money from the northern and western States are rapidly pouring into the Federal Government. Orders have been issued for blockading the Southern ports, to prevent piratic expeditions under letters of marque from the Southern Confederacy; but no more blood has been shed since the bombardment of Fort Sumpter and riot at Baltimore.

☞ The Report of the Committee on Public Accounts appears in the last *Islander*. It omits to state some important particulars which we intended to supply in our present No., but want of space prevents our doing so. We shall give full consideration to the matter in our next paper.

THE ENGLISH MAIL

Arrived in Charlottetown on Friday morning last. There is no important news from Great Britain. Affairs on the European continent wear a gloomy and portentous aspect, but it is difficult to say where and when a crisis will commence, or whether diplomacy will serve to settle the difficulties of the European powers without the dread arbitrament of war. We give below a synopsis of the news.

(*From the Halifax Morning Sun, May* 1.)

The steamship *Arabia* arrived at this port yesterday, about 2 o'clock P. M., after a passage of 9 days, from Liverpool and Queenstown.

On the 15th Mr. Gladstone made his annual financial statement, which, says the *European Times*, 'surprised every one.' And no wonder; for such is the force of his genius, so singular the power he possesses of imparting an interest and a charm to dry figures of arithmet c, that even his opponents are captivated by his rare combinations and happy powers of illustration. It appears that the revenue of 1859—60 was £71,089,000,—that of 1860—61 £70,280,000. The estimated revenue was £72, 840,000. The falling off is chiefly accounted for by the bad harvest of 1860, owing to which the importation of foreign corn rose in a single season to 119 per cent, imposing a drain upon the monetary and industrial classes of England of upwards of £38,000,000—nearly £21,000,000 more than the year previous The last remnant of protection, we learn—the last protective duty on the Statute Book was last year swept away.

The features of the week, whether as affecting the monetary and commercial or the political world, have been the Chancellor of the Exchequer's financial statement and the news brought by the City of Baltimore, leading to the conclusion that a collision between the Northern and Southern States was imminent. The Budget has been generally favorab y received, nevertheless, the funds responded but little to the Chancellor's statement. This however, is owing to the state of continued distrust created by the unsettled position of affairs all over the continent, a state of things that arrests business, and effectually prevents everything like animation from which an improvement in quotations might arise. But the weather is growing more genial and satisfactory, and from general accounts the agricultural prospects of the country are improving. The money market is also becoming easier, and the rate of discount will not improbably be lowered to 4½ per cent, at an early period.

The examination of the guns mounted at all the forts and batteries of the United Kingdom, and probably to be extended to our colonial possessions, has already resulted in demonstrating the fact that much of our ordnance is; from various causes, in an unsatisfactory condition.

The arrangements for the great International Exhibition of next year are proceeding apace, and it is anticipated that the success of the progress will not be behind the Hyde Park of 1851. Local committees are to be formed in all parts of the country for aiding the General committee in London, and the guarantee fund already exceeds £300,000. The affair has been taken up with great spirit, and, beautiful as the Crystal Palace was ten years ago, the new building, it is said, will far eclipse it in grandeur and architectural pretensions.

It was rumored some time ago that Lord Canning was about to return from India, and that the Duke of Newcastle would be sent out to supply his place. The first part of the statement is correct, but doubts are thrown on the other assertion. If the Cabinet has appointed the Duke, the fact has not transpired, while the Duke's personal arrangements do not, it is said, lend countenance to the supposition.

Considerable offence appears to have been taken by the various Volunteer corps in and around London, at some remarks which recently fell from the Commander-in-chief, the Duke of Cambridge, respecting the late review and sham fight at Brighton. The offence is the greater, because Sir James Scarlett, who was on the ground, complimented the Volunteers on their display, and said that the success of their manœuvring surprised him. The Duke of Cambridge, who was not present, volunteered an exactly opposite opinion, and the amateur Officers and soldiers have taken his remarks as offensive.

