ntention. They retired dissatisfied. In the meantime the people were flocking from all parts of the city and its vicinity towards the Cathedral, which became shortly crowded to suffocation. It was now the dusk of evening; the Cathedral was dimly lighted; the Bishop in pontificals, with the Mitre on his head, stood beside the Grand Altar. After some time he descended the steps, and mounting a chair that was placed near the Altar, he commenced addressing the multitude in a voice tremulous with emotion. He spoke of the dangers to which they were exposing themselves; of the frequent warnings he had given to them against violating the laws of their country; of his very recent exhortation to them on this subject, which if they had attended to, they would not now be plunged into the gloom and anguish which the sad event of this evening had produced. He went on to say that their welfare and happiness were always the great objects of his heartfelt solicitude; that his constant advice, and admonitions, and warnings to them had only this one object in view; and that if the preservation of their lives could be secured by the sacrifice of his own, he would willingly make that sacrifice. Throughout these observations the immense multitude maintained a profound silence; a settled gloom sat upon the stern and rigid countenances of that vast multitude, who numbered no less than five or six thousand; they moved not; they scarcely breathed; with clenched lips and downcast looks they heard the voice of their Pastor in deep and sullen silence. His Lordship saw all this; and became evidently alarmed at the terrible determination which it forboded. He renewed his address to them; and asked them, would they not follow his advice, and retire to their homes in peace: at this a slight movement was perceptible in the crowd, which was followed by a partial exclamation of 'no," "no." His Lordship then descended from the chair, and ascending the steps of the Grand Altar, he took the blessed Sacrament in a Chalice between his hands, and turning round, he raised it up before them, and in the most solemn and awful manner entreated them in the name of their Blessed Redeemer now before them to retire in peace to their homes, and to banish all thoughts of vengeance from their hearts. At this moment a movement, accompanied by a low murmur, passed through the whole assemblage. Then lifting up his voice and presenting the Sacred Host again to their view, he cried out, "will you obey me?" A moment's pause, and then a universal cry of "we will," "we will," burst from that immense multitude.

Such a scene, so grand, so solemn, so awful, it has never been our lot to witness. That vast multitude of men, (they were all men, save a few women on the outskirts) who entered the Cathedral an hour before, under the dominion of the fiercest passions, engendered by the wanton, and reckless, and savage murder of their relations, or friends, or fellow-citizens, now passed over its threshold, sad and sorrowful, to be sure, but divested of the fiery and consuming rage which vengeance alone could erewhile appease. Had not the Right Rev. Dr. Mullock thus interposed his influence—had he not taken the immediate and decided step we have seen of calling away the people from the scene of carnage, by the ringing of the Cathedral Bells, it is fearful to contemplate the destruction of life that must necessarily ensue. In one hour from the time the firing of the soldiers commenced, they would have been swept from their murderous position by a thousand sealing guns; and the military barracks, Government House, and the greater portion of the city would have been one black pile of ruins to-day.

SERMON BY THE RIGHT REV. DR. MULLOCK, ON THE POLITICAL DISTURBANCES.

The Right Rev. Dr. Mullock preached an eloquent Sermon in the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. John's, on Friday, 10th May, in reference to the riot at Harbour Main, and in memory of the unfortunate man who was assassinated at that place. The following extract furnishes what may be deemed an accurate recital of facts in connection with the melancholy occurrence at Harbour Main, and will be therefore read with interest:—