Russia by its recent conduct towards the Poles, has placed itself amongst the reactionary governments, and has lost all the grace of its late concessions. The number killed and wounded and arrested at Warsaw in the late carnage is said to exceed 1000. It would appear that the inhabitants of Warsaw had a presentiment of a coming struggle, and, in anticipation of it, many received the last rites of the church, as if preparing for death. When the firing of the soldiery on the people commenced, the scene is described as sublime. "Men and women stood up before the levelled muskets, and repeated the order 'Fire!' Mothers held up their babes, and re-echoed the cry, 'Fire!' The disregard of death was something awful." It is said that Alexander intends for the future to rule Poland by the sword. He will have some trouble in exterminating a people who give such proofs of patriotism as are here recorded. It is stated that these events in Warsaw have severed the French and Russian alliance, and that Russia, Austria and Prussia have united to put down anti-revolutionary tendencies. This is very likely, but why Prussia should join in it seems somewhat of a mystery.

Breslau, April 19.—According to the advices from Warsaw to the 17th inst., the state of things was daily growing worse. It was feared that the exasperation of the people would lead to fresh disturbances. The vigorous measures which had been taken had not intimidated the people. The negociations with the leading men of Poland had been broken off.

Prince Gortschakoff has announced that official communications would be made explaining the extent of the concessions granted by the Emperor.

Italy.—Paris, April 19.—The *Moniteur*, in its bulletin, gives an account of yesterday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies at Turin, in which the following particulars are contained :—Garibaldi accused the Ministery of having fomented the fratricide war in Southern Italy. A majority of the members protested against this accusation. After the speech of Count Cavour, Garibaldi again spoke, and demanded that the nation should be armed in the same manner as in England. He designated the French army as an enemy of Italy, because it occupied Rome. Garibaldi indicated, as a means of reconciling the different parties of the country, the reorganisation of the army of volunteers, and its immediate dispatch to the Two Sicilies for the suppression of all disturbances.

Letters from Italy state that continued Austrian movements on the Po. near Ferrara, suggest the probability of an attack on Sardinia, commencing with an invasion of the Duchy of Modena, which would not be an infraction of the treaty of Villafranca.

A MEETING AT DUNDAS.

A Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Dundas and vicinity was held in the Dundas Church, on Tuesday, the 3rd inst, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating a Commissioner of Highways in place of Thomas Clay.

Moved by Mr. Lauchlin Matheson, and seconded by Mr. Alexander Martin, that Mr. William Conaghan, of Township 56, would officiate in that capacity.

On being put to the vote, it was carried in favour of Mr. William Conaghan by a large majority.

Roderick McNeill, Chairman.

Dundas, April 26, 1861.

INDIGNATION MEETING AT DUNDAS.

A *secret* meeting of the inhabitants of that section of this district known as the "Baltic," having been convened in the *Baltic Church*, for the purpose of nominating a Road Commissioner for the Sixth Road District of King's County, and the said meeting having nominated William Conaghan; a *public* meeting of this district was called by Mr. John Wise and Mr. Donald Nicholson; and in answer to the call a large number of the most respectable inhabitants assembled at Mr. Donald Nicholson's on Thursday, the 25th, to express their disapprobation of the proceedings of the said secret meeting.

Mr. Jeremiah Enman having been called to the chair, and Mr. John McMullen appointed Secretary, the meeting was called to order, and the Chairman stated briefly the object of the meeting; when Mr. John McMullen moved, and Mr. Donald Nicholson seconded the following resolution, which, upon being put to the meeting, was carried by a large majority :—

Whereas, a meeting of the inhabitants of that section of this district known as the Baltic, having been secretly convened in the Baltic Church, for the purpose of nominating a Road Commissioner for this district, and they having nominated William Conaghan—Be it *Resolved* that this meeting consider that the clandestine and arrogant conduct of those who convened the said secret meeting merits the censure and disapprobation of every independent inhabitant of this district; and that in nominating William Conaghan they have acted in a most unjustifiable and selfish manner—their only object being to obtain the money appropriated for the improvement and repairs of roads and bridges in this district without performing an equivalent amount of labour.

Mr. John S. Campbell moved, and Mr. Jonathan McKenzie seconded the following resolution :—

Whereas this meeting believes that the appointment of Wm. Conaghan would prove highly injurious to this district, and viewing the whole of the proceedings of the said secret meeting of the inhabitants of the "Baltic" with *deep disdain* and *sovereign* contempt—Be it *Resolved*, that a Committee be appointed to address His Excellency the Lieut. Governor upon the subject, praying His Excellency *not* to appoint William Conaghan to the office of Commissioner of Highways.

The above having been put to the meeting, was carried with but ONE dissentient voice.

In accordance with the above a Committee having been appointed, the following resolution having been moved by Mr. John Barboe, and seconded by Mr. John McMullen, was put to the meeting by the Chairman and carried by a *large majority* :

Whereas a petition having been forwarded to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council, complaining of Thomas Clay's conduct as Commissioner of Highways—Be it *Resolved* that this meeting exonerate him from all charges of *harsh or arbitrary* conduct, and that in withholding the road certificates from certain parties who have *not* completed their jobs according to contract, he has acted judiciously, and in strict accordance with duty.

Mr. Thomas Clay then addressed the meeting at some length, and challenged any one present to show *where* or *when* he had acted *harshly* or illegally; and although some of Mr. Clay's personal enemies were present none could bring forward any charges worthy of notice.

Mr. James Enman then said that as it had been stated in a petition to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor that Charles Clay, Esq., J. P., had been guilty of several acts of partiality, he (Mr. Enman) begged to move that this meeting exonerate him from *all* such charges.

The motion having been seconded by Mr. Donald Nicholson and put to the meeting, was carried by a large majority.

On motion of Mr. D. D. Clay it was resolved, that a copy of the proceedings of the meeting be forwarded to the Lieutenant Governor, and also copies to the *Examiner* and *Islander* newspapers for publication; when the meeting broke up.

Jeremiah Enman, Chairman.
John McMullen, Secretary.

Dundas, April 26, 1861.

First Arrival for the Season from Europe.—The Barque *Gazelle*, W. W. Lord & Co., owners, arrived at this port on Friday morning last, 30 days out from Liverpool. She experienced heavy Westerly winds and calms most of the way. The *Gazelle* brought the following passengers :—A. Mawley, J. Mawley, J. Stockman, Master Matthison, Captain Welsh, Neil Sutherland, Sarah Hughes.—*R. W.*

Diptheria.—We have heard from various quarters of the successful treatment of this dreadful disease and its speedy cure by the use of Perry Davis's Pain Killer. Letters from Physicians who stand high in their profession speak of its prompt and favorable effect in counteracting the subtle poison engendered by this malady, which renders it so fatal. It is taken as a stimulating tonic, and at the same time used as liniment, and (diluted) as a gargle.

No Wonder.—So many worthless medicines are advertised for the cure of various diseases, and when tried "found wanting," that the invalid loses all faith in specifics We have yet to learn, however, of the first failure of *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, to cure coughs, colds and pulmonary disease.

Married,

At the residence of the bride's father, Charlottetown, by the Rev. Thomas Duncan, of St. James's Church, on Wednesday, the 1st inst., Robert Gray, Esquire, of Halifax, N. S., to Emilie Anna Maude Macgowan, youngest daughter of Peter Macgowan, Esq.

At Charlottetown, on Thursday, the 2d instant, by the Rev. David FitzGerald, the Hon. Donald Montgomery, Speaker of the House of Assembly of this Island, to Louisa, relict of the late L. W. Gall, Esq., of this city.