There are, however, some consoling circumstances connected with this awful affair, that I wish to call to your attention. The priests of the Catholic Church have at all times and in every circumstance, been the faithful friends and fathers of their flocks. In the discharge of their duties death has for them no terrors. When the breath of pestilence is over the land, they go as willingly to breathe the air of contagion by the beds of their dying parishioners as to the marriage feast. When the death shot is raining on the field of battle the priest shrinks not where the stoutest heart quails, he absolves the dying warrior and closes his eyes, tho' the next moment the leaden messenger of death may reach himself. In the land of your fathers, when the same price was put on the head of a priest as on that of a wolf, when their altars were ruined, their people enslaved, and the natives hunted like wild beasts, they assembled their trembling flock around them, and in the caves of the earth, or the glens of the forest, offered up the holy sacrifice, and administered the Sacraments amidst all these perils and dangers. On the day that this horrible event took place, Father Walsh, the pastor, was informed that his people were in danger; like a true shepherd, not a hireling, he accompanied them to Cat's Cove; they were threatened with danger; he was bound to share it with them, and if possible protect them. When they arrived near the barricade erected to impede them in the performance of a legal constitutional right, he went forward and implored the people, so awfully demented that it is impossible to comprehend it, to let these peaceable voters pass. Not only were they peaceable, but totally unarmed, not even a switch among them. He cared not for the danger he exposed himself to among these infuriated men. Like his Divine Master, if they sought him he implored them to let the others pass. "If therefore you seek me, let these go their way.—John 18 Ch." The answer is a death volley, and George Furey drops dead, I may say at his feet, and several others are struck down. The priest cannot save his flock, he shares their danger, and there on the highway he anoints and prepares for death the murdered man. God, my brethren, never takes the just man unawares. George Furey's death was sudden, it was not unprovided; he lived the life of a good, industrious, peaceable man, a good practical member of the Holy Catholic Church; "there was no one to speak an evil word of him," and his last breath was sanctified by the prayers of the Church, and his soul strengthened by the Holy Unction, winged its way, I hope, to the throne of God. He died in the discharge of a public duty; his children hereafter, when their sorrow will be soothed by time, can look back with honor to the memory of such a father; he considered the act he was engaged in as a conscientious one, for every voter is bound to account for his vote before God, and woe to him hereafter if he betrays his conscience for any unworthy motive, bribery or malice. We therefore hope that whatever imperfections of human nature he may have to atone for, if not washed away by his blood shed in the cause of justice, may on this day be totally cancelled by the immaculate blood of the Divine victim offered up on the Holy Altar. Is there one among you who would not a thousand times sooner be the victim than the murderer? and D arly Beloved Brethren, he is not the murderer alone who fired the death shot. When our Divine Saviour was brought before Pilate, by the Jews, the unjust judge told them to judge him themselves; they answered, it is not lawful for us to put any one to death, and the great St. Augustine says how O Jews do ye say that ye have not put Christ to death? Yes, he says, you killed him with a sword, the sword of the tongue, when you called on Pilate to crucify him. So in this case the instigators of the murder are just as guilty in the sight of God and man as the actors. Even should they escape the justice of man here, they cannot escape the justice of God hereafter.

Alluding to the intemperate zeal of the Orange press of St. John's, and the diabolical appeals it has been making to the worst passions of its supporters, the Bishop makes the following comments, while eloquently exhorting the Catholic people to obey the laws and abstain from all violent proceedings:—

For the last twelve months or so a vile press has been preaching murder, exhortations to arm themselves with revolvers and bowie knives, as I have heard, have been addressed to a certain class of the population. The licentiousness of a press without shame or restraint has at all times been productive of great evil; but it shows a very debased state of society where such is supported. In all civilized countries the carrying of concealed arms is not only prohibited, but severely punished by law, and all who carry them, except in very extraordinary cases, are murderers in their hearts, and deserve to die a murderer's death. And this crime has been lately introduced among us. I believe it is one of the distinguishing marks of these scoundrels, the scum of all nations, who infest the neighboring Republic Country, to carry concealed arms. In no civilized, nor, I believe, in any part of America, where the British flag flies, as I have remarked, would such a state of things be allowed. Here, until within the last twelve months, it was totally unknown, and I hope at length we may have a government which will see the necessity of putting a stop to such a nefarious practice. Quarrels may have taken place; hitherto men's passions were frequently excited to a great degree; no one could justify excesses which, tho' rarely, sometimes took place, but never until at the last nomination for St. John's was a shot fired, assassination was not the voice of our people, neither the knife nor the revolver was ever thought of. The deadly revolving gun was used only as an instrument of joy and not of destruction. When I heard assassination so shamelessly and continually preached, I anticipated that sometime or other it would take place, but I never could believe that so many could be so easily perverted, or that so many among us were assassins in act or intention. Suppose a man carrying these weapons—the coward's mark, for every one who carries them is both a coward and a murderer—is struck or insulted, I will say by an intoxicated or semi-intoxicated man, not having control over his temper, perhaps he used the deadly weapon, kills his foolish brother, for once a man draws the trigger he has no more control over the charge; see the long life of agony he condemns himself to. Suppose the law of the land lets him escape, and the provocation he has received may induce an indulgent jury or Court either to acquit him or let him off with a slight punishment, his conscience will perpetually torment him: a scorpion will be on his pillow; he will have no real, no pure enjoyment for the rest of his life; he generally endeavours to drown remorse by intoxication and his death bed is awful, is generally a scene of terror. To you, youth, then, I address myself principally; become not murderers by carrying these weapons, if the law of man is careless and does not punish you, the law of God will, and every man, I here openly declare it in the presence of the Most High and before his holy Alter, who makes it a practice to carry these deadly weapons, is a coward and a murderer in his heart. To parents, especially, I would say, watch your children, see with whom they associate, prevent them from reading these vile prints which are the shame of our society and have contributed so much to the low state of honor and morality which prevails among the supporters of these publications, and their families as you all can see without my pointing out any individual; restrain them in their youth, otherwise they will bring down your grey hairs with sorrow to the grave.