On the 4th April, at Brunswick Chapel, Birkenhead, England, by the Rev. George Scott, Simon Davies, Esquire, Merchant, of P. E. Island, to Flora, youngest daughter of C. W. Townsend, Esq, of Birkenhead.

At Charlottetown, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. Thomas Duncan, Mr. Osgood E Leighton, of Rustico, to Miss Catherine Beaton, of Flat River.

At Roxbury, Mass., on the 6th April, by the Rev. Mr. Meanes, Mr. Theophilus G. Wadman, formerly of Charlottetown, P. E. I., to Miss Mary Gray, youngest daughter of Mr. L. Macdonald, Princetown Road, P. E. I.

Died,

At Grand Tracadie, of Consumption, on the 29th April last, Mr. Hugh McDonald, aged 53 years.

At Lot 16, on the 15th April, Sarah, aged 11 years, and on the 21st Elce, aged 7 years, both of Diptheria, the beloved children of Allan and Sarah Fraser, of the above place.

At China Point, on the 18th April, Mary, the youngest daughter of Mr. William Crane, in the 24th year of her age. Her mourning friends, however, have the satisfaction of knowing that she died in the hope of eternal life through the merits of her Saviour, and therefore do not sorrow as those who have no hope.

Drowned, from on board the brig Milo. Nov. 10, 1860, off the Land and Heads, at the entrance of the river Hoogley, Bay of Bengal, while on passage from Calcutta to Demerara, John McNeill, a native of P. E Island.

On Friday, the 12th April, at his brother's residence, Rustico, Mr. James Duncan, in the 81st year of his age. He died very suddenly. He was a native of Fifeshire, Scotland.

Passengers.

In the Steamer Westmorland from Shediac on the 27th ult.—Mr. and Mrs. Spain, Messrs. McCarvel, Barnes, C. E. Hamilton, T. Smith, J. Rice, P. McLeod, Kellnitz, Baker, Cummings, R. Hunt.

In do., from Pictou, on the 28th—Mr. and Mrs Cameron, Miss Cameron, Messrs. Carman, Gray, Martin, Hammill, Moore, Turner.

In do, from Shediac, on the 29th—Messrs Curran, Larkin, Johnson, Thayer, McPhee, McKenzie, McDonald, Brown, McGinnis, Costello, Coceine, Ormond, Howatt, Capt. Eldridge, Stephenson, J. Stephenson, Trainor, Stackpole, McDougall.

In do., from Pictou, May 3—Mr. and Mrs. S. Davies, Messrs. J. Baird, H. Cundall, J. McLaren, R. Fraser, F. Holl, F. Cummings, D. McGilvary, R. Fraser, S. McMurray, W. Brown, Bradshaw, Nicholas Williams.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.

April 26—Schr. Lady Havelock, Keay, Nova Scotia; barrels. Eglantine, Eldridge, Boston; goods Argo, Boudriot, Arichat; bal. Str. Westmorland, Evans, Pictou. Schr. Mayflower, Gerroir, Arichat; bal. Ellen, Boudroit, do.; do. Challenge, LeBlanc, do.; do. Brigt. Mary LeBlanc, Reshard, do; do. 27th—Str. Westmorland, Evans, Shediac. 29th—Schr Catherine & Elizabeth, LeBlanc, Pictou; coal. 30th—Str. Westmorland, Evans, Pictou. May 1—Schr. Martha Maria, Clark, Boston; goods. Matilda. McKenzie, Mulgrave, N. S.; herrings. Sago, McDonald, Bridgetown, Barbadoes; groceries. Flora, Hingley, Tatmagouche; boards. Caledonia, Miller, Boston; goods. 2—Schr. Ranger, Mattatall, Tatmagouche; boards. Str. Westmorland, Evans, Shediac. Schr. Roam, Covenagh, West Indies; salt.

CLEARED.