SPEECH OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

At the opening of the Legislature on the 13th of May, His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman, made, in his Speech, the following allusions to the unhappy circumstances that characterised the recent elections:

"It would have afforded me infinite satisfaction to have announced to you that British subjects in Newfoundland had been allowed to exercise the undoubted right which they possess to vote for such persons as they might think were fittest to represent their interests in the House of Assembly.

"I am sorry to say that this has not been the case; serious riots and disturbances have occurred in several districts—property to a considerable amount has been destroyed in Harbour Grace, and no polling took place there, the rioters having had their sway, notwithstanding that the authorities, at their own request, had a military force sent in aid of the Civil power.

"In St. John's, also, on the day of nomination, outrages of a very serious character occurred, occasioning, as I hear, the use of fire-arms, and several persons were, unfortunately, wounded.

"In the District of Harbor Main, I lament to say, more distressing events have occurred. In that District there were four Candidates, all of the same religious persuasion, and there, also, fire-arms were resorted to, and I grieve to say that one man was killed and others severely wounded.

"As these occurrences are all, at present, the subject of judicial enquiry, I abstain from further comment; but I have to assure you that the Government is determined that all these most calamitous events, and the causes which gave rise to them, shall undergo the strictest investigation, with a view that, if possible, some of the perpetrators of these outrages may be discovered, and a repetition of them prevented—that the people of this Colony shall be informed on the subject, and that the events which have taken place shall be fully and fairly represented to Her Majesty's Government, to be laid before the Imperial Parliament, I being instructed as all Governors are, to communicate information on every event of importance which may occur in any of the Queen's Colonies forming integral parts of the British Empire."

The other parts of His Excellency's Speech refer to the financial affairs of the Colony—the necessity of renewing the Revenue Law of last year—and the Fishery question, as regards French claims, which His Excellency says has undergone no change.

THE CIVIL WAR.

The Mail of Saturday brought us no additional news of any importance from the seat of war in the States. The story about a great fight at Sewall's Point was a fabrication. It is gratifying to learn that as yet there has been no dire collision of arms between the contending parties. A few lives have been lost, but no battle fought. The Federal troops are marching in great numbers into the Secession territory. Gen. Butler has marched 2 500 men into Fort Munro, where it is said nearly 10,000 men are now stationed. Alexandria, where Col. Ellsworth was shot, is in the hands of 7000 Zouaves, and a large force of Ohio troops have entered Virginia from the West. It is also stated, in a dispatch to the Eastern Chronicle, Pictou, that a large number of slaves have sought the protection of the Federal troops, and have been declared contraband of war, and set to work on fortifications.

We have the usual report that a great fight may be shortly expected.

A SLIGHT BREEZE FROM THE WEST.

Of all the shifts that were ever made by any Government to catch a little breath of popular applause, without doing any thing to deserve it, the most ridiculous and contemptible is the manufacture of confidence addresses on any and every occasion. The Belfast address was at first thought to be a great achievement, but it was proved beyond a doubt that a large portion, if not a majority, of the names signed to it were fictitious ones and forgeries, which destroyed the value of the whole thing, if it ever had any value, and must induce the public to look with suspicion on any movement of a similar character. The New London address was the next, but it was a melancholy failure. The signatures were very few for a populous place like New London, but they would have been still fewer if the draft of the original address sent from Charlottetown had been pressed upon the New London people. In that draft the Government, as a collective body, were complimented as well as the Governor; but the New Londoners could not swallow the dose prepared for them, and a new address was manufactured out of the first draft, in which the Governor alone came in for all the praise. What His Excellency has been able to accomplish without his Council, and thus entitle him to the cheap honor of an address, is more than we have been able to understand.

But an address which appeared in the *Royal Gazette* of Tuesday last, signed by three officials, one of whom is brother-in-law of the leader of the Government, and said to bear the signatures of 170 other inhabitants of Bedeque and vicinity—casts the previous addresses completely in the shade, on the ground of the absurdity of such a proceeding. It expresses confidence in His Excellency's "constitutional advisers" because "their policy" "was violently assailed" during the last Session of the Legislature! What a dreadful thing that was, to be sure! What a reckless set of men the Opposition were to assail the "constitutional advisers" of Mr. Dundas, when they ought to have known that there were 170 people in the populous district of Bedeque, where there are at least 1000 voters—to say nothing of the women and boys who helped, no doubt, to make up the 170—what a reckless thing it was for the Opposition to assail the Government during the last Session! The Opposition should never, of course, open their lips against the Government. It is not their place to do anything of the kind, and it is to be hoped they will never attempt it again, else there may be another address. That the Government have sustained serious damage at the hands of the Opposition—that they have been trembling in their boots ever since—must be certainly the belief of the 170 Bedeque people, who took pity upon them to get up this address. The ship of state will get along swimmingly with this breeze in its favour. What a jolly time there will be on the quarter deck, where the eight Executive Councillors may perform an eight-handed reel—the Visitor of Schoo's discoursing the music he loves so well from a Highland bagpipes, and the junior Clerk of the Council rasping away upon a (Scotch) fiddle—while the Captain's brother-in-law is raising the (political) wind, with 170 wind bags at his side. But why, may we ask, was not this favouring breeze vouchsafed in the day of her peril, when the state vessel was ove hauled and nearly sunk by the guns of the Opposition? Nearly two months have passed away since she was in jeopardy—the firing has ceased—she is in comparatively smooth water,—and it is only now her friends seem to have discovered that she was in danger.

To drop metaphor, the address of the 170 requires no lengthy notice. It approves of the purchase of the Selkirk estate, and the action taken by His Excellency relative to the Land Commission. With respect to the first, it is an admission, though late, that the Liberal Government did a very meritorious thing when they passed the Purchase Bill, without which the Selkirk estate could not have been bought. When the Worrell estate was purchased, there was a furious outcry from the Tories, on the ground that it was quite wrong to purchase land for the benefit of a small section of country, when the whole Colony would have to contribute to the payment of it. We congratulate the Bedeque Tories on having discovered the folly and absurdity of that objection.

With respect to His Excellency's eminent services on behalf of the Land Commission, we beg to ask, with all humility, what were they? He certainly forwarded to Downing Street the resolutions passed by the Assembly on the subject, and the Act to give effect to the award five months after it received his assent. We cannot see that we have any reason to be grateful for these services. We think it was very wrong to have delayed the sending home of the Bill until October when it might have gone home in May; but for that delay the Opposition censured the advisers of Mr. Dundas, and not Mr. Dundas himself. His Excellency also sent home the memorials of the proprietors, praying that the Act should not be allowed; and it does not appear that he took any pains to counteract the influence of the proprietors, or answer the objections raised by them to this measure of his Government. If this is the most effectual way to carry out the object of the Commission—settle the Land question, and promote the happiness and contentment of the tenantry, we are *not* sorry we are so blind that we cannot see the matter in the same light as the 170 Bedeque Tories do. As regards the award, about which the signers are so sanguine, we know very well that if an award be ever made, it will be a long time before it can be confirmed—perhaps two years yet, as there must be a new Act passed to give it effect,—that the award will not be accepted unless it is perfectly satisfactory to the proprietors, who have already shown that their influence is strong enough to defeat the whole object,—and that whatever it is, it can only affect the four or five proprietors who are at present consenting parties to the Commission. But the whole thing is such a transparent humbug that any allusion to the Commission now only provokes a smile of contempt from intelligent people. "Where ignorance is bliss" the delusion will be encouraged to keep the Government from going headlong to destruction, if that be possible; but we are glad to learn that in the very large and old settlements about Bedeque, there are only 170 people who seem to think that "'tis folly to be wise."