April 26—Str. Westmorland, Evans, Shediac. 27—Schr. Challenge, LeBlanc, Pictou; bal Mount Veron, King, Halifax; pro. Glory, Heron, Magdalene Islands; fishing stores. Julia, LeBlanc, Arichat; bal. Mary Lousia, Rogers, do.; salt. Helena, Roberts, New York; potatoes. Rising Dawn, McDonald, Magdalene Islands; fishing stores. 29—Str. Westmorland, Evans, Pictou. Schr. A. Fifield, Chevere, Magdalene Islands; sundry articles. Woodburn, Robertson, Pictou; bal. 30—Str. Westmorland, Evans, Shediac. Schr. Maria, Langloes, Pictou; bal. Ariel, Moore, New York; pro. Ploughboy, Robertson, Halifax; pro. Copy, Campbell, St. John, N. B.; bal. Pearl, Turnbull, Pictou; do. Caroline, Hall, Harbor Grace, N. F.; pro. May 1—Schr. Septimus, Cox, Pictou; bal. Amelia, Gerrior, Halifax, pro. 2—St. Westmorland, Evans, Pictou. Schr. Portrie, Nicholson, St. John, N. B.; pro. Gold Hunter, McKay, St. John's N. B; pro.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oranges, Apples, Lemons, Figs, Currants, Raisins, Flour and Tea.

THE Subscriber will sell by AUCTION, at his Sale Room, TO-MORROW, (Tuesday) 7th May, at 3 o'clock, p. m.

25 Boxes ORANGES,	25 Bbls. Picked APPLES,
3 Do. LEMONS,	5 Do. Dried Do.
10 CHEESE,	10 Kegs CURRANTS,
75 Drums FIGS,	10 Half chests good TEA,
20 Boxes RAISINS,	50 Bbls. extra family FLOUR.
10 Bbls. Brown SUGAR,	

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

ALEX. McKINNON, Auctioneer.

May 6, 1861.

AUCTION!

TO be Sold by AUCTION, at the GLOBE HOTEL, on THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock, a.m., an over STOCK of

Port and Sherry WINES	Scotch WHISKEY
Pale and Dark BRANDY	GIN, Demerara RUM
Jamaica SPIRITS	Bottled ALE & PORTER

CHAMPAIGN, Sugar, Candles, Cigars, &c., all of an excellent quality, imported direct.

Terms—All sums over £10, 3 months' credit, on approved joint Notes. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

May 6, 1861.

Gazelle! Gazelle!!

On Consignment.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY next, 14th May, at 11 o'clock, a. m., at the Subscriber's Sale Room, Queen Street,—

30 Chests TEA, prime article,

Just landed ex Barque *Gazelle* from Liverpool.

WM. McGILL, Auctioneer.

May 6, 1861. Isl.

Lot of Land and Dwelling House for Sale.

TO be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the the 30th day of May instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises, that eligible Lot of Land situate in Sidney Street to the South of the Wesleyan Chapel, fronting on said street 42 feet, and running Northerly 80 feet, together with the Dwelling House thereon, occupied by Messrs. P. Moane and McDonald.

Terms at Sale—Title good.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, May 6, 1861.

LUMBER!

EX Schooner "Neptune," to be sold by AUCTION, by the Subscriber, on TUESDAY, 7th MAY, at 5 o'clock, p. m., on Queen's Wharf—

5,000 feet PINE and SPRUCE BOARDS
1,000 pieces SCANTLING
2,000 PALINGS, 15,000 LATHS.

Terms — All sums under £10, cash; over £10, 3 months' credit, on approved joint notes.

J. S. CARVELL, Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, May 6, 1861.

For the benefit of all Concerned.

TO be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at Grand River Wharf, on WEDNESDAY the 8th day of May, inst., at the hour of 10 o'clock, forenoon, the HULL and MATERIALS of the Schr. *Sunny South*, 80 tons new, and 151 tons old measurement, William Halls, Master, now lying stranded on Grand River Flats.