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred arrived in Halifax on Wednesday, the 22d May, in H. M. S. *St. George*. The city was splendidly decorated in honor of the occasion. His Royal Highness was the guest of the Earl of Mulgrave during his short stay in Halifax, but, with the exception of receiving an address from the Civic body, he declined any public honours, and the Government of Nova Scotia issued an extra *Gazette*, stating that he would dispense with any recognition of his rank as a member of the Royal Family. It is stated that the Prince will make a tour of the British Provinces, but we have not heard that he will include this Island in his tour.

The Steamer "Westmorland" has been laid up for repairs at Shediac. The "Lord Seaforth" arrived from Pictou on Friday, but she did not bring the English Mail, which was there at the time. The Government, it appears, has refused to employ her as a mail packet, because her owners did not furnish the required certificate of her efficiency for the service. The "Westmorland" will not be ready to resume her trips for some time. In the meanwhile, we have to depend upon a little sailing vessel to keep up the communication with the main land. There is bad management somewhere.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have several communications on hand—some of which have been awaiting insertion for a considerable time—but we cannot make room for any of them yet. We are every week compelled to omit a great portion of interesting reading matter, as well as communications, in order to insert the debates.

Fatal Accidents.—As the R. M. Steamer *Merlin* was going in to the harbour of Halifax, on Friday, the 24th, says the *Acadian Recorder*, when a short distance above George's Island, a cannon on board was, according to custom, loaded and fired to signal the vessel's arrival. Unfortunately on this occasion the gun bursted, and flew into almost innumerable pieces. A man named Sutton was frightfully mangled by the exploding cannon, his skull being fractured and parts of it, we believe, quite blown away.

On the same afternoon, a nigger named Forden fell from the topsail yard to the deck of the Brigantine *Acadian*, lying at Dewolfe's wharf. He died instantaneously. We understand his neck was broken by the fall.

Cape Breton.—A Mr. S. Nicholson writes to the Editor of the Cape Breton *News*, from Gabarous, C. B., pointing out the distressed state of the people in that locality; and complaining of the action of the representatives for the county in not adopting the proposition of the Government, viz: that the County should advance a certain sum, and the province an equal amount, to provide for the necessities of the people in that locality. Mr. N. states that the seed which was intended for planting had to be used to save the cattle from starvation. He strongly urges a shipment of seed oats and potatoes by the Government, to prevent further distress.

The coal trade is reported brisk at Cape Breton, the *News* says the facilities for shipment are not equal to the requirements.

The French fleet destined for St. Pierre, Miquilon, and Newfoundland, arrived here during the week, and are at present anchored abreast of the town, affording an agreeable and lively change from the quiet aspect of our harbor. The *Pomone*, bearing the broad pennant of the Marquis de Montaignac de Chauvance, the Commodore on the station; the *Gassendi* and *Milan*, under the respective commands of Monsieur Gautier and Monsieur Clone. We need scarcely add that all classes of our citizens are very much gratified with the visits of these ships.

The fleet will not leave on the usual cruise until eight or ten days hence—so it is reported.—*Cape Breton News.*

Oats from Prince Edward Island.—A considerable quantity of oats from Prince Edward Island has passed over the Railway during the last few days, consigned to parties in this City.—*St. John, N. B., Morning News.*

Rather Old News.—The newspapers of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island have not yet completed the publication of Legislative proceedings at their recent Sessions. We do things more quickly here.—*St. John, Morning News.*

As regards the debates in the Parliament of this Island, we must inform our friend the *News* that we have thirty orators in our Assembly, and each makes on an average half-dozen long speeches a day during the Session. One of our field day debates would be considered nothing unless there were about 150 speeches made in the course of it: and as for publishing them off hand, as is done in New Brunswick with the things that are called speeches there—no one ever dreamt that the art of printing can arrive at such a state of perfection as to be able to accomplish such a feat. A paper twice the size of the London *Times*, published every day, would never be able to keep up with the flow of oratory in this great country during a parliamentary Session. We say nothing of the fifteen or sixteen great debaters in our upper House. But if the *News* wants to be astonished and electrified by a blaze of genius, let him run over here when their "Honors" are in solemn conclave. We can well understand that they publish their debates quickly in New Brunswick. We suppose the poor benighted people have little or nothing in that line that's fit to publish. When you become as civilized as we are, Mr. News, and rise in the scale of intelligence on a level with us—oratory will not be so rare a gift amongst your public men, and your public journals may compete with ours in becoming the imperishable records of parliamentary eloquence. But taking into account the pecuniary value of this thing, we have no doubt you will be Goth enough to say you prefer your present savage state to our refined civilization.

Melancholy Accident.—We regret to have to record the deaths by drowning, of three individuals, on Wednesday last, at two different fishing stations at Rustico. The particulars, as far as we can learn, are as follow: Mr. Jason Webb, of Deer Isle, in the State of Maine, had recently, in company with Mr. J. C. Hall, of this City, purchased the fishing establishment of S Fowle & Co., at Rustico Island; and on Tuesday last had set out some nets, but as it blew hard that evening, the nets were not examined until the following morning, when Mr Webb, accompanied by a young man named Robert Workman, of Stuben, Maine, put out in a small fishing boat, to the nets, had taken the fish out of them, and were returning to the shore, when the boat got upset in the surf, on the bar, and melancholy to relate, both were drowned. Mr. Webb, for the past two years, had resided in Charlottetown, and was very much respected, and his melancholy end is deeply regretted. The other accident was at Rustico Cove Fishing establishment. Two men put out in a boat to some nets, to procure some fish, the boat upset, and one man was drowned—Mr. Smith, the owner of the establishment, being one of the two, clung, to the boat, and was saved.—*Id.*

Married,

On Wednesday, the 10th day of April, at Madison, Wisconsin, by the Rev. W. H. Brisbane, J. Weatherbe, Esq., of Pleasant Branch, (late of P. E. Island,) to Mrs Margaret Galbraith, of Madison

By the Rev. D. B. Panther, at Falconwood, on the 28th May, Robert Poore Hawthorne, Esq., of Marshfield, to Elizabeth R. Scott, eldest daughter of Thomas Scott, Esq., of Falconwood, and formerly of Crumlin Terrace, Belfast, Ireland.

Died,

On the 18th April, at No. 1., Hanover Terrace, Bleury Street, Montreal, Capt. W. Mackintosh, late of H. M 93rd Highlanders, H. P., aged 74 years. Deceased was a resident of Prince Edward Island for a number of years.

In San Francisco, April 12th, Charles Rankin, a native of Prince Edward Island, aged 35 years.

On Tuesday, the 21st May, at her residence, Green Hill, Georgetown Road, Mrs. Angus McDonald, relict of the late Thomas McDonald, in the 65th year of her age, after a lingering illness which she bore with Christian resignation to the Divine Will, looking forward to a glorious immortality beyond the grave. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

At his son's Residence, Pownal, Lot 49, Mr. David Gay, aged 92 years. He emigrated to this Island from the State of Maine in 1804, and has left behind him a numerous progeny to lament his decease, viz. 8 children, 68 grand children, 117 great grand children, and 17 great great grand children.

Launched,

On the 9th ult., from the shipyard of Mr. David Grendy, Summerside, a very superior Schooner, of 180 tons, O. M.; from the shipyard of Mr. W. Bell, Cascumpec, a Schooner of 127 tons; on the 22d May, by Messrs. W. & C. Mallatt, Belcque, a Schooner, of about 130 tons; and by J. Miller, West Point, a fine superior Brig, 240 tons—all for Hon. James C. Pope.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.