Also,—Ship Stores and other outfit for a Fishing voyage, consisting of :—Flour, Bread, Meat, Fish, &c., &c.

J. C. UNDERHAY, Broker.

Grand River, Lot 56, May 6, 1861.

New Spring Goods!

First Arrivals per Steamship "Kedar."

RECEIVED and now opening at "Glasgow House," all the London and Paris novelties in BONNETS, HATS, Ribbons, Flowers & Plumes. Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats and Turbans, IN IMMENSE VARIETY.

A few Ladies' rich trimmed Claredine HATS, Children's Tuscan Hats and Turbans, Silk and Chenille HAIR NETS.

PARASOLS, in all the newest designs.

Children's, Misses', Ladies' and Gent's Summer Hosiery.

Ladies' Mantles and Paletots.

Grass Cloth and Holland Jackets, CORSETS, white, coloured and Black. Glace SILKS.

ONE CASE GLOVES, in any style and price.

These GOODS having been purchased at first-class London Houses for ready money, will be sold at correspondingly low prices, for Cash.

☞ Remainder of Spring Stock hourly expected per "Gazelle" and "Isabel." C. C. VAUX.

Queen-street, May 6, 1861. 3i

Fresh Crackers.

BARRELS of Wine, Soda, and Butter Crackers, just received from the Steam Factory of Thomas Rankin, St John, New Brunswick.

N. RANKIN.

Charlottetown, May 6, 1861. I & RW.

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. Isl 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.

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

Pictou Foundry.

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

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

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

January 14, 1861. Isl.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has been empowered by a power of Attorney to collect all debts due to John McPhee, formerly of Souris, P. E. Island. Begs to notify all persons indebted to him to have their respective accounts settled on or before the 15th inst., otherwise they will be sued after that date without distinction of persons.

ARCHIBALD McPHEE.

I HEREBY notify that I have appointed Mr. Richard Hayes, of Souris, my Attorney to collect the above.

ARCHIBALD McPHEE.

Big Pond, Lot 45, January 3, 1860.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Liverpool.

THE fast sailing Barque Gazelle, R. Cameron, Master, will Sail for above Port on Thursday the 16th inst., for freight or passage apply to W. W. LORD & CO.

May 6, 1861. 2w.

TEA!

Fanny! From London. Fanny!

JUST received ex *Fanny* from London :—

50 Chests superior Congou TEA, warranted.

J. & T. MORRIS.

May 6, 1861. All papers 1m.

Reaping and Mowing Machines!

AS there is only a limited number of these valuable and labour-saving Machines expected this season, farmers who wish to obtain them had better make early application to the subscriber, at the "Agricultural Warehouse," Queen Square, where Manny's combined Machine for 2 horses, Wood's Patent Reaper and Mower (which sheafs the grain itself), Wood's one horse Mowing Machine; also Whitcomb's Patent Horse Rake, which in the States is superceding every other Implement of the kind,—may all be seen in working order. One of Manny's Combined Machines and Whitcomb's Horse Rake may also be seen at the local agent's (Patrick Stephens, Esq.) Cheap Store, in Orwell, who has already published certificates relative to the value of these Machines.

The subscriber would beg to state that he last year sold Manny's Machines to the following gentlemen, viz :—Robert Haythorne, Esqr, Isaac Thompson, Esqr. Winter River Mills, Hon. Alex. Laird of New Glasgow, Dr. Jenkins, and John M. Holl, Esqr.; and any of these gentlemen will, he doubts not, certify to the complete and satisfactory way in which Manny's Machine does its work. Wood's Patent self-Reaper was tried last season on the farm of Henry Longworth, Esqr, and gave great satisfaction, cutting the grain with the utmost regularity, and leaving it in handsome sheaves, thus *saving the labor of one man*. The two horse Machines are warranted to cut one acre per hour. WM. W. IRVING,

May 6, 1861. Isl General Agent for P. E. Island.