May 25—Bark Rambler, McKenzie, New York; goods. Amagent, Nicholson, Bay Verte; deals. Brave, Orchard, Pugwash; limestone. Sophia, Blanchard, Tracadie, N. B., shingles. Tupper, Fauchie, Arichat; limestone. 27—Amelia, Gerrior, Halifax; goods. Ellen, Pentz, do.; do. Lancet, McPherson, Pugwash; lime-stone. Christiana, McNeil, Arichat; do. 28—Ranger, Mattatall, Tatmagouche; limestone, &c. Tangent, Tibbets, Boston; goods. Maid of Erin, Taylor, Sydney; coal. Prince of Wales, Proctor, Canso; fish barrels. 29—Packet, Robin, Tracadie; shingles. 30—Amelia Adelaide, Terrio, Bathurst, N. B.; boards. Brig Sif, Larson, Liverpool; goods.

CLEARED.

May 25—Ship Isabel, McDonald, Shediac. Brave, Orchard, Pugwash; goods. Morning Star, Crispo, St. John, N. B. prod. 27—Sage, May, Barbadoes; prod. 28—Lancet, McPherson, Pugwash; bal. 29—Ranger, Mattatall, Pictou; do. Brigt. Florence, Murchison, Newport, Wales; oats & deals. Septimus, Cox, Bay Verte; bal. Bark Rambler, McKenzie, Pictou. 30—Cherish, Bears, Tracadie; bal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VALUABLE BUSINESS STAND.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 11th day of JUNE next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, Great George-street, the Dwelling House, Work-shop and Out Buildings of Mr. John Hobbs, Upholsterer, adjoining the residence of Neil Rankin, Esq. Title Good.

Terms at Sale.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, June 3, 1861.

SALT AFLOAT.

Ex "Prince of Wales" from Liverpool.

THE Subscriber will sell by AUCTION, TO-MORROW TUESDAY, 4th JUNE, on Lord's Wharf, at 11 o'clock,

1000 Bags Liverpool Salt.

Terms at Sale.

June 3, 1861. ALEX. McKINNON, Auctioneer.

Now Landing from New York,

100 Bbls. Extra State FLOUR,
100 Sides best SOLE LEATHER.

June 3, 1861. 2i. J. & T. MORRIS.

A Splendid Assortment of

FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,

Ribbons, Parasols and Parachutes,

MANTLES.

Poplin, Rep and Jupe Dresses.

All the New Styles in

HATS and BONNETS,

Cashmere and Tissue Shawls.

300 doz. Bonnet Wreaths & Borders,

500 Muslin Dresses, from 3s 9d upwards.

HABERDASHERY, and Small Wares in Great Variety, at

VAUX'S,

Glasgow House, Queen Street.

Charlottetown, June 3, 1861.

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.

To all whom it may concern.

THIS is to give notice that Alexander Campbell, of Summerside, has by deed transferred all his Book Debts and Accounts to Swabey & Roberts, of Charlottetown. All persons indebted to said Alexander Campbell are requested to settle their accounts forthwith with Thomas Hunt, Esq., Prothonotary, St. Eleanor's, P. E. Island, who is authorized to receive and give discharges for the same.

Those coming forward to settle at once will have time given till the fall, on approved joint Notes.

SWABEY & ROBERTS.

Charlottetown, June 3, 1861. (Isl 4i)

Turnip Seed! Turnip Seed!

ALL kinds TURNIP SEEDS, FRESH and good, this Spring from England per Ship *Isabel*, for sale at Cash Drug Store of

June 3, 1861. M. W. SKINNER.

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.

Two Useful Articles.

CHEMICAL SOAP for removing spots from Silk, Woollen, Cotten, and Linen without injuring the colours; spots of Tar, Paint, Grease, Varnish, &c, Collars of Coats, soiled by grease, can be cleaned by this Soap very readily.

Also.—Diamond Cement for mending Glass, Crockeryware, China, Mantle-piece ornaments, &c., &c., one of the cheapest and best cements ever discovered. For sale at the Cash Drug Store of

June 3, 1861. M. W. SKINNER.

1861. 1861. 1861.

PERSONS who are in want of good fresh Garden and Flower Seeds, and who have always got the best seeds they ever bought in P. E. Island from M. W. Skinner, are informed that per steamer "Westmorland" *this Spring* he has received his Spring Supply of Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds, which will be found as good as usual

M. W. SKINNER.

Cash Drug Store, April 22, 1861 Pro & Isl

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.

Accounts, Arbitrations, &c., &c.

COMPLICATED Accounts arranged, Arbitration Papers prepared, Insolvents' Papers organized for appearance and presentation before the Court, and all intricate or improperly kept accounts clearly and intelligibly stated. Fees proportionate to time and talent required.

Address Accountant, care of SWABEY & ROBERTS

Great George Street Charlottetown.

June 26, 1860. Isl 1y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale or to Let,

And Immediate Possession given,

THAT new two-storey COTTAGE, fronting the St. Peter's Road, near Mr. Crabb's Corner, with a large Garden (under cultivation, and partly seeded) attached, the Property of the late James N. Harris. If sold, 25 per cent of the purchase to be paid down, and the balance may remain secured on the property for some years. Apply to

June 3, 1861. W. W. LORD, Executor.

AUCTION!

TO be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of AUGUST next, a PIECE OF LAND fronting on Sidney-street 63 feet, running back 80 feet—a part of the property formerly owned by the late Mr. Howell, Inn-keeper. There is a WAREHOUSE, 30 by 20 feet, on the rear of the Property. 25 per cent to be paid on the first November, and the balance to remain for some years.

For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM W. LORD, Executor.

Charlottetown, 3rd June, 1861.

Notice.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late JAMES N. HARRIS, Esquire, of the City of Charlottetown, deceased, will please furnish the same, duly attested to, within six months from this date; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

W. W. LORD, Executor.

Charlottetown, 2nd May, 1861. 3rd June.

TO BE LET,

And immediate possession given,

THAT two story well finished and commodious Dwelling House, situate at the corner of Prince and King Street, lately occupied by Miss STREET. It is well adapted either for a private Residence or a Boarding House. For particulars as to to terms, &c., apply at the Pavilion Hotel.

June 3, 1861. 1sl

PUBLIC LANDS.

TOWNSHIP 15.

THE Commissioner of Public Lands will submit to public competition on TUESDAY, the 11th day of JUNE next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the residence of Mr Charles Richards, Fifteen Point, three several Tracts or Pieces of LAND, and fronting on lands held by Polite Arseneaux, Jean Gallant, and the Hon. J. H. Gardener, containing about 50 acres, situate on Egmont Bay Road, about 1¼ mile from Fifteen Point, subject to the conditions to be there submitted.

TOWNSHIP 11.

The Commissioner of Public Lands hereby notifies all persons indebted to the Government for purchase of Lands, that he will attend on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 14th and 15th days of June next, at the residence of Mr. James Henderson, Lot 11, at which time and place all such amounts then due are required to be paid. Several Tracts of good Land, situate on the Western Road and the new line road leading from Lot 11 Post Road to the Western Road, remain unsold.

JOHN ALDOUS, Commissioner.

Public Land Office, May 27, 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.

Reduced Prices.

THE Subscriber will Sell for Cash, at his Brewery and Distillery, the following SPIRITS, at a REDUCTION of Sixpence per gallon, from this date:—

RUM, WHISKEY, GIN, and a superior article of old MALT WHISKEY, 9s. per gallon.

Also, on hand X, XX and XXX ALES, of a superior quality.

GEORGE COLES.

Charlottetown, May 27, 1861. RW 1m

Ex Rambler from New York.

5 BBLS. CRUSHED SUGAR, 12 Boxes Layer RAISINS
4 Boxes Washing SODA, 10 Boxes CANDLES,
Cheap for Cash.

P. WALKER.

Charlottetown, May 27, 1861. (R.W.4in.)

To be Sold or Let.

THAT valuable PROPERTY, formerly owned by P. McVeigh, situate at the junction of two public roads, at Read's Corner, Lot 19, and within two and a half miles of Summerside. It consists of one acre of Land held under lease for 999 years at sixpence per acre, and has a DWELLING HOUSE, BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, &c., erected thereon.

This is one of the best Stands in Prince County for any kind of business, and will be sold or let on reasonable terms. For further information application to be made to the proprietor at Summerside.

FOR SALE, at the subscriber's Store, at Summerside, 90 gallons COD FISH OIL.

Summerside, May 27, 1861. 3m JAMES BRAZIL.

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	Bathshaps
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. IslRWly

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

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. 15, 1860.