DR. C. KELLNITZ.

Are your Teeth and Gums in a healthy condition? Your breath sweet and pure?

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER?

LET it be remembered that one great special consideration in life is the enjoyment of health, and to be free from pain and the distress caused by decayed teeth and sore gums, an evil peculiar to this country.

But now when a certain remedy which can be depended on, is at hand, within the reach of the most humble individual, and is neglected, seems to be a species of fatuity. *There is no excuse.* This mode of cure as practised, is not a mere fancy scheme, predicted on some uncertain theories, or an experiment of doubtful character, but it is sure and certain, the toothache will cease at once. This original discovery in practice is the result of close experience and observation, by experimenting, regarding the scientific rules in the treatment of these organs for their preservation, and resulted in being able to cure at once, without pain or extracting the Tooth. This mode of cure has received the encomium by many of the first families; some have pronounced it a miracle, such immediate relief when other approved remedies had failed.

Thousands of valuable teeth are barbarously lost and sacrificed by extracting, when by this mode they could be saved from pain and further decay. After the Tooth has been relieved from pain and tenderness, they may be filled with a soft mineral substance, the color of the enamel, whicy hardens in a few minutes—seals up the cavity hermetrically, securing it from all external influences, at the same time giving strength and body to the remaining portion of the tooth. This filling being solid and impervious to fluid, and not affected in the slightest degree by acid, and in no way injurious to health, will last within the remainder of the teeth, a lifetime, if they are kept in a healthy condition.

Tooth powders with special directions when and how to use them. As many of the preparations sold to make the Teeth white, destroy the teeth, the ingredients being injurious not only to the enamel, but the gums and general health of the mouth.

Testimonials of undoubted authority from many of our first families who have received the benefit of this wonderful improvement in the treatment of Tooth-ache and Tooth saved, when they came to the Office fully with the intention of having it extracted, and there are instances that for one hundred dollars they would not have that tooth removed, as there is no pain and the tooth is restored, and feels perfectly natural and comfortable.

Terms moderate and all operations on Teeth scientifically performed.

☞ Corns and Bunions removed without the slightest pain.

DR. C. KELLNITZ.

☞ Office hours from 7 till 11 a. m., and from 3 till 6 p. m., at Commercial House, (Bagnall's) Pownal Street.

Charlottetown, May 6, 1861.

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.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Province Building, in Charlottetown, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of June next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, under a power of sale contained in a mortgage made by Thomas Smith and wife to James H. Peters: All that piece of GROUND, situate in Charlottetown, and known as Town Lot No. 92 in the first hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, together with all Houses and Buildings thereon. Terms Cash. Dated this 23rd January, 1861.

Feb. 4 JAMES H. PETERS.

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

Toilette Requisites.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO, for the Teeth
Rowland's Macassar Oil for the Hair
Rowland's Essence of Tyre, for dyeing the Hair
Rowland's Alasana Extract, for the Teeth and Gums
Rowland's Kalydor, for the complexion
Sander's Bloom of Ninon, for the Face
Sander's Bloom of Roses, for the Cheeks
Sander's Depilatory, for removing superfluous Hairs
Burnett's Cocoaine, for the Hair
Burnett's Oriental Wash, for the Teeth
Burnett's Kalliston, for the Complexion
Hooper's Silver Pills, to sweeten the Breath
Silver Wire Tooth Brushes, Gosnell's Stereodesmic
Gosnell & Co's. Trichosarn Hair Brush.

Watson's Rosemary Hair Wash.—As aiding strength, affording nourishment, exciting to a luxuriant growth, and brilliantly ornamenting and embellishing the hair, the inventor avers, without the fear of contradiction, that it is not to be surpassed by any other article in the world!

W. R. WATSON.

March, 11th, 1861.

BUTTER.—The subscriber has on hand a quantity of very superior BUTTER—for sale low.

April 1, 1861. J. S. CARVELL.